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Crime and Delinquency in California, 1988

Office of the Attorney General/Department of Justice/Division of Law Enforcement
Criminal Identification and Information Branch
Bureau of Criminal Statistics and Special Services

State of California

Department of Justice

JOHN K. VAN DE KAMP, Attorney General

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA, 1988

Prepared by
Division of Law Enforcement
Criminal Identification and Information Branch
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS AND SPECIAL SERVICES

4949 Broadway
P.O. Box 903427
Sacramento, CA 94203-4270

89030 7/89 5M

> The most momentous thing in human life is the art of winning the soul to good or to evil.
>
> Pythagoras (c. 582 - 500 B.C.)

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- To collect, analyze, and report statistical data, which provide valid measures of crime and the criminal justice process;
- To examine these data on an ongoing basis to better describe crime and the criminal justice system;
- To promote the responsible presentation and use of crime statistics.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL'S

Although headlines remind us that drugs and gang activity are still very serious problems in California, overall the crime rate has not shown the sharp jumps that were evident ten years ago. As measured by the California Crime Index (CCI), the crime rate increased slightly by 1.1 percent in 1988 over the previous year and has increased only 2.2 percent since 1983.

The trend in the CCI the past few years has been driven by increases in Aggravated Assault and Motor Vehicle Theft. Aggravated Assault increased sharply from 1985 to 1986 because of a law change which required that domestic violence be treated as criminal conduct. The smaller increases in this offense since 1987 may indicate that the category has stabilized. Motor Vehicle Theft continues to increase and is the primary reason for the increase in the CCI for 1988.

Arrests for all felony offenses are up again this year with drug arrests a major focus of law enforcement. The largest increases in arrests were for drug law violations. And for the first time in 1988 arrests of adults for felony drug law violations surpassed adult arrests for felony property crimes. Specifically, the proportion of adult felony arrests for drug law violations has increased from about [illegible] percent in 1983 to almost 34 percent in 1988.

MESSAGE . . . .

The courts continue to use incarceration as the primary method of punishment for persons convicted of felony offenses. Sentences to state institutions, [illegible] to probation with jail as a condition, accounted for over 80 percent of all sentences in 1988. An incarcerative sentence (CYA, [illegible]) was specified for almost 92 percent of those convicted of felony drug law violations.

As a result of the spiraling arrest rate and the increased use of incarceration as a sentence, prison, Youth Authority, and jail facilities throughout the state are growing more and more overcrowded with no relief in sight. Efforts to address these problems will be the focus of legislative and administrative bodies in the months ahead.

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HIGHLIGHTS

- The CCI has remained fairly constant, increasing only 2.2 percent in rate since 1983.

- The increase in the CCI in 1988 is primarily due to the 13.1 percent increase in the motor vehicle theft rate.

- The large increase in the violent crime rate from 1985 to 1986 was primarily due to a 35.6 percent increase in the aggravated assault rate. This increase is attributed to a 1986 law change which required reporting domestic violence incidents as criminal conduct.

- The felony arrest rate increased for the fifth consecutive year, up 33.3 percent since 1983. The misdemeanor arrest rate declined 4.4 percent during the five-year period.

- Felony arrest rates for both adults and juveniles have shown increases since 1983 (38.8 and 11.3 percent, respectively).

He harms himself
who does harm to
another, and the evil
plan is most harmful
to the planner.

Hesiod (c. 700 B.C.)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The adult arrest rate for felony drug law violations surpassed that for felony property crimes in 1988, for the first time.

- Over half of the adult felony arrest dispositions result in convictions.

- Probation with jail is the most frequent type of sentence given.

- Most of those convicted of drug law violations were given incarcerative sentences (state institutions 18.3 percent, probation with jail 67.9 percent, and jail 5.6 percent).

- Since 1983, the rate of adults under state supervision has increased 81.5 percent (347.2 to 630.0).

CRIMES

CRIMES

WHAT IS A CRIME?

A crime is an act specifically prohibited by law, or failure to perform an act specifically required by law, for which punishment is prescribed.

- **Felonies** are serious crimes for which the offender can be sentenced to state prison.
- **Misdemeanors** are less serious crimes for which the offender can be sentenced to various combinations of probation, county jail, fine, etc.
- **Infractions** are the least serious crimes and are usually punishable by a fine.

HOW ARE CRIMES COUNTED?

All crimes are not counted on a nationwide, or in California on a statewide, scale. Instead, there are two methods used as indicators of the scope of crime and its fluctuations: victimization studies and the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

Victimization Studies have been conducted regularly by the Federal Government since 1972. The method is similar to public polling, in which a representative sample of households and commercial organizations is selected and their occupants interviewed to determine the crimes which have been committed against them and/or their premises. The amount of crime is determined by the responses of the representative sample, expressed in percentages of the entire population.

The **Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program** was inaugurated over 50 years ago and is administered on the national level by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It provides criminal statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management. In California, this program is administered by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS).

As part of this program, law enforcement agencies throughout the state report summary information to BCS on "selected" offenses. Offenses reported are classified by UCR definitions designed to eliminate differences among various states in penal code definitions of crimes. This information is not only incorporated in this Crime and Delinquency report; it is processed and forwarded to the FBI for use in its annual publication, *Crime in the United States.*

The offenses, selected because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported to the police, are: willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Except for larceny-theft, UCR does not count misdemeanors and infractions.

BCS differs slightly from the FBI in presentation of crime data. The **California Crime Index** (CCI) comprises willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. These crimes are all felony offenses. When a 1983 law raised the lower limit of felony theft from $200 to over $400, BCS dropped theft ($200 and over) from its measure of crime. Law enforcement agencies began submitting arson crime data in 1979; 1980 was the first year of complete reporting. Therefore, to maintain long-term felony trend data in the CCI, larceny-theft and arson are excluded.

CRIMES

In 1982, the Federal Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the FBI initiated a joint study of the National UCR Program, which has been operational since 1930. The study was completed in 1985 and published as the "Blueprint For The Future Of The Uniform Crime Reporting Program." The Blueprint recommended the summary UCR system be redesigned as an **Incident-Based Reporting** (IBR) system. The Blueprint recommendations were endorsed by the U.S. Department of Justice in late 1985.

Under an IBR system, law enforcement agencies would submit a separate record on each criminal incident including data on all offenses which occurred, along with information on the victim(s), suspect(s), and arrestee(s) involved. An IBR system would then be able to provide legislators, administrators, and planners with data that would more accurately measure the total number of crimes occurring in society, the severity of those crimes, and profile the victims of those crimes.

With the Blueprint as a model, the FBI began the implementation phase of IBR in 1986. A contractor was hired to write the implementation guidelines and the state of South Carolina was selected as a test site for a demonstration project. Data collection for the project started early in 1987. Based on experience gained in the project, the FBI developed and released final guidelines for the national system in August 1988. In April 1987, limited federal grant funds were made available to additional state UCR programs, including California. California is using the funds for a study to evaluate the feasibility of converting to an IBR system. This study began in September 1987 and will be completed in August 1989. At that time, California will begin developing an IBR system that will, once implemented, be able to accept IBR data from local law enforcement agencies.

WHAT IS A CRIME RATE?

Crime rates describe the number of events reported to the police per 100,000 population. In effect, the number of crimes is divided by the total population. For instance, in 1988 there were 86,190 robberies in California and the population was 28,314,500, equalling a robbery crime rate per 100,000 population of 304.4.

$$\frac{86{,}190}{28{,}314{,}500} = .003044 \times 100{,}000 = 304.4$$

WHAT IS A CLEARANCE RATE?

Clearance rates are determined by dividing the number of clearances reported by the number of crimes reported. For instance, in 1988 there were 1,900 clearances for willful homicide crimes and 2,947 willful homicides reported, equalling a willful homicide clearance rate of 64.5.

$$\frac{1{,}900}{2{,}947} = .6447 \times 100 = 64.5$$

WHY IS SERIOUS CRIME UNDERREPORTED?

As mentioned, the UCR Program accounts for only Index crimes; however, some Index crimes go undetected and therefore unreported.

Another reason for underreporting of serious crime is the **hierarchy rule**. Most offenses occur singly as opposed to more than one crime being committed simultaneously. However, if several offenses are committed at the same time, only one is reported through UCR. For example, if a person were to enter a bar, rob eight patrons, and kill the bartender, only the homicide would be reported.

The **hierarchy rule** assigns a value to each crime and requires that only the single most serious offense be reported. Arson is the exception. Since arson frequently occurs in conjunction with other crimes reported in the UCR system, it was felt that valuable information would be lost using the hierarchy rule.

The UCR system collects information in summary form which shows one count for each offense reported. No distinction can be made as to the range of seriousness that can be present in most offenses.

CAN JURISDICTIONAL COMPARISONS BE MADE WITH UCR DATA?

UCR data are collected nationwide in a manner that standardizes the definitions of offenses. However, a number of factors can influence crime counts in particular jurisdictions. These factors should be considered when using UCR crime statistics, especially for comparison purposes.

- Variations in composition of the population, particularly age structure.
- Population density and size of locality and its surrounding area.
- Stability of population with respect to residents' mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors.
- Modes of transportation and highway system.
- Economic conditions, including median income and job availability.
- Cultural conditions, such as education, recreation, and religious characteristics.
- Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness.
- Climate.
- Effective strength of law enforcement agencies.
- Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement.
- Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probational).
- Attitudes of citizenry toward crime.
- Crime-reporting practices of citizenry.

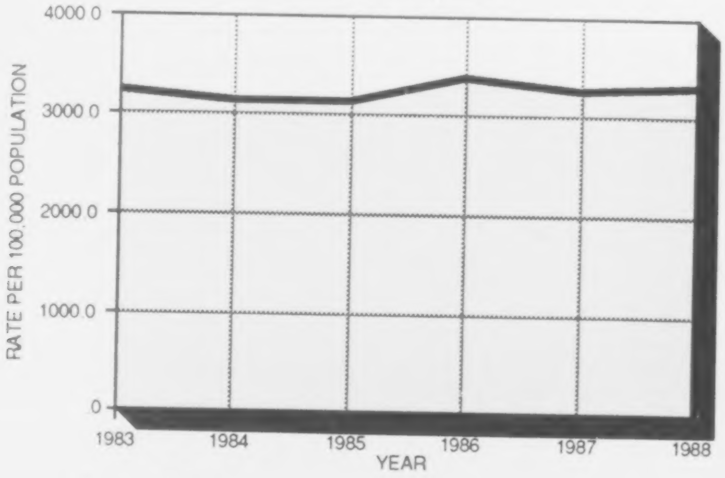
WHAT IS THE VALUE OF THE UCR PROGRAM?

Since its inception in 1930, UCR has become a nationwide program. All California law enforcement agencies report UCR data. Quality control surveys conducted by BCS staff since the mid-1970s have shown a high level of compliance with UCR reporting standards. The number of participants and the amount and quality of data collected under the stringent rules of the system make UCR a valuable program.

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

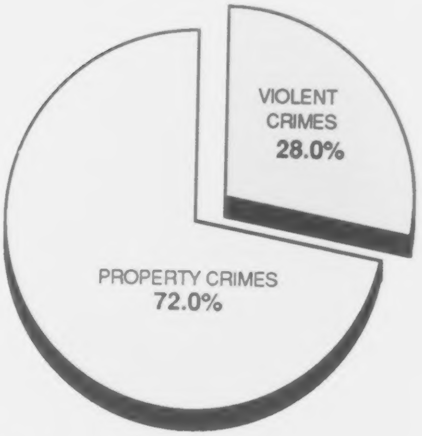
It means crime is not an easy thing to measure. In California, however, due to the high quality of its police agencies and their close cooperation with the State Department of Justice, UCR is, and has been for many years, an extremely good *indicator* of the extent and fluctuation in crimes reported to the police.

CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX, 1983-1988
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 1

CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX, 1988
By Category



Source: Table 2

California Crime Index, 1983-1988

The California Crime Index (CCI) offenses are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft.

From 1983 to 1988:

- Reported California Crime Index offenses increased 2.2 percent in rate per 100,000 population.

From 1987 to 1988:

- The California Crime Index increased 1.1 percent in rate.

In 1988,

Of 935,520 California Crime Index offenses reported:

- Violent crimes accounted for 28.0 percent (261,990).
- Property crimes accounted for 72.0 percent (673,530).

The CCI has remained fairly constant, increasing only 2.2 percent in rate since 1983.

Violent Crimes, 1983-1988

Violent crimes are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

From 1983 to 1988:

- Reported violent crimes increased 19.8 percent in rate.

From 1987 to 1988:

- The violent crime rate increased .7 percent.

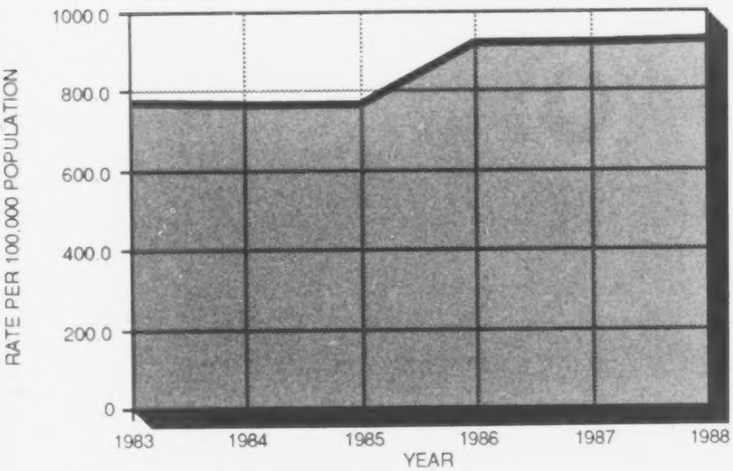
In 1988,

Of 261,990 violent crimes reported:

- Willful homicide accounted for 1.1 percent (2,947).
- Forcible rape accounted for 4.5 percent (11,771).
- Robbery accounted for 32.9 percent (86,190).
- Aggravated assault accounted for 61.5 percent (161,082).

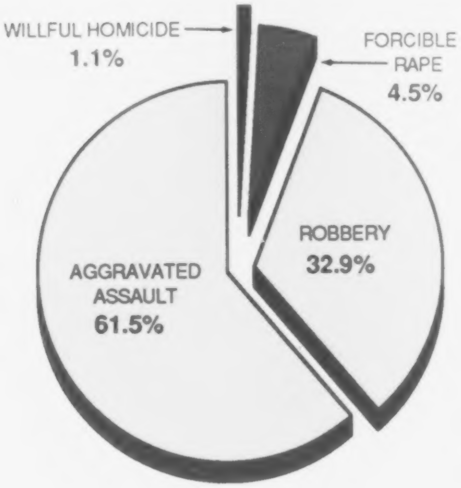
The large increase in the violent crime rate from 1985 to 1986 was primarily due to a 35.6 percent increase in the aggravated assault rate. This increase is attributed to a 1986 law change which required reporting domestic violence incidents as criminal conduct.

VIOLENT CRIMES, 1983-1988
Rate per 100,000 Population



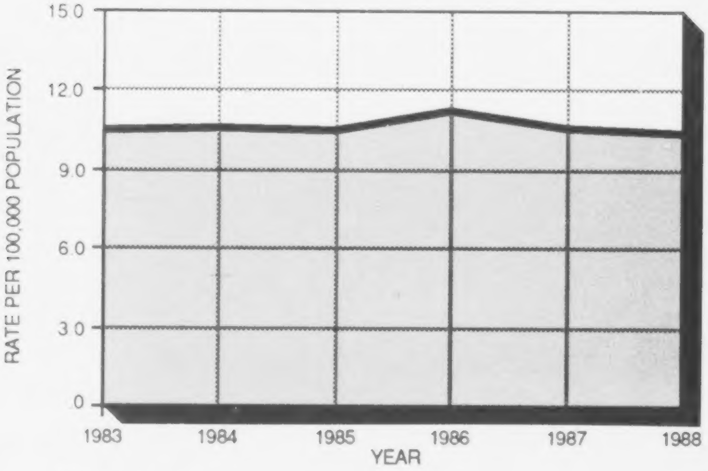
Source: Table 1

VIOLENT CRIMES, 1988
By Offense



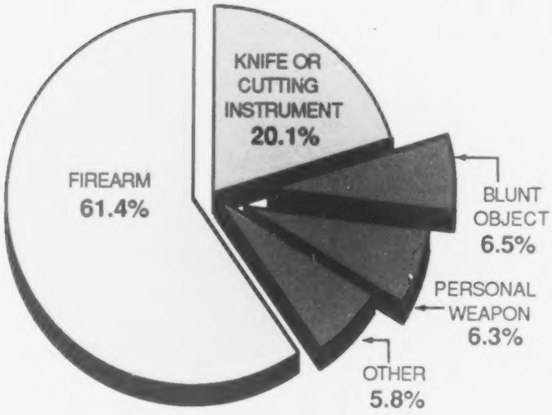
Source: Table 2

Willful Homicide, 1983-1988



WILLFUL HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1983-1988
Rate per 100,000 Population

Source: Table 1



WILLFUL HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1988
Known Type of Weapon Used

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 3.

Willful Homicide - *The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.*

From 1983 to 1988:

- The rate of reported willful homicides decreased 1.0 percent.

From 1987 to 1988:

- Willful homicides decreased 1.9 percent in rate.

In 1988,

Of 2,947 willful homicides reported, the type of weapon used was known in 2,927 cases (99.3 percent). Of these:

- Firearms accounted for 61.4 percent (1,796).
- Knives or cutting instruments accounted for 20.1 percent (587).
- Other weapons, such as blunt objects, personal weapons (hands, fists, feet), and "other" accounted for 18.6 percent (544).

The 1988 willful homicide rate of 10.4 is at the lowest level for the years shown.

Homicides Involving Peace Officers, 1979-1988

Because of the relatively small numbers of both peace officers killed in the line of duty and justifiable homicides by peace officers each year, annual percent changes are unreliable for detecting meaningful trends. Consequently, these data have been analyzed over two five-year periods.

Peace officers killed in the line of duty

From 1979-1983 to 1984-1988:

- There was a 31.0 percent decrease in the number of peace officers killed in the past five years compared to those killed in the previous five years (29 and 42, respectively).

From 1987 to 1988:

- The number of peace officers killed increased from 4 to 9.

Justifiable homicides by peace officers

From 1979-1983 to 1984-1988:

- There was a 5.4 percent increase in the number of justifiable homicides by peace officers in the past five years compared to those in the previous five years (433 and 411, respectively).

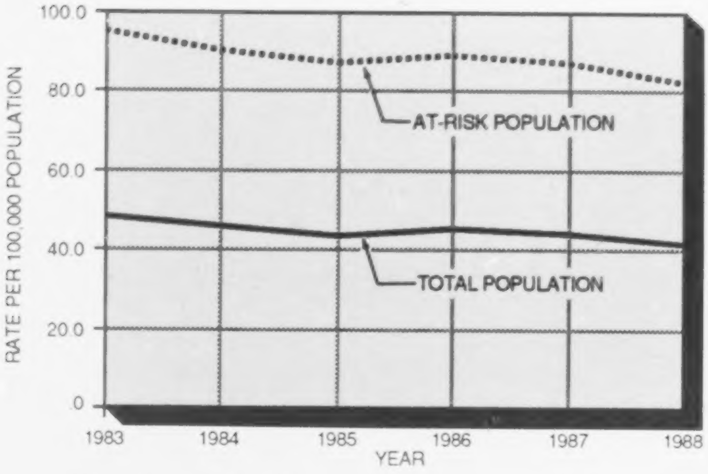
From 1987 to 1988:

- The number of justifiable homicides by peace officers increased from 92 to 101.

HOMICIDES INVOLVING PEACE OFFICERS, 1979-1988

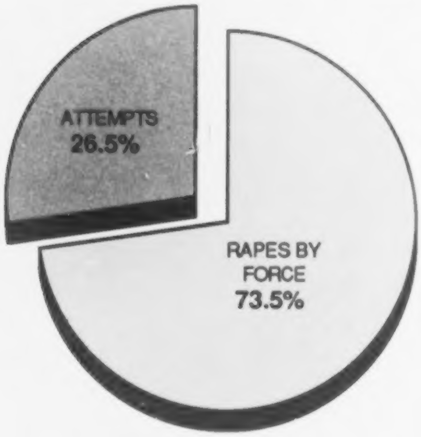
Year	Peace officers killed	Killed by peace officers in line of duty
TOTAL	71	844
Total	29	433
1988	9	101
1987	4	92
1986	6	85
1985	4	91
1984	6	64
Total	42	411
1983	9	78
1982	6	71
1981	8	68
1980	7	92
1979	12	102

FORCIBLE RAPE CRIMES, 1983-1988
Rate per 100,000 Total and At-Risk Populations



Sources: Tables 1 and 4

FORCIBLE RAPE CRIMES, 1988



Source: Table 4

Forcible Rape, 1983-1988

Forcible Rape - *The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included.*

Forcible rape crimes are included in both the violent crime category and the California Crime Index. The crime rates for these two measures of crime are calculated using the total (general) population. Since the UCR definition of forcible rape states that only females can be victims, the forcible rape crime rate using the female (at-risk) population has been added. Although both rates are shown on the trend chart, only the at-risk rate is discussed in the narrative.

From 1983 to 1988:

- The at-risk rate of reported forcible rapes decreased 13.5 percent.

From 1987 to 1988:

- Forcible rapes decreased 6.1 percent in at-risk rate.

In 1988,

Of 11,771 forcible rapes reported:

- Rapes by force accounted for 73.5 percent (8,646).
- Attempts to commit forcible rape accounted for 26.5 percent (3,125).

The forcible rape rate has decreased 6.1 percent since 1987 and 13.5 percent since 1983.

Robbery, 1983-1988

Robbery - *The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.*

From 1983 to 1988:

- The rate of reported robberies decreased 10.7 percent.

From 1987 to 1988:

- Robberies increased 1.0 percent in rate.

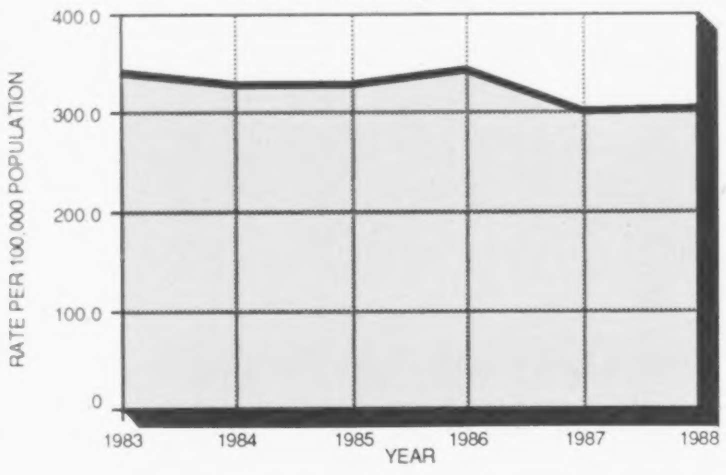
In 1988,

Of 86,190 robberies reported:

- Highway robberies (streets, parks, parking lots, etc.) accounted for 52.4 percent (45,127).
- Commercial robberies accounted for 21.5 percent (18,502).
- Residential robberies accounted for 8.3 percent (7,166).
- Bank robberies accounted for 2.7 percent (2,305).
- Miscellaneous robberies (churches, schools, trains, etc.) accounted for 15.2 percent (13,090).

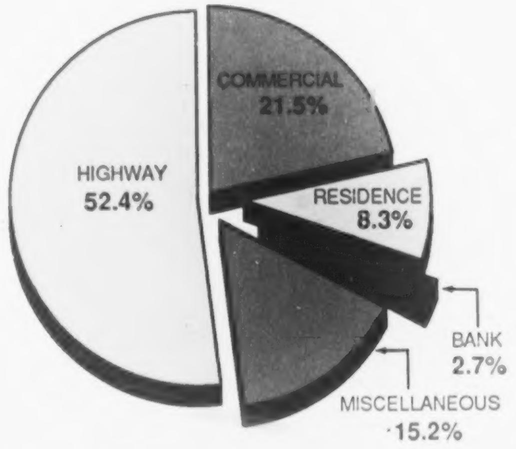
Although the 1988 robbery rate increased 1.0 percent, the overall five-year trend decreased 10.7 percent.

ROBBERY CRIMES, 1983-1988
Rate per 100,000 Population



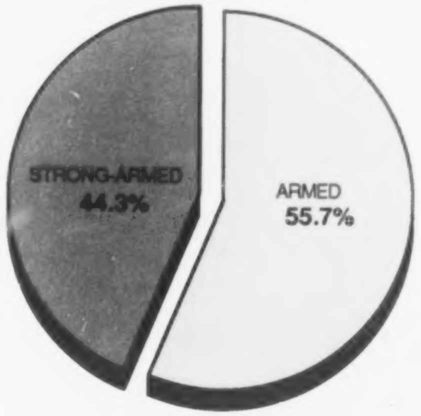
Source: Table 1

ROBBERY CRIMES, 1988
By Location

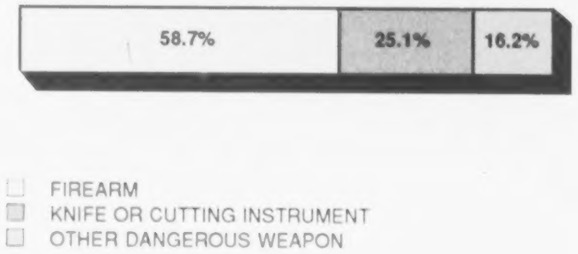


Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding
Source: Table 5

ROBBERY CRIMES, 1988
By Type of Robbery



ARMED ROBBERY CRIMES, 1988
By Type of Weapon



Source: Table 5

Robbery (continued)

In 1988,

Of all robberies reported:

- Armed robberies accounted for 55.7 percent (47,981).
- Strong-armed robberies accounted for 44.3 percent (38,209).

Of the 47,981 armed robberies reported:

- Firearms were involved in 58.7 percent (28,146).
- Knives or cutting instruments were involved in 25.1 percent (12,041).
- Other dangerous weapons were involved in 16.2 percent (7,794).

Although armed robberies account for over half of all robberies, that proportion has steadily declined since 1983 (down to 55.7 percent).

Aggravated Assault, 1983-1988

Aggravated Assault - *An unlawful attack or attempted attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.*

From 1983 to 1988:

The rate of reported aggravated assaults increased 52.5 percent.

From 1987 to 1988:

Aggravated assaults increased 1.1 percent in rate.

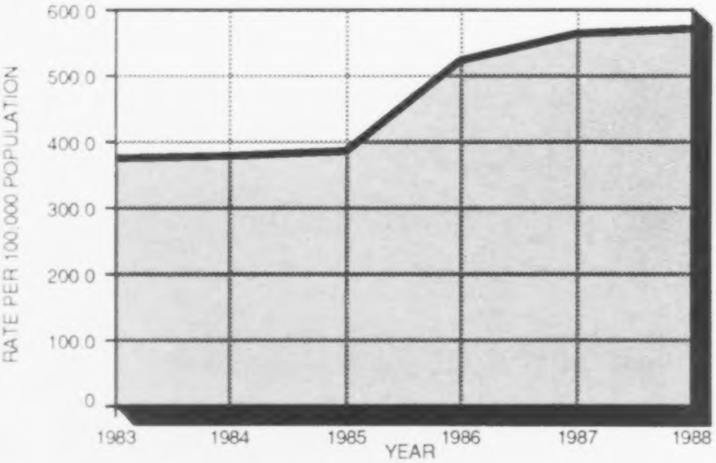
In 1988,

Of 161,082 aggravated assaults reported:

- Firearms were involved in 16.9 percent (27,194).
- Knives or cutting instruments were involved in 14.1 percent (22,790).
- Other dangerous weapons were involved in 29.1 percent (46,830).
- Personal weapons were involved in 39.9 percent (64,268).

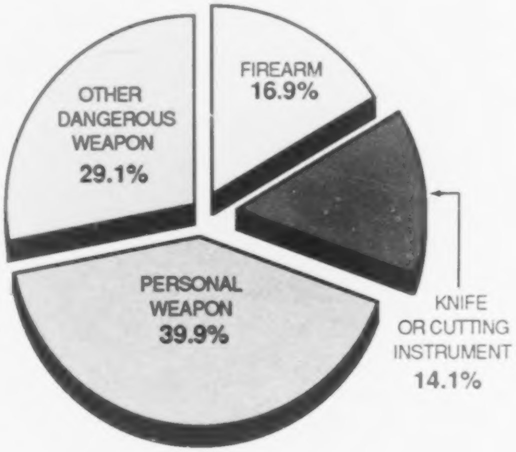
Aggravated assault has the highest rate of the four violent crime offenses. The increase noted from 1985 to 1986 is attributed to a 1986 law change which required reporting domestic violence incidents as criminal conduct.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT CRIMES, 1983-1988
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 1

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT CRIMES, 1988
By Type of Weapon



Source: Table 6

Property Crimes, 1983-1988

Property crimes are burglary and motor vehicle theft.

From 1983 to 1988:

- Reported property crimes decreased 3.3 percent in rate.

From 1987 to 1988:

- The property crime rate increased 1.3 percent.

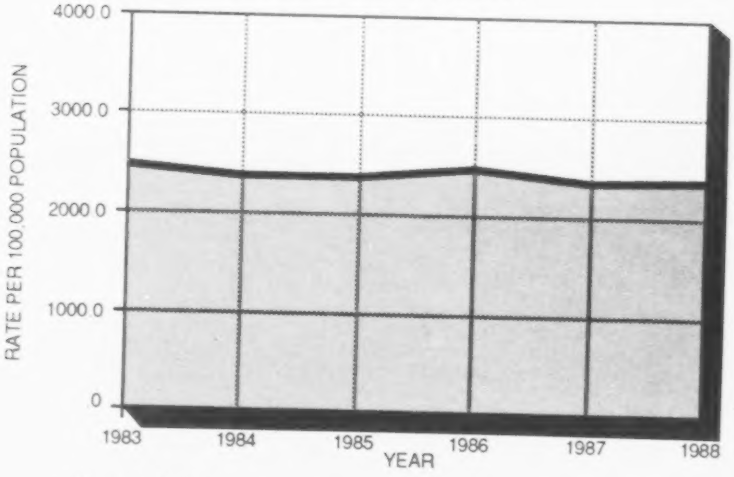
In 1988,

Of 673,530 property crimes reported:

- Burglary accounted for 60.5 percent (407,555).
- Motor vehicle theft accounted for 39.5 percent (265,975).

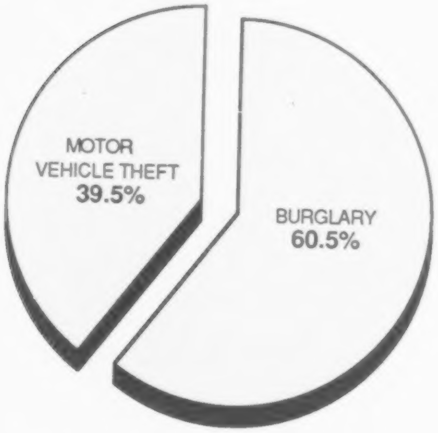
The slight increase in the 1988 property crime rate is due to the 13.1 percent increase in the motor vehicle theft rate.

PROPERTY CRIMES, 1983-1988
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 1.

PROPERTY CRIMES, 1988
By Offense



Source: Table 2.

Burglary, 1983-1988

Burglary - *The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.*

From 1983 to 1988:

- The rate of reported burglaries decreased 21.3 percent.

From 1987 to 1988:

- Burglaries decreased 5.2 percent in rate.

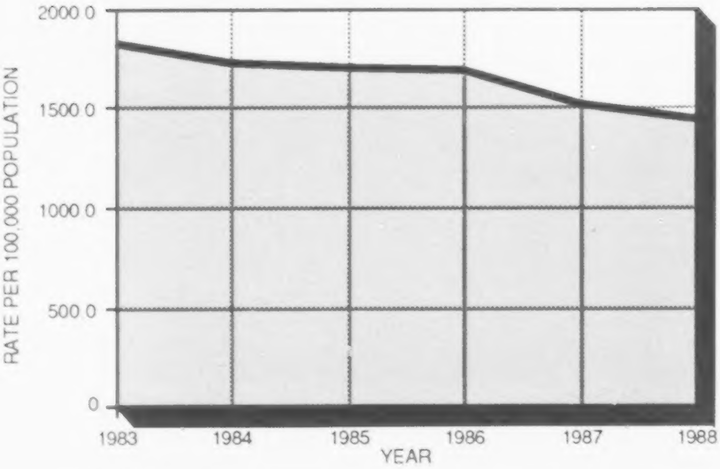
In 1988,

Of 407,555 burglaries reported:

- Entry or attempted entry of a structure by force accounted for 66.9 percent (272,659).
- Entry of a structure without force (unlawful entry) accounted for 33.1 percent (134,896).

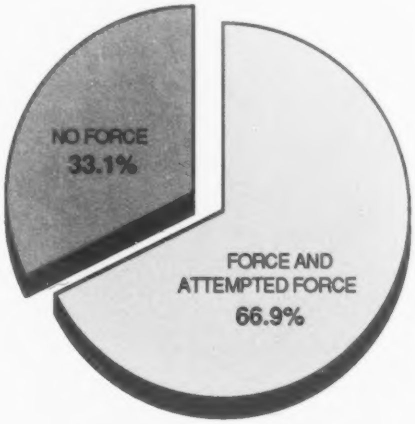
In 1988, the burglary rate continued to drop, falling to its lowest rate for the years shown (1,439.4).

BURGLARY CRIMES, 1983-1988
Rate per 100,000 Population



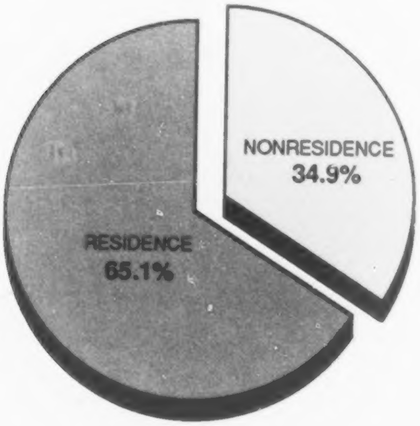
Source: Table 1

BURGLARY CRIMES, 1988
By Type of Entry



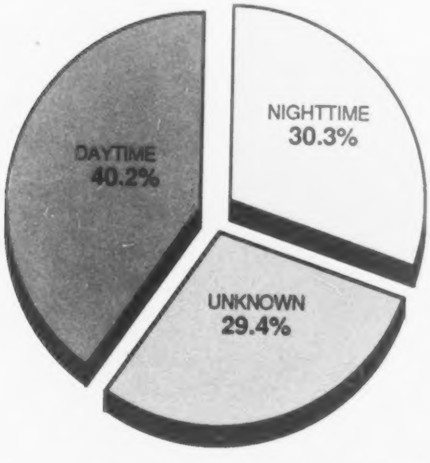
Source: Table 7

BURGLARY CRIMES, 1988
By Location



Source: Table 7

BURGLARY CRIMES, 1988
By Time of Day



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 7.

Burglary (continued)

And,

- Residential burglaries accounted for 65.1 percent (265,415).
- Nonresidential burglaries accounted for 34.9 percent (142,140). Included in this category are commercial establishments, public buildings, etc.

And,

- Daytime burglaries accounted for 40.2 percent (163,923).
- Nighttime burglaries accounted for 30.3 percent (123,634).
- Burglaries occurring during an unknown hour accounted for 29.4 percent (119,998).

Almost two-thirds of burglaries are residential (65.1 percent).

Motor Vehicle Theft, 1983-1988

Motor Vehicle Theft - *The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.*

From 1983 to 1988:

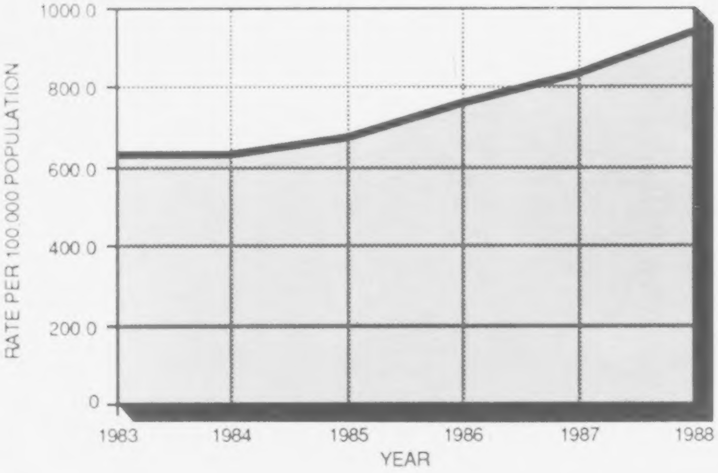
- The rate of reported motor vehicle thefts increased 48.8 percent.

From 1987 to 1988:

- Motor vehicle thefts increased 13.1 percent in rate.

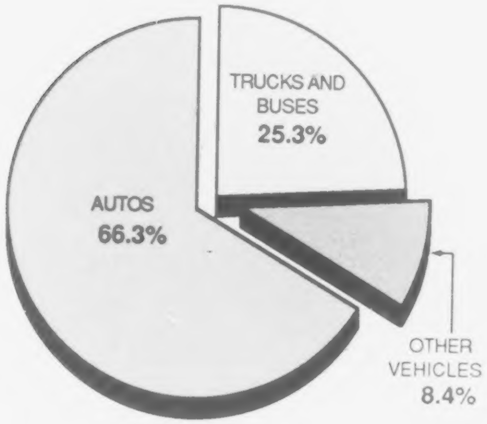
Motor vehicle theft registered the largest annual increase of the CCI offenses, increasing in rate for a fourth consecutive year (up 13.1 percent from 1987).

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CRIMES, 1983-1988
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 1

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CRIMES, 1988
By Type of Vehicle



Source: Table 8

Motor Vehicle Theft (continued)

In 1988,

Of 265,975 motor vehicle thefts reported:

- Autos accounted for 66.3 percent (176,223).
- Trucks and buses accounted for 25.3 percent (67,351). Included in this category are vans and motor homes.
- Other vehicles accounted for 8.4 percent (22,401). Included in this category are motorcycles, snowmobiles, motor scooters, and trail bikes.

Larceny-theft, 1983-1988

Larceny-theft - *The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another (except embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and worthless checks).*

A 1983 law raised the lower limit of felony theft from $200 to over $400. In order to maintain trend data, theft was removed from the BCS measure of crime (formerly Seven Major Offenses and now California Crime Index). A high-volume crime, larceny-theft comprises almost 50 percent of the FBI Crime Index.

From 1983 to 1988:

- The rate of total reported larceny-theft crimes decreased 4.4 percent.

From 1987 to 1988:

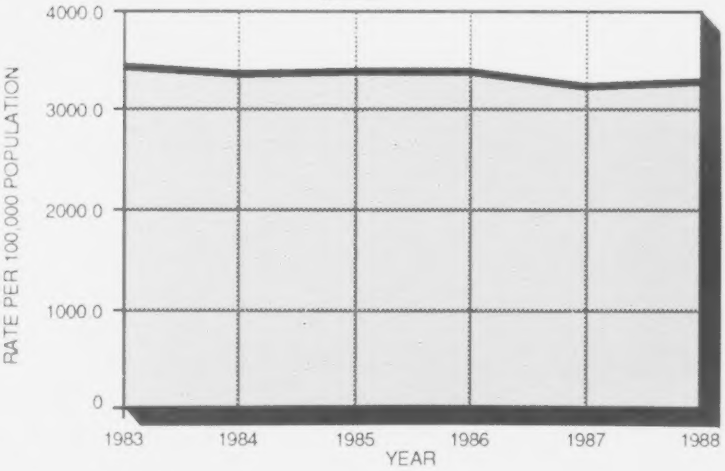
- Total larceny-theft crimes increased 1.6 percent in rate.

In 1988,

Of 932,715 larceny-theft crimes reported:

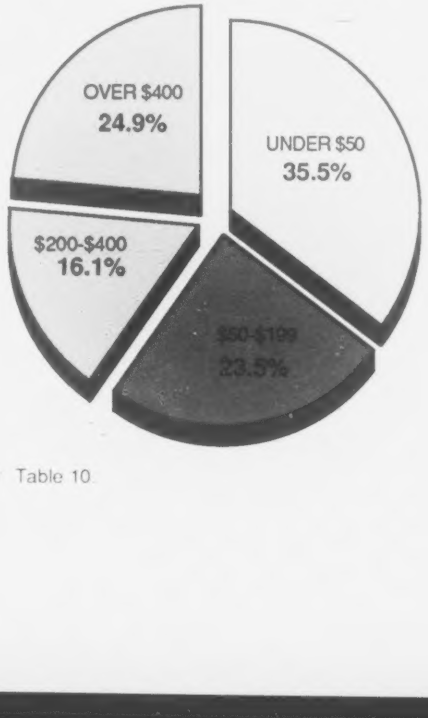
- Theft over $400 in value accounted for 24.9 percent (232,283).
- Theft $200 to $400 in value accounted for 16.1 percent (150,083).
- Theft $50 to $199 in value accounted for 23.5 percent (219,350).
- Theft under $50 in value accounted for 35.5 percent (330,999).

LARCENY-THEFT CRIMES, 1983-1988
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 1

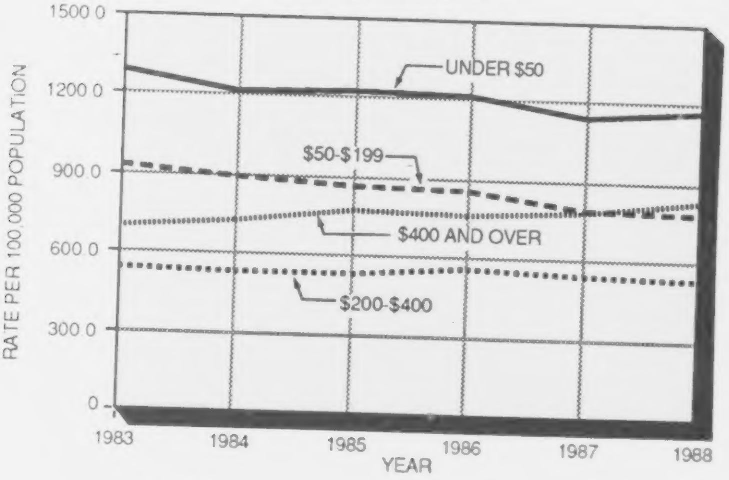
LARCENY-THEFT CRIMES, 1988
By Value of Loss



Source: Table 10

Larceny-theft (continued)

LARCENY-THEFT CRIMES, 1983-1988
By Value of Loss
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 9

From 1983 to 1988:

- The rate of larceny-theft under $50 in value decreased 9.0 percent.
- The rate of larceny-theft $50-$199 in value decreased 16.3 percent.
- The rate of larceny-theft $200-$400 in value decreased 1.8 percent.
- The rate of larceny-theft over $400 in value increased 18.3 percent.

From 1987 to 1988:

- Larceny-theft under $50 in value increased 2.5 percent in rate.
- Larceny-theft $50-$199 in value decreased 1.9 percent in rate.
- Larceny-theft $200-$400 in value decreased 1.3 percent in rate.
- Larceny-theft over $400 in value increased 5.9 percent in rate.

The largest increase in larceny-theft rates was in the over $400 category (up 5.9 percent).

Stolen and Recovered Property, 1987-1988

As part of the UCR Program, law enforcement agencies submit monthly reports to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics of the estimated dollar value of property stolen and property recovered. In these reports, type of property is categorized in a uniform manner. However, agencies do not report these data consistently and frequently vary in their methods of estimating the dollar value of stolen property. Furthermore, property stolen and property recovered in any given time period are not identical. For these reasons, dollar values of such property must be viewed as rough estimates.

As shown in Table 11 (page 143),

From 1987 to 1988:

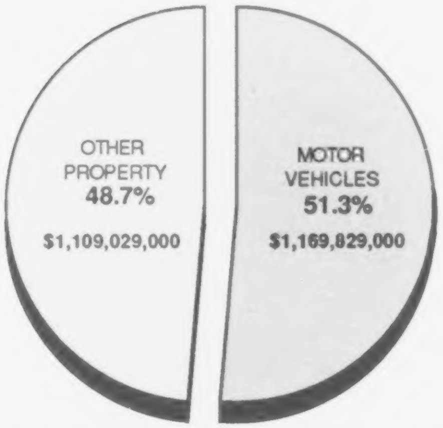
- There was a 14.9 percent increase in the dollar value of all property reported stolen.
- There was a 23.2 percent increase in the dollar value of motor vehicles reported stolen.
- There was a 7.3 percent increase in the dollar value of other property reported stolen.

In 1988,

Of the total dollar value ($2,278,860,000) of all property reported stolen:

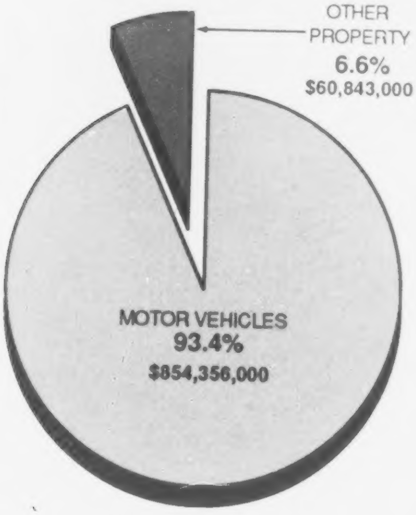
- Motor vehicles accounted for 51.3 percent.
- Other property accounted for 48.7 percent.

STOLEN PROPERTY, 1988
By Type and Dollar Value



Note: Dollar values may not add to the total because of rounding.
Source: Table 11

RECOVERED PROPERTY, 1988
By Type and Dollar Value



Source: Table 11

Stolen and Recovered Property (continued)

As shown in Table 11 (page 143),

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 26.8 percent increase in the dollar value of all property reported recovered.
- There was a 30.7 percent increase in the dollar value of motor vehicles reported recovered.
- There was a 10.4 percent decrease in the dollar value of other property reported recovered.

In 1988,

Of the total dollar value ($915,199,000) of property reported recovered:

- Motor vehicles accounted for 93.4 percent.
- Other property accounted for 6.6 percent.

When the dollar value of property recovered in 1988 was related to that of property stolen in 1988, it was found that:

- The recovery ratio of all property stolen was 40.2 percent.
- The recovery ratio of stolen motor vehicles was 73.0 percent.
- The recovery ratio of other property stolen was 5.5 percent.

Arson, 1983-1988

Arson - *Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.*

From 1983 to 1988:

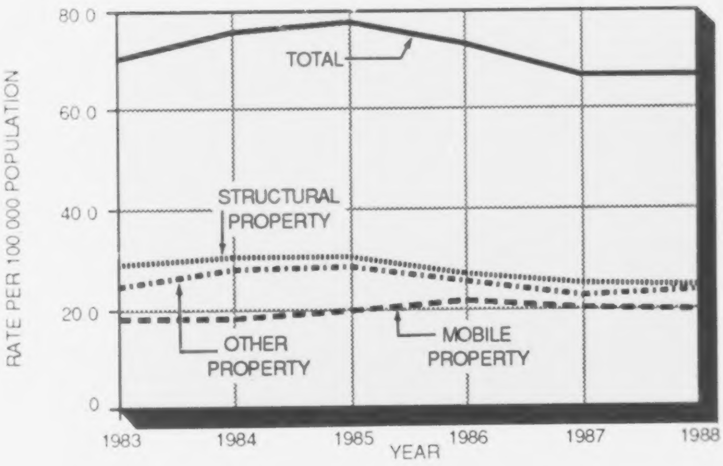
- The rate of reported arson crimes decreased 5.3 percent.
- The rate of arson of structural property decreased 14.7 percent.
- The rate of arson of mobile property increased 8.5 percent.
- The rate of arson of other property decreased 4.9 percent.

From 1987 to 1988:

- Arson crimes decreased .3 percent in rate.
- Arson of structural property decreased 2.4 percent in rate.
- Arson of mobile property decreased 4.0 percent in rate.
- Arson of other property increased 5.0 percent in rate.

The rate for arson of structural property declined for the third consecutive year.

ARSON CRIMES, 1983-1988
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 13

Arson (continued)

In 1988,

Of 18,846 arsons reported:

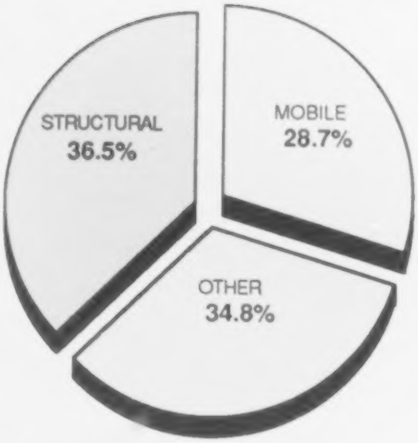
- Structural property accounted for 36.5 percent (6,887).
- Mobile property accounted for 28.7 percent (5,410).
- Other property accounted for 34.8 percent (6,549). Included in this category are crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.

In 1988,

Of the total dollar value ($155,858,000) of all property damaged:

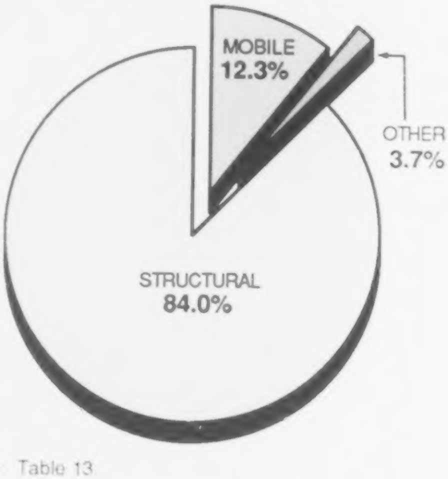
- Structural property accounted for 84.0 percent.
- Mobile property accounted for 12.3 percent.
- Other property accounted for 3.7 percent.

ARSON CRIMES, 1988
By Type of Property



Source: Table 13

ARSON CRIMES, 1988
Value of Property Damage

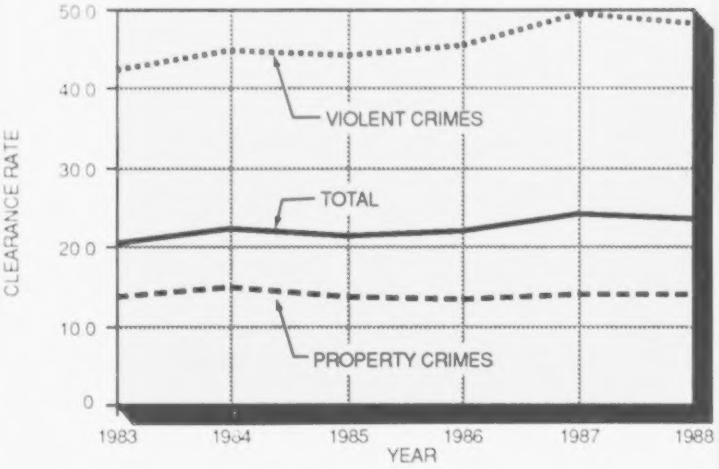


Source: Table 13

Clearances, 1983-1988

Crimes are cleared by arrests or exceptional means. An offense is cleared or "solved" for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense, and turned over to the court for prosecution or cited to juvenile authorities. In certain situations a clearance may be counted by "exceptional" means when the police definitely know the identity of the offender, have enough information to support an arrest, and know the location of the offender but for some reason cannot take the offender into custody. The clearance rate is the ratio of clearances to crimes reported. The statewide clearance rate has remained consistent from year to year; however, individual agency data may vary because of local policies.

CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX OFFENSES
CLEARED, 1983-1988
Clearance Rate of Crimes Reported



Source: Table 14

From 1983 to 1988:

- The clearance rate for the California Crime Index offenses increased 14.7 percent.
- The violent crime clearance rate increased 13.5 percent.
- The property crime clearance rate increased 1.5 percent.

From 1987 to 1988:

- The clearance rate for the California Crime Index offenses decreased 2.5 percent.
- The violent crime clearance rate decreased 2.8 percent.
- The property crime clearance rate decreased 1.4 percent.

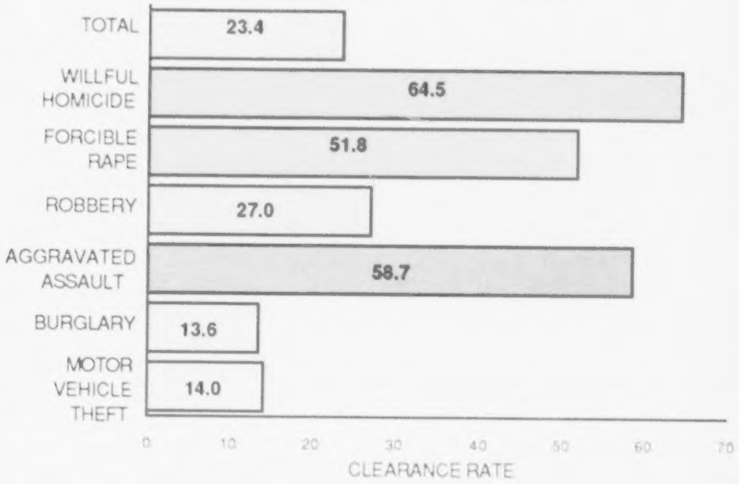
Clearances, 1983-1988 (continued)

In 1988,

- The clearance rate for the California Crime Index was 23.4. Clearance rates for individual offenses were:

Willful homicide	64.5
Forcible rape	51.8
Robbery	27.0
Aggravated assault	58.7
Burglary	13.6
Motor vehicle theft	14.0

CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX OFFENSES, 1988
Clearance Rate of Crimes Reported



Source: Table 14

Men of ill judgment
oft ignore the good
That lies within their
hands,
til they have lost it.

Sophocles (c. 495-406 B.C.)

ARRESTS

ARRESTS

WHAT IS AN ARREST?

Arrests occur when persons are taken into custody because they are believed to have violated the law. Not all arrests result in persons being placed in jail. If not released by the arresting agency, many arrestees either post bail or are released on their own recognizance to appear in court at a later date. Others are issued citations, much like traffic tickets, which direct them to appear in court at a later date.

Arrests are divided into two major groups: adult arrests (18 years of age and older) and juvenile arrests. Adults and juveniles may be arrested for either felony-level or misdemeanor-level offenses. A **felony**-level offense can result in a sentence to state prison if the offender is convicted as an adult. A **misdemeanor**-level offense can result in a sentence of up to one year in a county jail, and/or fine, accompanied by probation.

Juveniles may also be arrested for truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations. These are commonly referred to as **status** offenses because agency intervention is based solely on the juvenile's status as a minor. Status offenses are acts that would not be "crimes" if committed by adults.

HOW ARE ARRESTS REPORTED?

Unlike crimes, which are classified by nationwide Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) standards, arrests are reported by California statute definition of the offense (i.e., Penal Code, Vehicle Code, etc.). This may cause some differences in the definition of certain crimes and the arrests for that crime. For instance, theft from a locked automobile is a burglary by California Penal Code definition. The crime would be classified and reported as a theft under UCR definition.

All California law enforcement agencies report arrest and citation information to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) on the "Monthly Arrest and Citation Register," which lists each arrestee; includes information on age, sex, and race/ethnic group; and specifies the "most serious" arrest offense and law enforcement disposition. Both arrest and citation information are included in BCS arrest statistics.

HOW ARE ARREST RATES COMPUTED?

Arrest rates are based on the number of arrests per 100,000 population at risk for each year (see Table 66). For instance, in 1988 there were 2,770 adult arrests for homicide and the adult population was 20,761,991 equalling a homicide arrest rate per 100,000 population at risk of 13.3.

$$\frac{2{,}770}{20{,}761{,}991} = .0001334 \times 100{,}000 = 13.3$$

ARRESTS

WHAT LAW CHANGES HAVE AFFECTED ARREST DATA?

On January 1, 1986, police procedures regarding the handling of domestic violence incidents were changed with the implementation of Penal Code Section 13701. The law provides that law enforcement agencies handle reports of domestic violence as criminal conduct. A sizeable increase in arrests for assault is attributed primarily to this change.

On January 1, 1983, a law change raised the lower limit of **felony theft** from $200 to over $400. This law was last changed in 1923, when the lower limit was raised from $50 to $200.

Total Arrests, 1983-1988

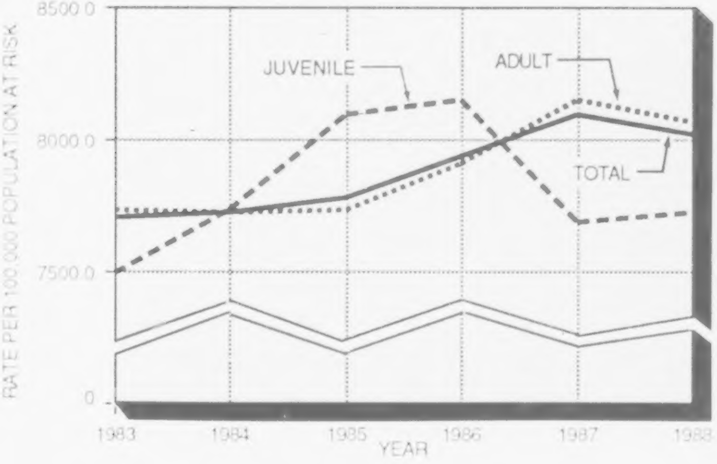
From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 4.1 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 4.2 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 3.1 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a .9 percent rate decrease in total arrests.
- There was a 1.1 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a .6 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

TOTAL ARRESTS, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 15

The total arrest rate registered a slight decrease in 1988 (down .9 percent).

Total Arrests (continued)

In 1988,

Of 1,903,067 arrests reported:

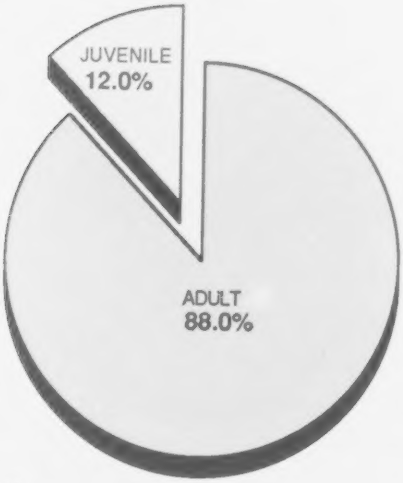
- Adult arrests accounted for 88.0 percent (1,673,864).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 12.0 percent (229,203).

And,

- Felony arrests accounted for 28.9 percent (550,446).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 69.8 percent (1,328,737).
- Status offense arrests accounted for 1.3 percent (23,884).

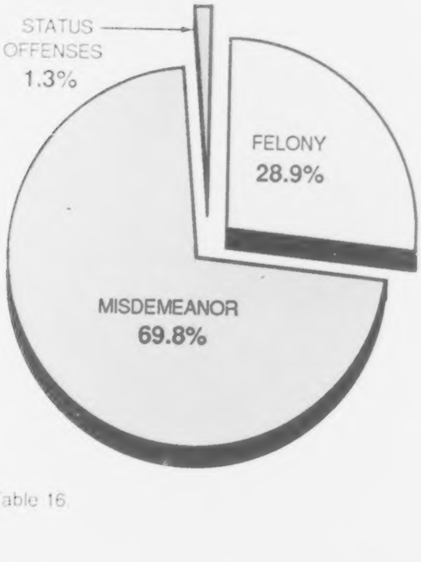
The proportion of felony arrests to total arrests has increased each year since 1983.

TOTAL ARRESTS, 1988
By Type of Arrest



Source: Table 16

TOTAL ARRESTS, 1988
By Level of Arrest



Source: Table 16.

Total Arrests (continued)

Felony, Misdemeanor, and Status Offense Arrests

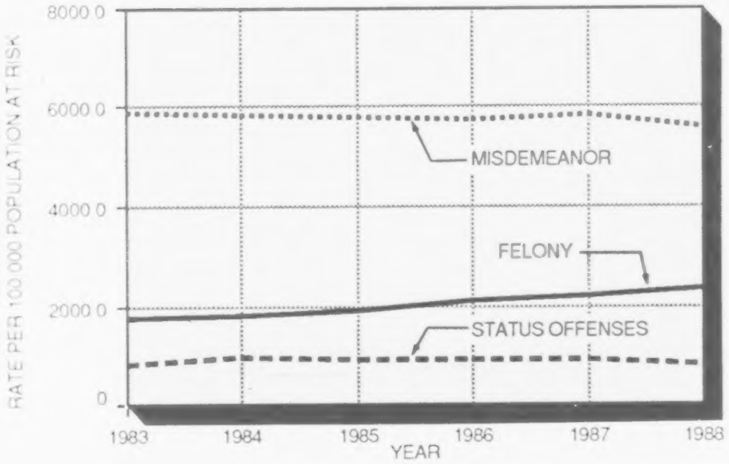
From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 33.3 percent increase in the rate of felony arrests.
- There was a 4.4 percent decrease in the rate of misdemeanor arrests.
- There was a 4.1 percent increase in the rate of status offense arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 7.4 percent rate increase in felony arrests.
- There was a 3.8 percent rate decrease in misdemeanor arrests.
- There was a 7.5 percent rate decrease in arrests for status offenses.

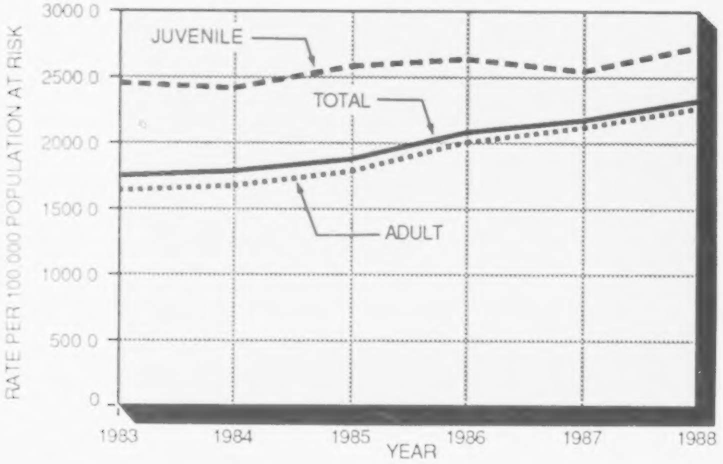
TOTAL ARRESTS, 1983-1988
By Level of Arrest
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 15

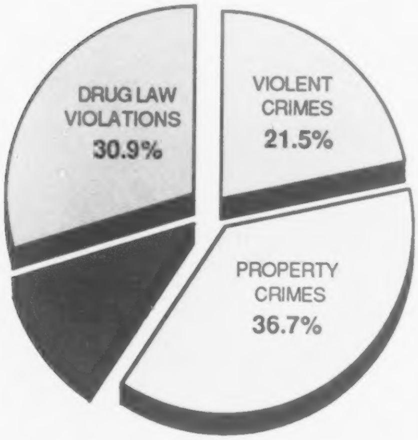
The felony arrest rate has increased each year since 1983.

FELONY ARRESTS, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 15

FELONY ARRESTS, 1988
By Category



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 17.

Felony Arrests, 1983-1988

Total, Adult, and Juvenile

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 33.3 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 38.8 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and an 11.3 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 7.4 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 7.4 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 7.7 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1988,

Of 550,446 felony arrests reported:

- Violent crimes accounted for 21.5 percent (118,601).
- Property crimes accounted for 36.7 percent (202,053).
- Drug law violations accounted for 30.9 percent (170,156).
- "All other" offenses accounted for 10.8 percent (59,636). "All other" offenses include weapon offenses, driving under the influence, sex law violations, etc.

In 1988, drug law violations accounted for 30.9 percent of total felony arrests compared to 21.3 percent in 1983.

Felony Arrests (continued)

Total, Adult, and Juvenile

In 1988,

Of the 550,446 arrests reported:

- Adult arrests accounted for 85.3 percent (469,688).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 14.7 percent (80,758).

Of the 118,601 arrests for violent crimes:

- Adult arrests accounted for 88.2 percent (104,603).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 11.8 percent (13,998).

Of the 202,053 arrests for property crimes:

- Adult arrests accounted for 75.7 percent (152,992).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 24.3 percent (49,061).

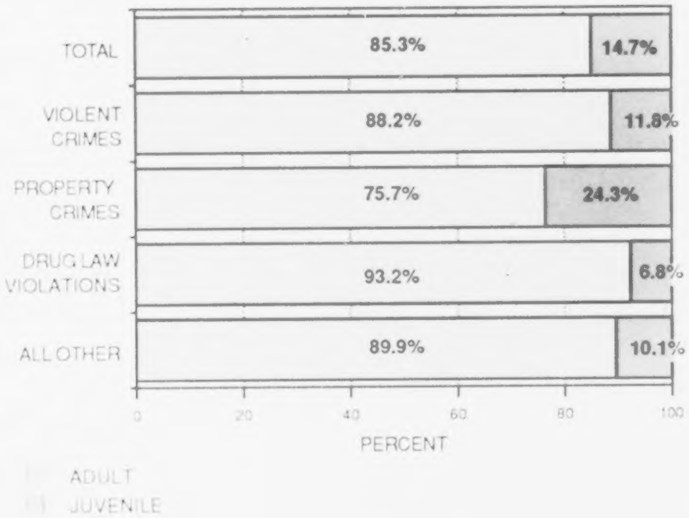
Of the 170,156 arrests for drug law violations:

- Adult arrests accounted for 93.2 percent (158,510).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 6.8 percent (11,646).

Of the 59,636 arrests for "all other" offenses:

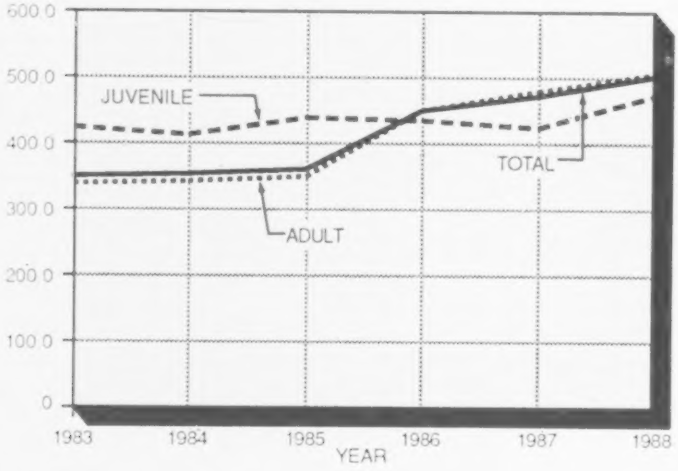
- Adult arrests accounted for 89.9 percent (53,583).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 10.1 percent (6,053).

FELONY ARRESTS, 1988
Adult and Juvenile Arrests by Category



Source: Table 17

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
VIOLENT CRIMES, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21

Violent Crime Arrests, 1983-1988

Violent crime arrests include felony arrests for homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping.

Total, Adult, and Juvenile

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 43.3 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 49.4 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and an 11.5 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 6.3 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 5.7 percent rate increase in adult arrests and an 11.3 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

The felony arrest rate for violent crimes increased for both adults and juveniles in 1988.

Violent Crime Arrests (continued)

In 1988,

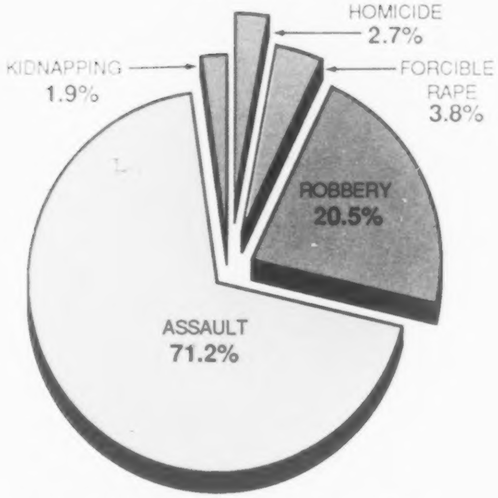
Of 118,601 felony arrests for violent crimes:

- Homicide accounted for 2.7 percent (3,159).
- Forcible rape accounted for 3.8 percent (4,534).
- Robbery accounted for 20.5 percent (24,284).
- Assault accounted for 71.2 percent (84,388).
- Kidnapping accounted for 1.9 percent (2,236).

And,

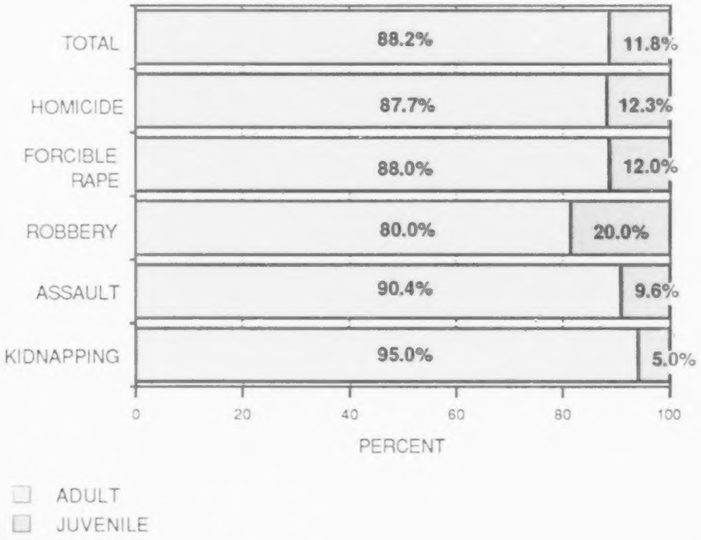
- Adult arrests accounted for 88.2 percent (104,603).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 11.8 percent (13,998).

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
VIOLENT CRIMES, 1988
By Offense



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 19.

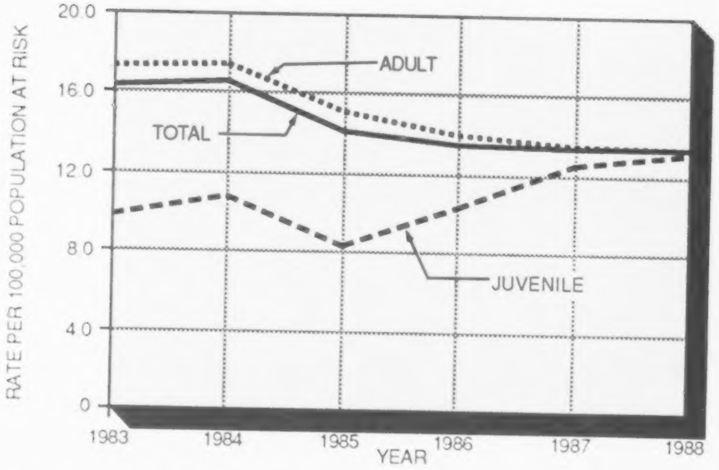
FELONY ARRESTS FOR
VIOLENT CRIMES, 1988
Adult and Juvenile Arrests by Offense



Source: Table 18.

Homicide Arrests

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was an 18.4 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 23.1 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 33.7 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was no change in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a .7 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 4.8 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1988,

Of 3,159 arrests for homicide:

- Adult arrests accounted for 87.7 percent (2,770).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 12.3 percent (389).

In 1988, the adult homicide arrest rate continued to decrease while the juvenile rate increased (-.7 versus 4.8 percent).

Forcible Rape Arrests

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 6.4 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 6.3 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and an 8.5 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

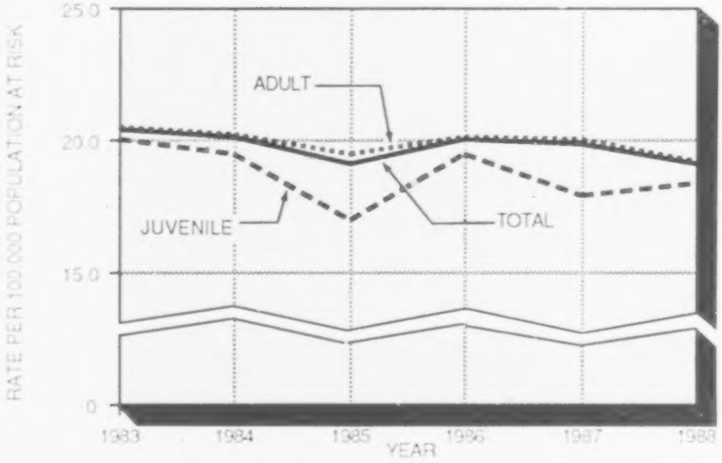
- There was a 3.5 percent rate decrease in total arrests.
- There was a 4.0 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 2.2 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1988,

Of 4,534 arrests for forcible rape:

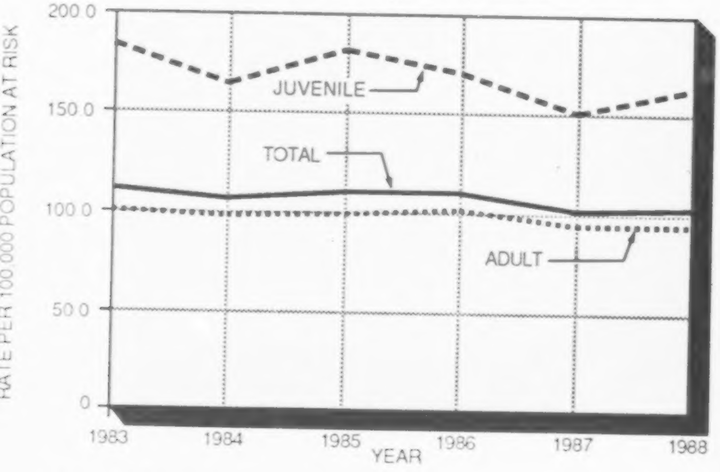
- Adult arrests accounted for 88.0 percent (3,991).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 12.0 percent (543).

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
FORCIBLE RAPE CRIMES, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
ROBBERY CRIMES, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21

Robbery Arrests

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was an 8.0 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 6.2 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and an 11.3 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a .7 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was an .8 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and an 8.3 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1988,

Of 24,284 arrests for robbery:

- Adult arrests accounted for 80.0 percent (19,434).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 20.0 percent (4,850).

Assault Arrests

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was an 86.5 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 94.6 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 34.7 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 9.4 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was an 8.8 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 15.0 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

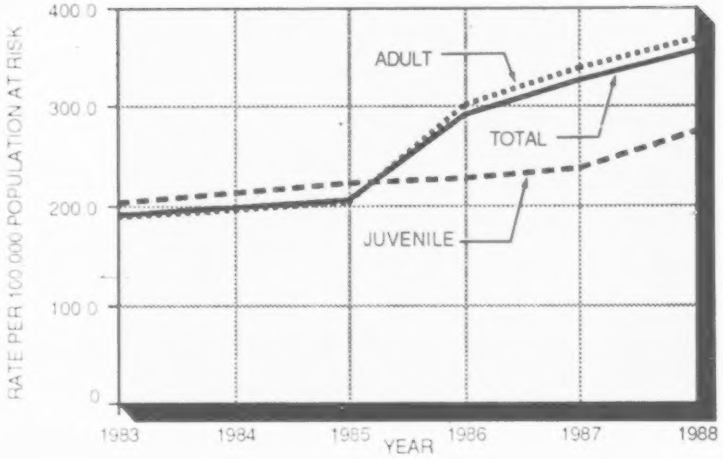
In 1988,

Of 84,388 arrests for assault:

- Adult arrests accounted for 90.4 percent (76,284)
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 9.6 percent (8,104).

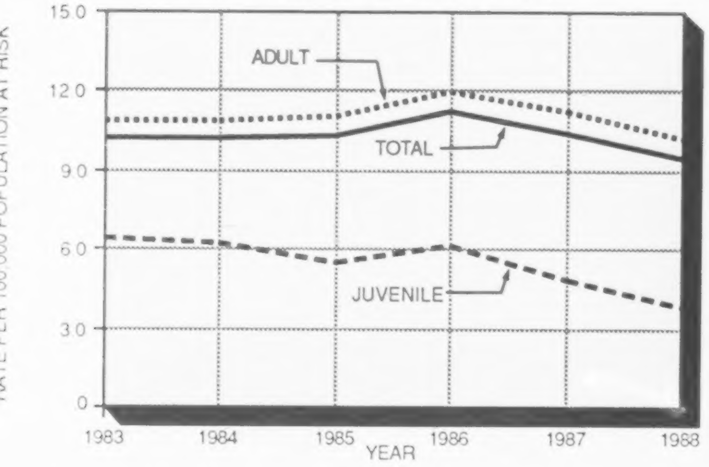
The continued increase in the assault arrest rate is probably a result of a 1986 law change which required reporting domestic violence incidents as criminal conduct.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
ASSAULT CRIMES, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
KIDNAPPING CRIMES, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21

Kidnapping Arrests

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 7.8 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 5.6 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 40.6 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 9.6 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was an 8.9 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 20.8 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

In 1988,

Of 2,236 arrests for kidnapping:

- Adult arrests accounted for 95.0 percent (2,124).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 5.0 percent (112).

Property Crime Arrests, 1983-1988

Property crime arrests include felony arrests for burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson offenses.

Total, Adult, and Juvenile

From 1983 to 1988:

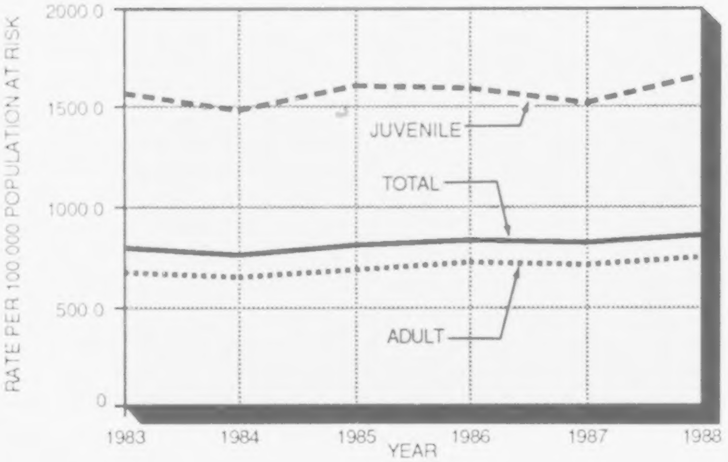
- There was a 7.7 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 10.3 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 5.1 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 5.0 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 4.1 percent rate increase in adult arrests and an 8.8 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1988, the increase in the juvenile property crime arrest rate is more than twice as large as the increase in the adult arrest rate (up 8.8 and 4.1 percent, respectively).

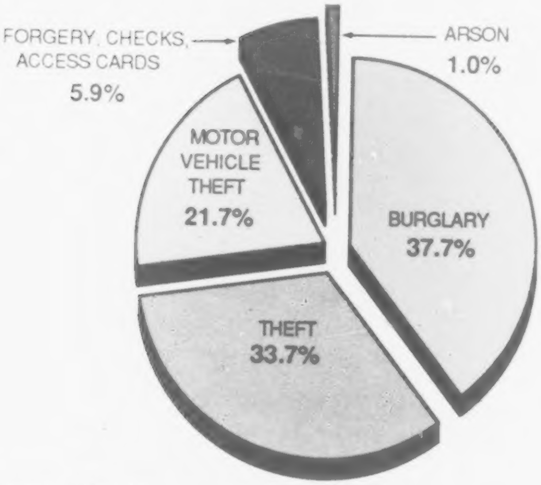
FELONY ARRESTS FOR
PROPERTY CRIMES, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21

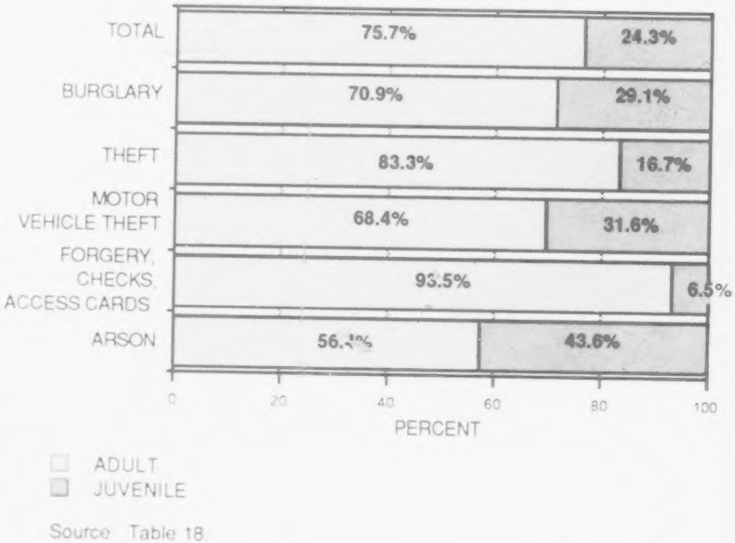
Property Crime Arrests (continued)

FELONY ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES, 1988
By Offense



Source: Table 19

FELONY ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES, 1988
Adult and Juvenile Arrests by Offense



Source: Table 18

In 1988,

Of 202,053 felony arrests for property crimes:

- Burglary accounted for 37.7 percent (76,270).
- Theft accounted for 33.7 percent (68,151).
- Motor vehicle theft accounted for 21.7 percent (43,771).
- Forgery, checks, and access cards accounted for 5.9 percent (11,878).
- Arson accounted for 1.0 percent (1,983).

And,

- Adult arrests accounted for 75.7 percent (152,992).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 24.3 percent (49,061).

Motor vehicle theft arrests accounted for 21.7 percent of property crime arrests in 1988, compared with 13.1 percent in 1983.

Burglary Arrests

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 14.7 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 9.0 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 21.7 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a .1 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was an .8 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 3.3 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

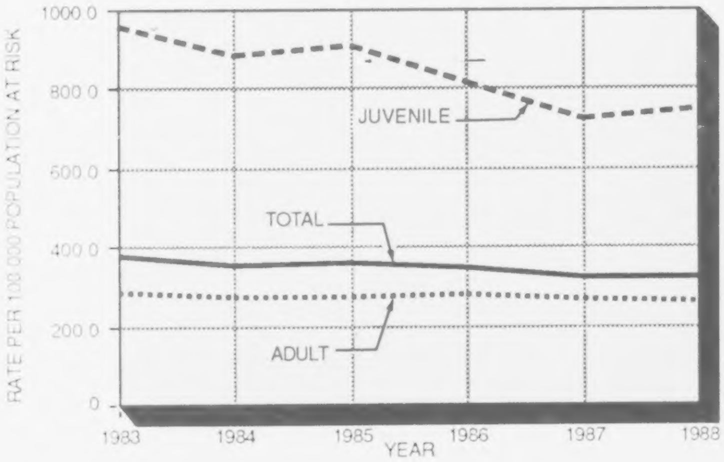
In 1988,

Of 76,270 arrests for burglary:

- Adult arrests accounted for 70.9 percent (54,051).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 29.1 percent (22,219).

The juvenile burglary arrest rate increased in 1988 while the adult arrest rate decreased (3.3 versus -.8 percent).

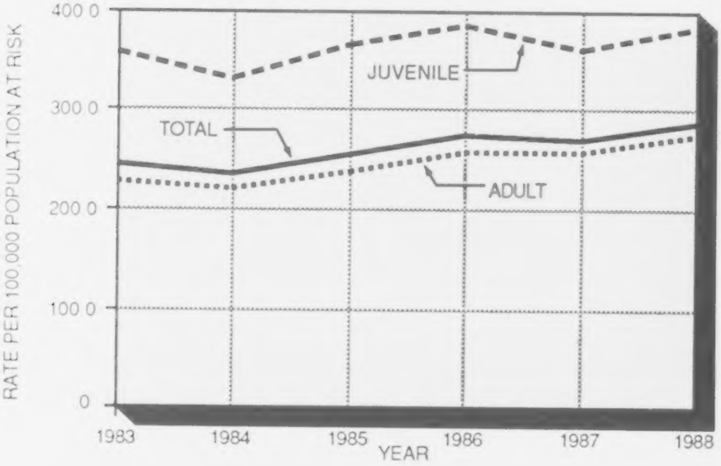
FELONY ARRESTS FOR BURGLARY CRIMES, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21

Theft Arrests

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
THEFT CRIMES, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 17.5 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 20.7 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 6.9 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 6.5 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 6.6 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 6.3 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1988,

Of 68,151 arrests for theft:

- Adult arrests accounted for 83.3 percent (56,767).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 16.7 percent (11,384).

Motor Vehicle Theft Arrests

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 77.6 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 63.9 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 127.1 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 16.8 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 14.5 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 23.2 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

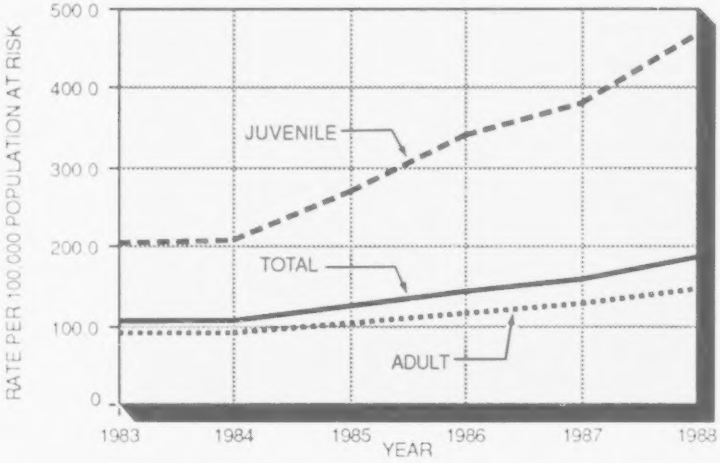
In 1988,

Of 43,771 arrests for motor vehicle theft:

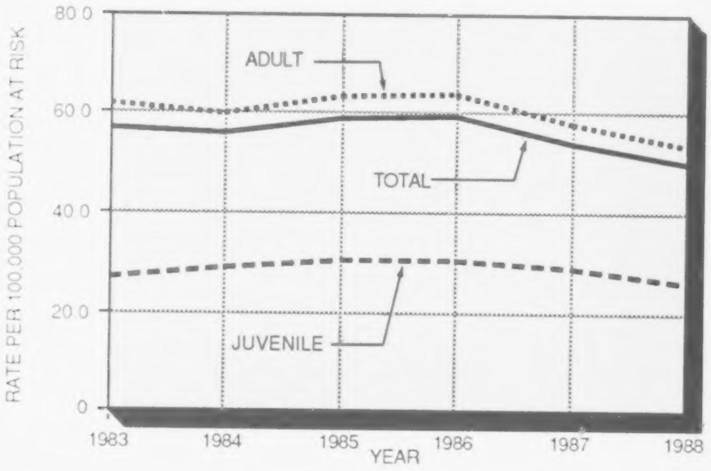
- Adult arrests accounted for 68.4 percent (29,946).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 31.6 percent (13,825).

Since 1983, the juvenile motor vehicle theft arrest rate has increased 127.1 percent compared with 63.9 percent for the adult arrest rate.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CRIMES, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21



FELONY ARRESTS FOR FORGERY, CHECKS, AND ACCESS CARD CRIMES, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

Source: Table 21

Forgery, Checks, and Access Card Arrests

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 12.0 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 13.3 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 2.3 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 7.1 percent rate decrease in total arrests.
- There was a 7.1 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 9.8 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

In 1988,

Of 11,878 arrests for forgery, checks, and access cards:

- Adult arrests accounted for 93.5 percent (11,109).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 6.5 percent (769).

Arson Arrests

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 4.5 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 10.0 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 10.6 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

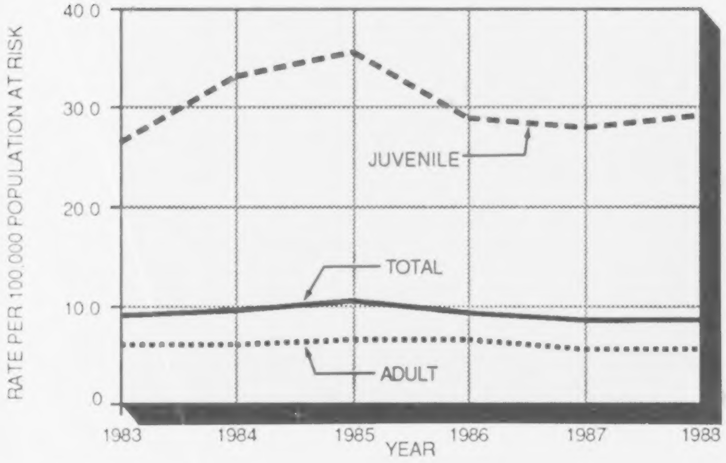
- There was a 1.2 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was no change in the rate of adult arrests and a 4.7 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1988,

Of 1,983 arrests for arson:

- Adult arrests accounted for 56.4 percent (1,119).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 43.6 percent (864).

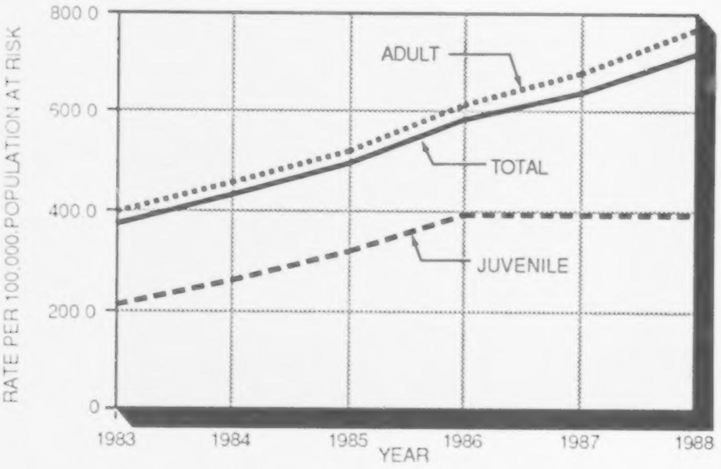
FELONY ARRESTS FOR
ARSON CRIMES, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21

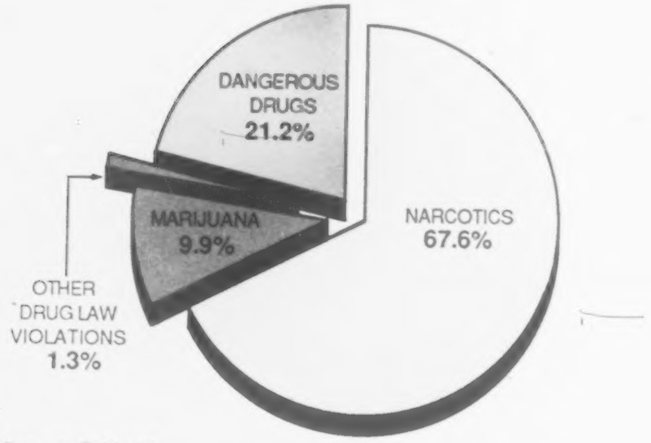
Drug Law Violation Arrests, 1983-1988

FELONY ARRESTS FOR DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1988
By Offense



Source: Table 19.

Drug law violations include narcotics (heroin, cocaine, etc.), marijuana, dangerous drugs (barbiturates, phencyclidine, etc.), and other drug law violations.

Total, Adult, and Juvenile

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 93.9 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 93.3 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and an 87.2 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 12.4 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 13.3 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 1.1 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1988,

Of 170,156 felony arrests for drug law violations:

- Narcotic arrests accounted for 67.6 percent (115,107).
- Marijuana arrests accounted for 9.9 percent (16,853).
- Dangerous drug arrests accounted for 21.2 percent (36,045).
- Other drug law violation arrests accounted for 1.3 percent (2,151).

In 1988, narcotic arrests accounted for 67.6 percent of the total drug law violations compared to 39.8 percent in 1983.

Drug Law Violation Arrests (continued)

In 1988,

Of 170,156 felony arrests for drug law violations:

- Adult arrests accounted for 93.2 percent (158,510).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 6.8 percent (11,646).

Of the 115,107 felony arrests for narcotic offenses:

- Adult arrests accounted for 93.0 percent (107,099).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 7.0 percent (8,008).

Of the 16,853 felony arrests for marijuana offenses:

- Adult arrests accounted for 88.9 percent (14,980).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 11.1 percent (1,873).

Of the 36,045 felony arrests for dangerous drug offenses:

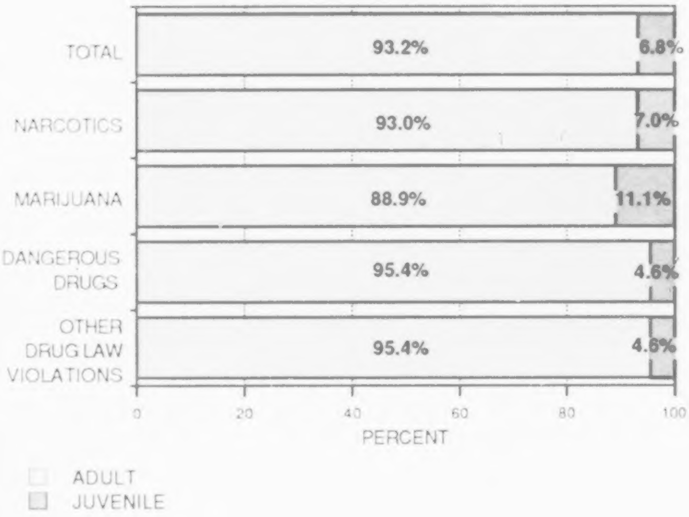
- Adult arrests accounted for 95.4 percent (34,379).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 4.6 percent (1,666).

Of the 2,151 felony arrests for other drug law violations:

- Adult arrests accounted for 95.4 percent (2,052).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 4.6 percent (99).

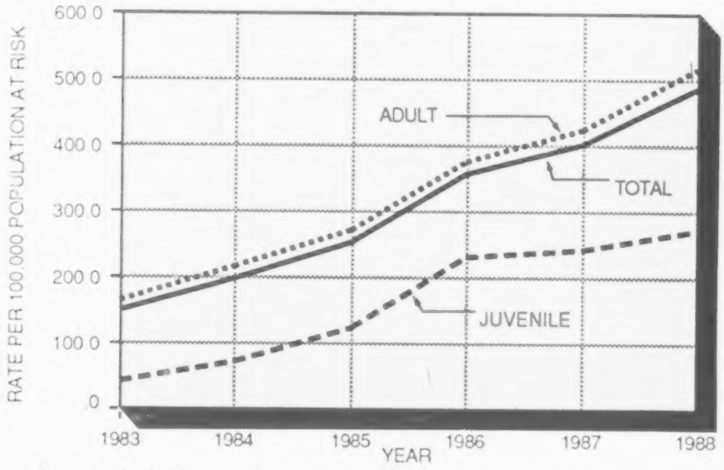
The adult arrest rate for felony drug law violations surpassed that for felony property crimes in 1988, for the first time.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1988
Adult and Juvenile Arrests by Offense



Source: Table 20

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
NARCOTIC VIOLATIONS, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21

Narcotic Arrests

The narcotics category includes heroin, cocaine, etc.

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 229.8 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 215.1 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 547.2 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 21.3 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 22.0 percent rate increase in adult arrests and an 11.5 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

The juvenile narcotic arrest rate in 1988 is over six times greater than the 1983 rate (269.9 from 41.7). The adult arrest rate is over three times greater (515.8 from 163.7).

Marijuana Arrests

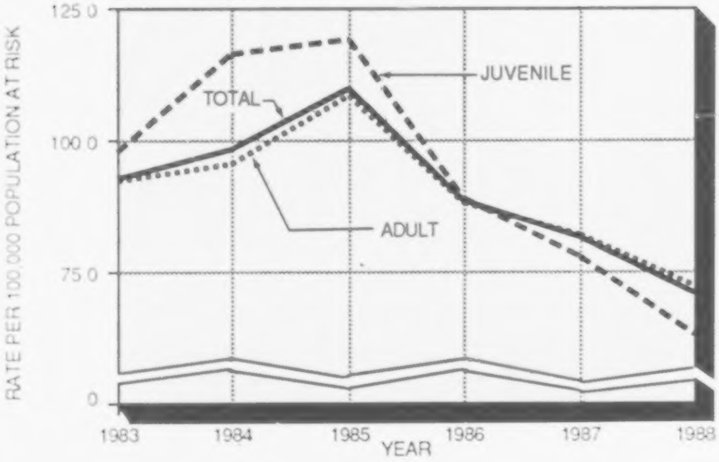
From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 23.5 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 21.5 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 35.5 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 12.9 percent rate decrease in total arrests.
- There was a 12.0 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and an 18.9 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

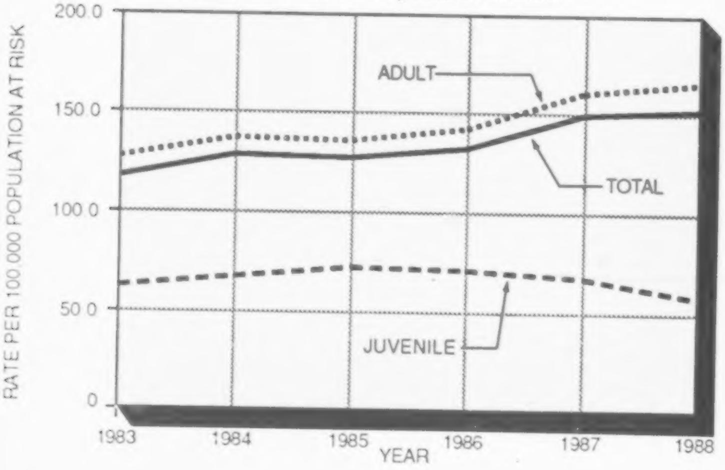
FELONY ARRESTS FOR
MARIJUANA VIOLATIONS, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21

Since 1985, both adult and juvenile felony marijuana arrests have continued to decline.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
DANGEROUS DRUG VIOLATIONS, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21.

Dangerous Drug Arrests

The dangerous drugs category includes barbiturates, phencyclidine, piperidine, etc.

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 28.9 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 30.8 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 9.6 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 1.9 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 2.9 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 15.6 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

Other Drug Law Violation Arrests

The "other drug law violations" category includes sale in lieu of controlled substances, manufacture controlled substance, forge/alter narcotic prescription, etc.

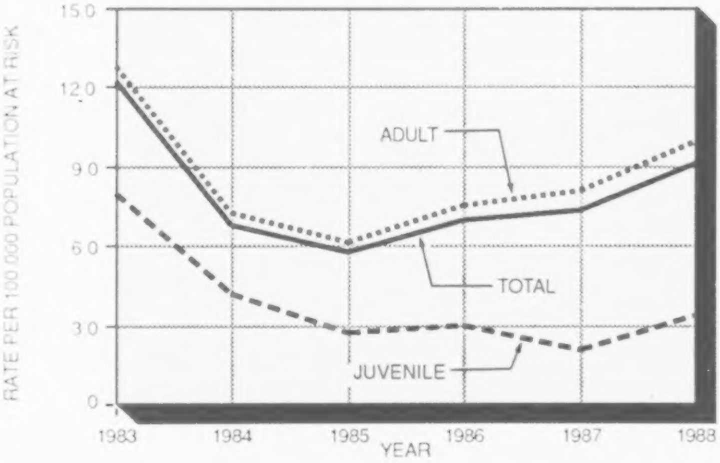
From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 25.4 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 22.7 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 58.8 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

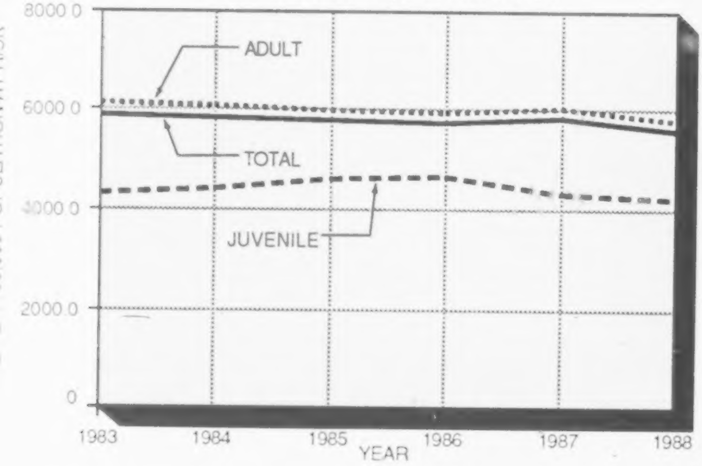
- There was a 24.7 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 22.2 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 65.0 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
OTHER DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Note: The higher rate shown for 1983 is attributed primarily to agency reporting problems.
Source: Table 21

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 23

Misdemeanor Arrests, 1983-1988

Total, Adult, and Juvenile

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 4.4 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 5.0 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 1.8 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 3.8 percent rate decrease in total arrests.
- There was a 4.0 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 2.0 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

The 1988 misdemeanor arrest rate is at the lowest level for the years shown (5,599.7).

Misdemeanor Arrests (continued)

In 1988,

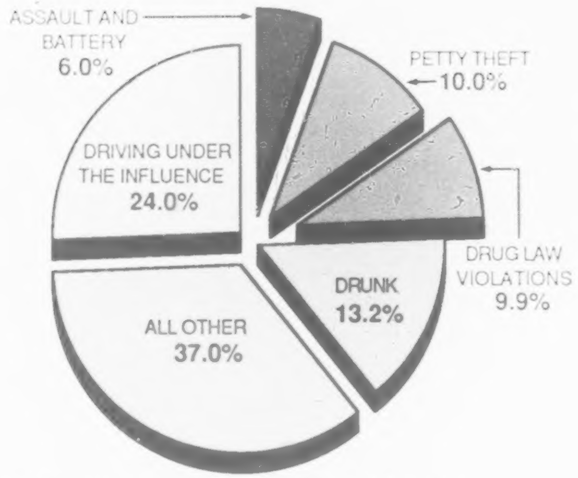
Of 1,328,737 misdemeanor arrests reported:

- Assault and battery accounted for 6.0 percent (79,219).
- Petty theft accounted for 10.0 percent (132,549).
- Drug law violations accounted for 9.9 percent (130,943).
- Drunk offenses accounted for 13.2 percent (175,764).
- Driving under the influence accounted for 24.0 percent (318,582).
- "All other" offenses which include trespassing, prostitution, vandalism, etc., accounted for 37.0 percent (491,680).

And,

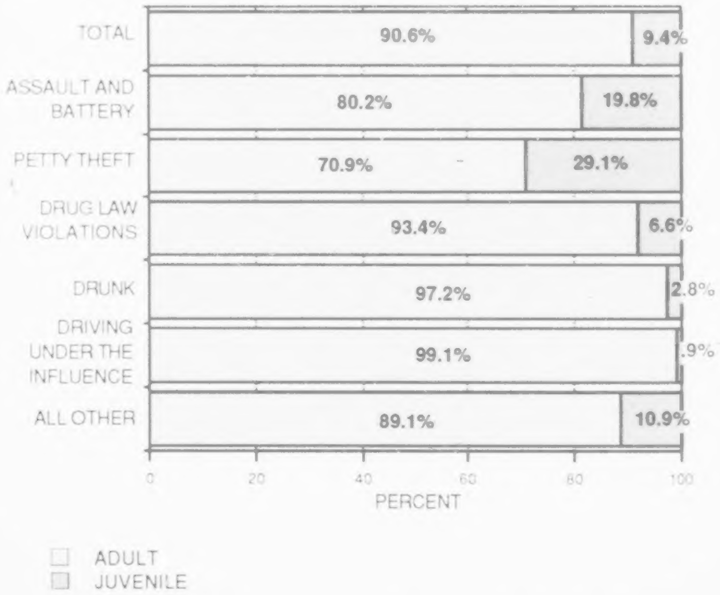
- Adult arrests accounted for 90.6 percent (1,204,176).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 9.4 percent (124,561).

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1988
By Offense



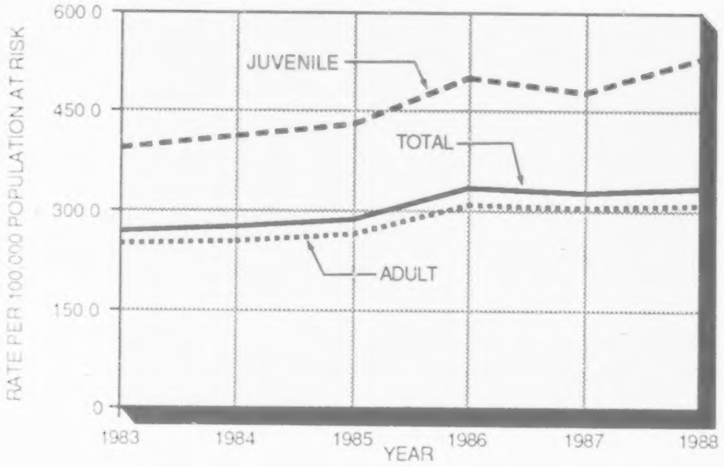
Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 22

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1988
Adult and Juvenile Arrests by Offense



Source: Table 22

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 23

Assault and Battery Arrests

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 24.5 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 23.1 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 34.7 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 2.0 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a .2 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 10.8 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1988,

Of 79,219 arrests for assault and battery:

- Adult arrests accounted for 80.2 percent (63,507).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 19.8 percent (15,712).

Petty Theft Arrests

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a .7 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 3.7 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and an .8 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

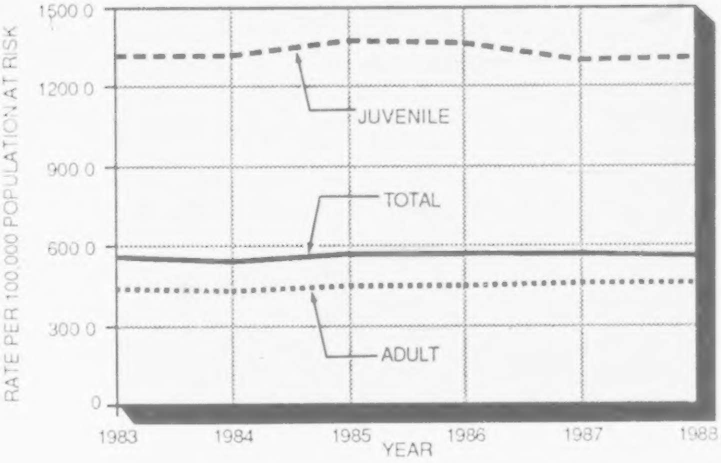
- There was a .4 percent rate decrease in total arrests.
- There was a .2 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a .1 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1988,

Of 132,549 arrests for petty theft:

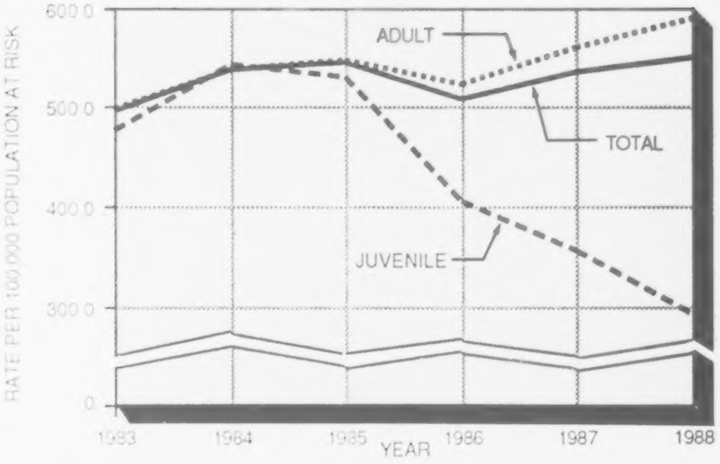
- Adult arrests accounted for 70.9 percent (93,932).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 29.1 percent (38,617).

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS FOR PETTY THEFT, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 23

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS FOR
DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 23

Drug Law Violation Arrests

This category includes misdemeanor arrests for marijuana and "other" drug law violations, such as possession of paraphernalia and being under the influence of drugs.

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was an 11.3 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was an 18.1 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 38.8 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 3.2 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 5.0 percent rate increase in adult arrests and an 18.0 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

In 1988,

Of 130,943 arrests for drug law violations:

- Adult arrests accounted for 93.4 percent (122,283).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 6.6 percent (8,660).

The juvenile arrest rate for misdemeanor drug law violations has decreased for four consecutive years, while the adult rate has increased for the last two years.

Drunk Arrests

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 30.1 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 30.5 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 37.8 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 13.6 percent rate decrease in total arrests.
- There was a 13.7 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 16.6 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

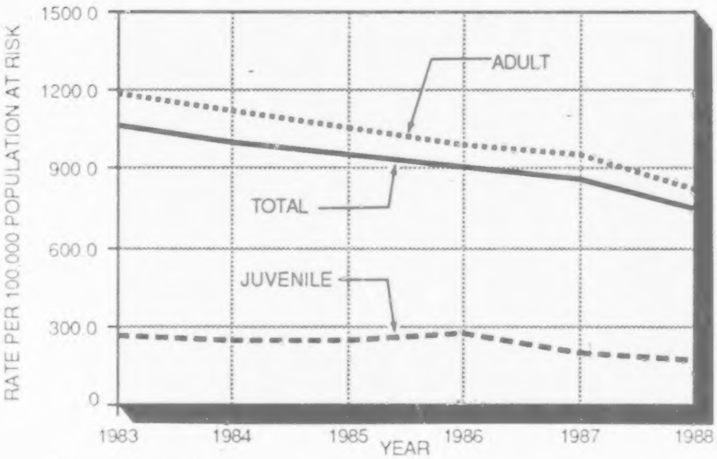
In 1988,

Of 175,764 arrests for drunk offenses:

- Adult arrests accounted for 97.2 percent (170,888).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 2.8 percent (4,876).

The arrest rate for the total drunk offenses has decreased each year for the years shown.

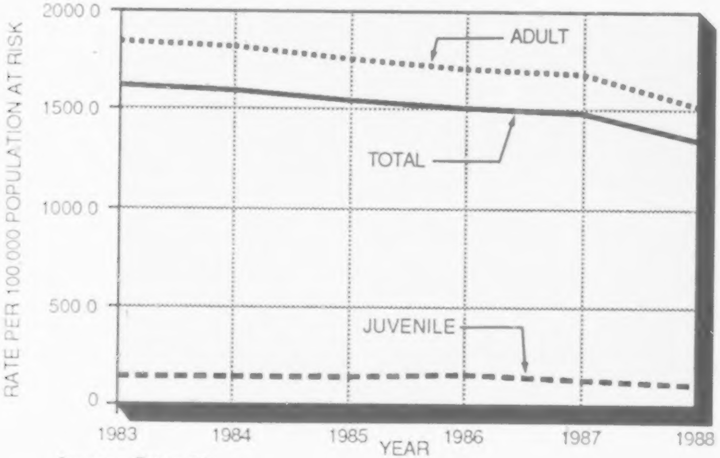
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS FOR DRUNK, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source Table 23

Driving Under the Influence Arrests

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS FOR
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE, 1983-1988
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 23

This category includes arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol, any drug, or the combination of alcohol and any drug.

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 16.7 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 17.6 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 27.7 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 9.5 percent rate decrease in total arrests.
- There was a 9.6 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 22.5 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

In 1988,

Of 318,582 arrests for driving under the influence offenses:

- Adult arrests accounted for 99.1 percent (315,585).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for .9 percent (2,997).

The total driving under the influence arrest rate has decreased each year for the years shown.

Personal Characteristics of Felony and Misdemeanor Arrestees, 1988

Sex of Arrestee

Of 1,879,183 arrests for felony and misdemeanor offenses:

- Arrests of males accounted for 84.3 percent (1,583,295).
- Arrests of females accounted for 15.7 percent (295,888).

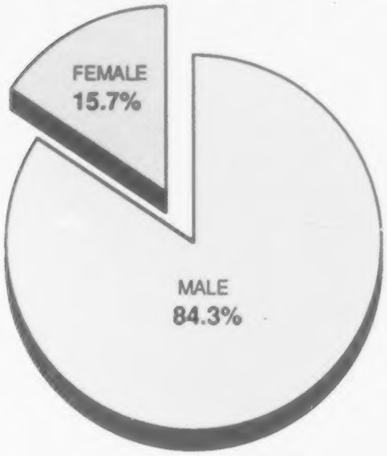
Of the 1,583,295 arrests of males,

- Felony offenses accounted for 29.7 percent (469,808).
- Misdemeanor offenses accounted for 70.3 percent (1,113,487).

And, of the 295,888 arrests of females,

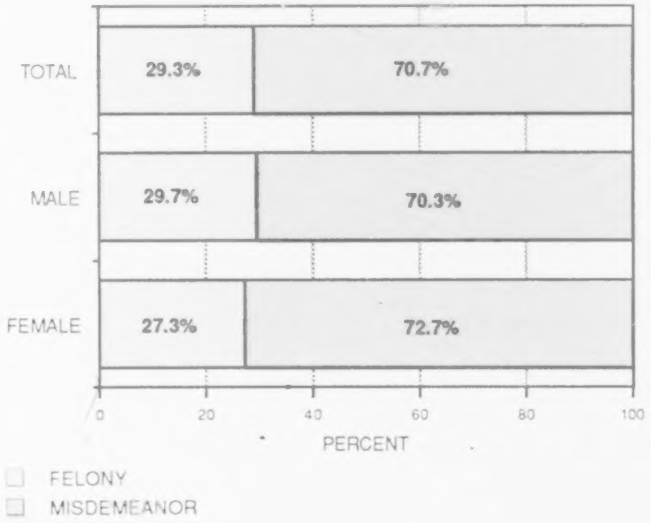
- Felony offenses accounted for 27.3 percent (80,638).
- Misdemeanor offenses accounted for 72.7 percent (215,250).

FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1988
By Sex of Arrestee



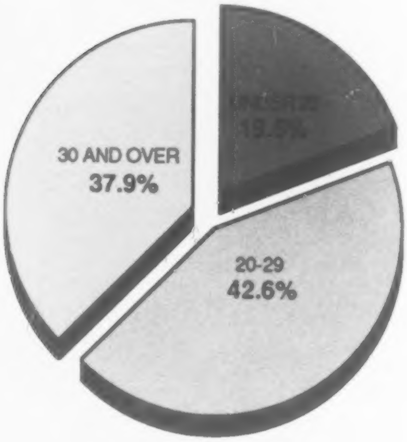
Source: Table 27

FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1988
By Sex of Arrestee



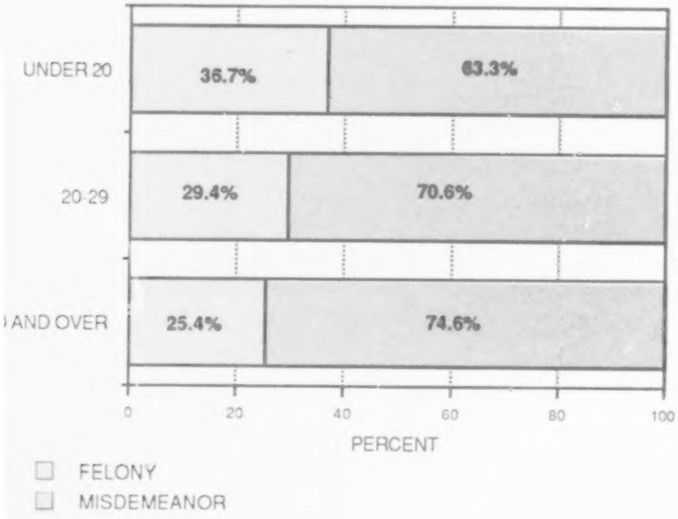
Source: Table 27

FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1988
By Age of Arrestee



Source: Table 27

FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1988
By Age of Arrestee



Source: Table 27

Age of Arrestee

Of 1,879,183 arrests for felony and misdemeanor offenses:

- Arrests of those under 20 years of age accounted for 19.5 percent (365,801).
- Arrests of those 20-29 years of age accounted for 42.6 percent (800,830).
- Arrests of those 30 years of age and over accounted for 37.9 percent (712,552).

Of the 365,801 arrests of persons under 20 years of age,

- Felony arrests accounted for 36.7 percent (134,392).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 63.3 percent (231,409).

Of the 800,830 arrests of persons 20-29 years of age,

- Felony arrests accounted for 29.4 percent (235,078).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 70.6 percent (565,752).

And, of the 712,552 arrests of persons 30 years of age and over,

- Felony arrests accounted for 25.4 percent (180,976).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 74.6 percent (531,576).

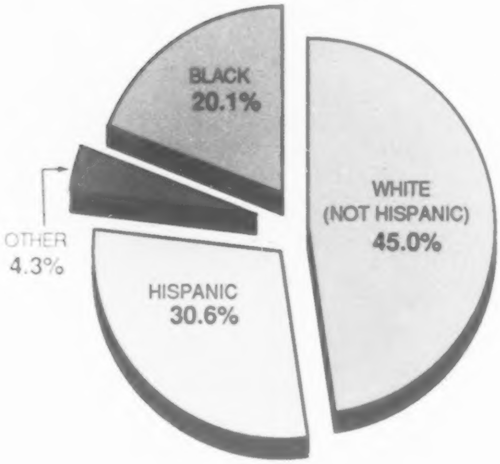
Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

Of 1,879,183 arrests for felony and misdemeanor offenses:

- Arrests of whites (not Hispanic) accounted for 45.0 percent (845,171).
- Arrests of Hispanics accounted for 30.6 percent (574,741).
- Arrests of blacks accounted for 20.1 percent (378,201).
- Arrests of persons of other race/ethnic groups accounted for 4.3 percent (81,070).

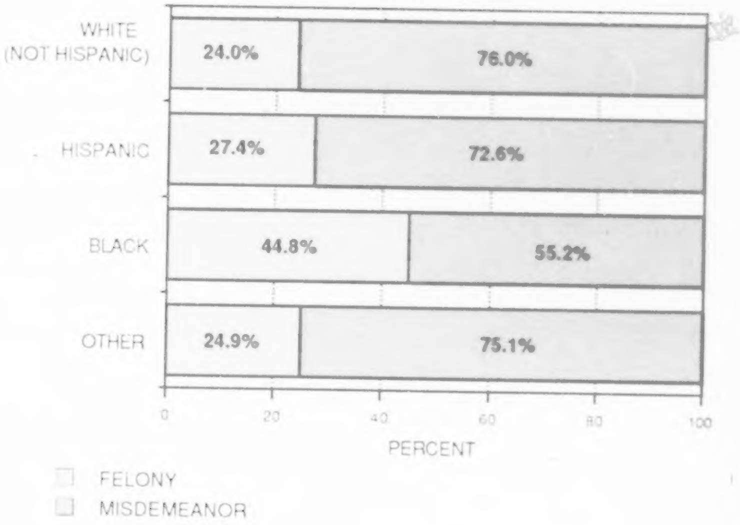
The subjectivity of the classification and labeling process must be considered in the analysis of race/ethnic group data. As commonly used, race refers to large populations which share certain similar physical characteristics such as skin color. Because these physical characteristics can vary greatly within groups as well as between groups, determination of race is frequently, by necessity, subjective. Ethnicity refers to cultural heritage and can cross racial lines. The determination of ethnicity is also frequently subjective. Most commonly, self-identification of race/ethnicity is used in the labeling process.

FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1988
By Race/Ethnic Group



Source: Table 27

FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1988
By Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee



Source: Table 27

Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee (continued)

Of the 845,171 arrests of whites (not Hispanic),

- Felony arrests accounted for 24.0 percent (203,193).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 76.0 percent (641,978).

Of the 574,741 arrests of Hispanics,

- Felony arrests accounted for 27.4 percent (157,592).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 72.6 percent (417,149).

Of the 378,201 arrests of blacks,

- Felony arrests accounted for 44.8 percent (169,507).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 55.2 percent (208,694).

And, of the 81,070 arrests of persons grouped as other,

- Felony arrests accounted for 24.9 percent (20,154).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 75.1 percent (60,916).

Discussion of changes in arrest rates based on different at-risk populations

An arrest rate is the ratio of the number of reported arrests to the population at risk. The three comparison populations used in the Arrests section of this report are: adults (18 years of age and over), juveniles (10-17 years of age), and total (10 years of age and over). If, in calculating periodic changes in arrest rates of any one of these three populations, the size of the population remained constant:

- The arrest rate in any given year would be larger than that of a previous year if the number of arrests reported that year was larger than that of the previous year.
- The arrest rate in any given year would be smaller than that of a previous year if the number of arrests reported that year was smaller than that of the previous year.

However, if the number of arrests remained constant and the size of the population changed,

- The arrest rate in any given year would be smaller than that of a previous year if the population increased.
- The arrest rate in any given year would be larger than that of a previous year if the population decreased.

ARRESTS

Because both the number of arrests and the at-risk populations upon which adult and juvenile arrest rates are based are independent, one would not expect any relationship between the percent change in adult and juvenile arrest rates from one year to another. However, because total arrest rates are based on the sums of both adult and juvenile arrests and adult and juvenile at-risk populations, one would expect the percent change in the total arrest rate from one year to another to reflect percent changes in adult and juvenile arrest rates during the same time period. It does, but the relationship is complex.

This complexity is attributed to the fact that percent change in the total arrest rate from one year to another is the result of independent changes in *both* the number of arrests and the at-risk populations of adults and juveniles in those years. Consequently, in some instances, it is extremely difficult to relate either the magnitude or the direction (positive or negative) of the change in the total arrest rate with those of changes in adult and juvenile arrest rates.

For example, in the analysis of total arrests on page 30, it is stated that from 1987 to 1988 there was a .9 percent decrease in the total arrest rate, and, during the same period, there was a 1.1 percent decrease in the adult arrest rate, and a .6 percent increase in the juvenile arrest rate.

The apparent inconsistency between changes in the total arrest rate and adult and juvenile arrest rates can best be understood by mathematically showing exactly how each occurred.

ARRESTS

FORMULAS

The raw data for the illustration which follows is taken from arrest data presented in Table 15 and annual at-risk populations shown in Table 66.

Total Arrest Rate

For 1987, the arrest rate per 100,000 population at risk equals

$$\frac{1{,}859{,}342 \text{ (arrests)}}{22{,}980{,}331 \text{ (population at risk)}} \times 100{,}000 = 8{,}091.0 \text{ (arrest rate)}$$

For 1988, the arrest rate per 100,000 population at risk equals

$$\frac{1{,}903{,}067 \text{ (arrests)}}{23{,}728{,}796 \text{ (population at risk)}} \times 100{,}000 = 8{,}020.1 \text{ (arrest rate)}$$

From 1987 to 1988, the change in the arrest rate equals

$$\frac{8{,}020.1 - 8{,}091.0}{8{,}091.0} \times 100 = -.9 \text{ percent}$$

Adult Arrest Rate

For 1987, the arrest rate per 100,000 population at risk equals

$$\frac{1{,}635{,}731 \text{ (arrests)}}{20{,}069{,}774 \text{ (population at risk)}} \times 100{,}000 = 8{,}150.2 \text{ (arrest rate)}$$

For 1988, the arrest rate per 100,000 population at risk equals

$$\frac{1{,}673{,}864 \text{ (arrests)}}{20{,}761{,}991 \text{ (population at risk)}} \times 100{,}000 = 8{,}062.2 \text{ (arrest rate)}$$

From 1987 to 1988, the change in the arrest rate equals

$$\frac{8{,}062.2 - 8{,}150.2}{8{,}150.2} \times 100 = -1.1 \text{ percent}$$

Juvenile Arrest Rate

For 1987, the arrest rate per 100,000 population at risk equals

$$\frac{223{,}611 \text{ (arrests)}}{2{,}910{,}557 \text{ (population at risk)}} \times 100{,}000 = 7{,}682.8 \text{ (arrest rate)}$$

For 1988, the arrest rate per 100,000 population at risk equals

$$\frac{229{,}203 \text{ (arrests)}}{2{,}966{,}805 \text{ (population at risk)}} \times 100{,}000 = 7{,}725.6 \text{ (arrest rate)}$$

From 1987 to 1988 the change in the arrest rate equals

$$\frac{7{,}725.6 - 7{,}682.8}{7{,}682.8} \times 100 = .6 \text{ percent}$$

Law is order,
and
good law is
good order.

Aristotle (384-322 B.C.)

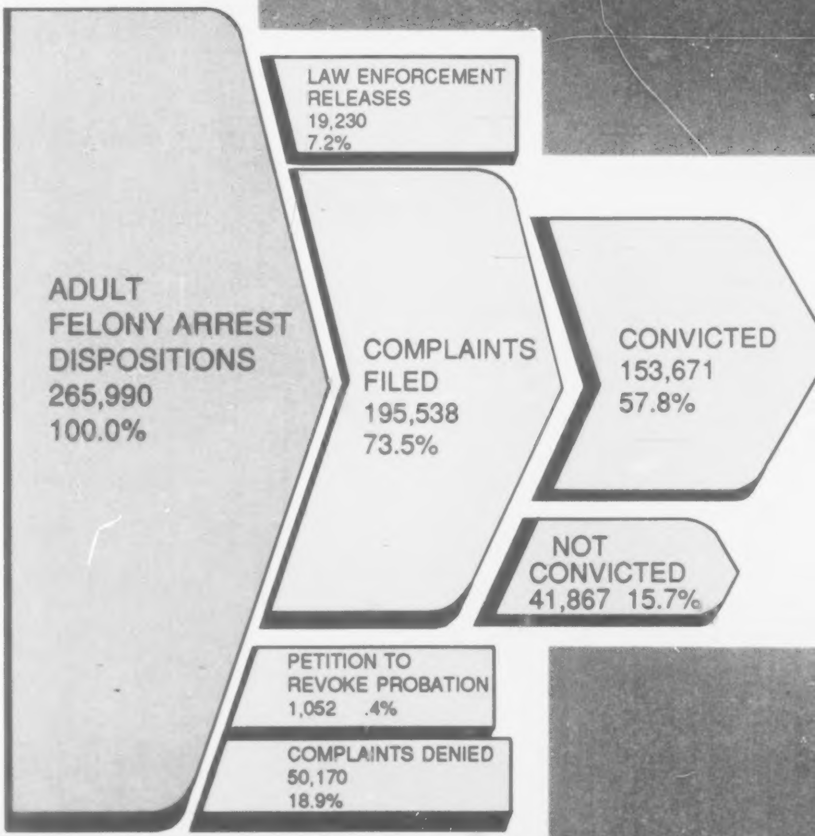
ADULT
FELONY
ARREST
DISPOSITIONS

ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS

The Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) System in California describes the processing of adults arrested for felony offenses from arrest through *final* disposition. Data on the adjacent flow chart pertain specifically to the 265,990 adult felony arrests which received final dispositions in 1988.

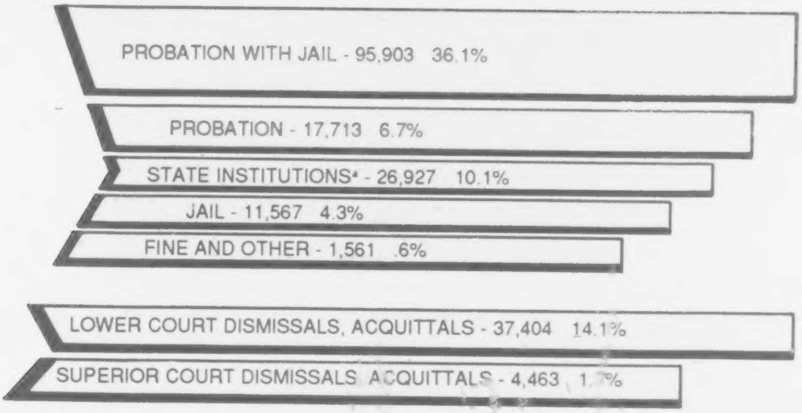
WHAT IS A FINAL DISPOSITION?

In the OBTS system, the term "final disposition" refers to a specific legal action which takes place following an adult felony arrest. Final dispositions can occur at the law enforcement, prosecutor, lower court, or superior court levels. For example, if an arrestee is released by a law enforcement agency or by a prosecutor who has determined that there is not enough evidence to justify the filing of a complaint, this release is recorded as a final disposition. If an arrestee is referred to court for adjudication, the outcome (i.e., dismissal, diversion dismissal, acquittal, or conviction) is also recorded as a final disposition. "Intermediate" dispositions (e.g., placements into diversionary programs) are not available.


ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS 265,990 100.0%
LAW ENFORCEMENT RELEASES 19,230 7.2%
COMPLAINTS FILED 195,538 73.5%
CONVICTED 153,671 57.8%
NOT CONVICTED 41,867 15.7%
PETITION TO REVOKE PROBATION 1,052 .4%
COMPLAINTS DENIED 50,170 18.9%

HOW ARE OBTS DATA REPORTED?

OBTS data are taken directly from the State's Automated Criminal History System (ACHS). Most arrest information is entered into ACHS from fingerprint cards while most disposition data are entered from "Disposition of Arrest and Court Action" (JUS 8715) forms received by the Department of Justice. Dispositions of adult felony arrests were reported by almost 1,100 agencies in 1988. These agencies include the law enforcement, prosecutor, lower court, and superior court levels of the California criminal justice system. It is estimated that JUS 8715 reports were processed for approximately 60 percent of all adult felony arrests receiving final dispositions in 1988. (See "Known Data Limitations" in this report for additional information.) Overall, these final dispositions describe the statewide processing of adult felony arrestees through California's criminal justice system in 1988.



[a] State institutions include prison, Youth Authority, and California Rehabilitation Center.

Notes: Percents may not add to subtotals because of rounding.
Petition to revoke probation is a new data element added in 1988.

Source: Table 36

Adult Felony Arrest Dispositions

From 1983 to 1988,

As a percent of all reported adult felony arrest dispositions:

- Law enforcement releases decreased from 9.4 to 7.2 percent.
- Prosecutor complaints denied increased from 18.5 to 19.3 percent.
- Dismissals and acquittals decreased from 16.5 to 15.7 percent.
- Convictions increased from 55.5 to 57.8 percent.

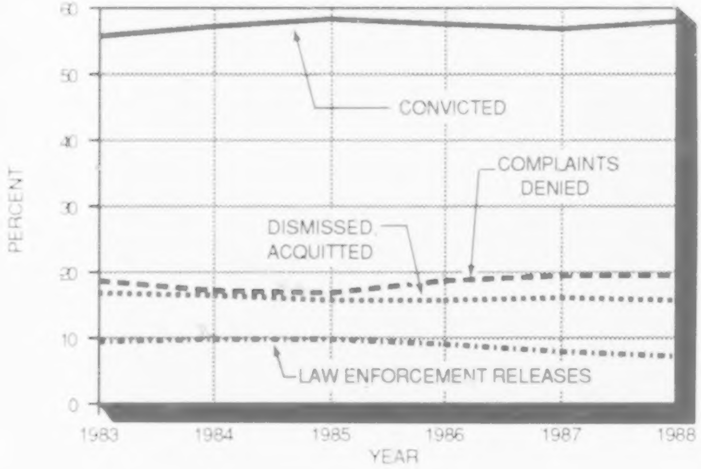
From 1987 to 1988,

As a percent of all reported adult felony arrest dispositions:

- Law enforcement releases decreased from 7.8 to 7.2 percent.
- Prosecutor complaints denied decreased from 19.4 to 19.3 percent.
- Dismissals and acquittals decreased from 16.0 to 15.7 percent.
- Convictions increased from 56.8 to 57.8 percent.

Over half of the adult felony arrest dispositions result in convictions.

ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS, 1983-1988
Type of Disposition by Year

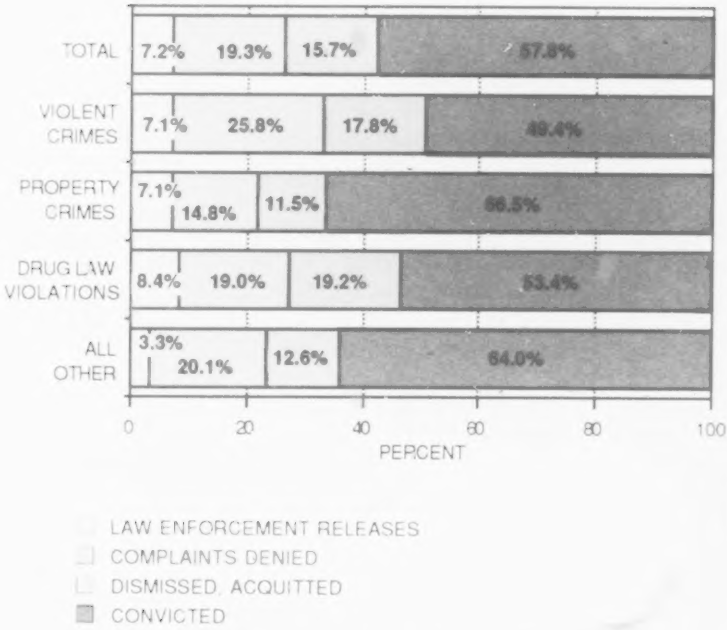


Notes: The "complaints denied" category includes petitions to revoke probation.
The "dismissed, acquitted" category includes diversions which have been dismissed.

Source: Table 37

Adult Felony Arrest Dispositions (continued)

ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS, 1988
Arrest Offense Category by Type of Disposition



Notes: The "complaints denied" category includes petitions to revoke probation.
The "dismissed, acquitted" category includes diversions which have been dismissed.
Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Source: Table 38

In 1988,

As a percent of all reported adult felony arrest dispositions broken down by arrest offense category:

- Drug law violation arrests showed the greatest percentage of law enforcement releases (8.4 percent).
- Violent crime arrests showed the largest percentage of complaints denied (25.8 percent).
- Property crime arrests showed the highest rate of convictions (66.5 percent).

Two-thirds of the property crime arrests resulted in a conviction (66.5 percent).

Adult Felony Arrestees Convicted

From 1983 to 1988,

As a percent of all reported adult felony arrestees convicted:

- State institutions sentences increased from 15.7 to 17.5 percent.
- Probation sentences decreased from 21.0 to 12.5 percent.
- Probation with jail sentences increased from 53.3 to 62.4 percent.
- Jail sentences decreased from 10.0 to 7.5 percent.

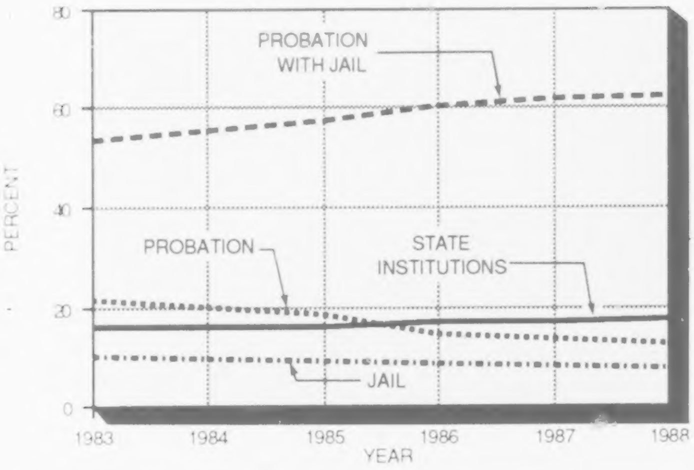
From 1987 to 1988,

As a percent of all reported adult felony arrestees convicted:

- State institutions sentences increased from 16.9 to 17.5 percent.
- Probation sentences decreased from 13.5 to 12.5 percent.
- Probation with jail sentences increased from 61.8 to 62.4 percent.
- Jail sentences decreased from 7.8 to 7.5 percent.

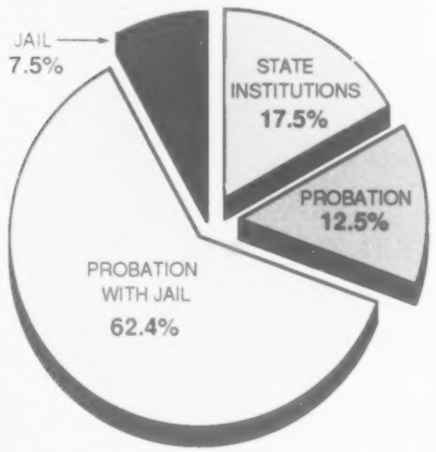
Probation with jail is the most frequent type of sentence given.

ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1983-1988
Type of Sentence by Year



Source: Table 39

ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1988
By Type of Sentence



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding
Source: Table 39

Adult Felony Arrestees Convicted (continued)

In 1988,

As a percent of all reported adult felony arrestees convicted:

- Probation with jail sentences were received by nearly two-thirds of all convicted adult felony arrestees (62.4 percent).
- State institutions accounted for 17.5 percent.
- Probation accounted for 12.5 percent.
- Jail sentences accounted for only 7.5 percent.

Adult Felony Arrestees Convicted of Violent Crimes

From 1983 to 1988,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of violent crimes:

- State institutions sentences decreased from 34.4 to 23.3 percent.
- Probation sentences decreased from 14.3 to 12.8 percent.
- Probation with jail sentences increased from 44.8 to 57.9 percent.
- Jail sentences decreased from 6.5 to 6.0 percent.

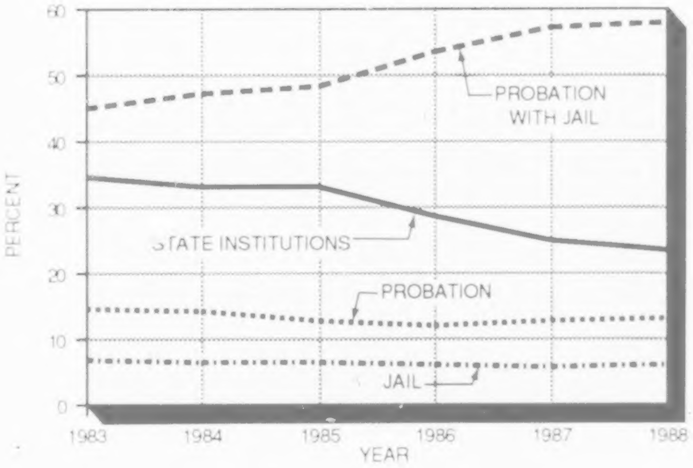
From 1987 to 1988,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of violent crimes:

- State institutions sentences decreased from 24.7 to 23.3 percent.
- Probation sentences increased from 12.5 to 12.8 percent.
- Probation with jail sentences increased from 57.1 to 57.9 percent.
- Jail sentences increased from 5.7 to 6.0 percent.

An increase in convictions for assault[a] is thought to account for the sudden decrease in sentences to state institutions and a corresponding increase in probation with jail sentences.

ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED OF VIOLENT CRIMES, 1983-1988
Type of Sentence by Year



Source: Table 39

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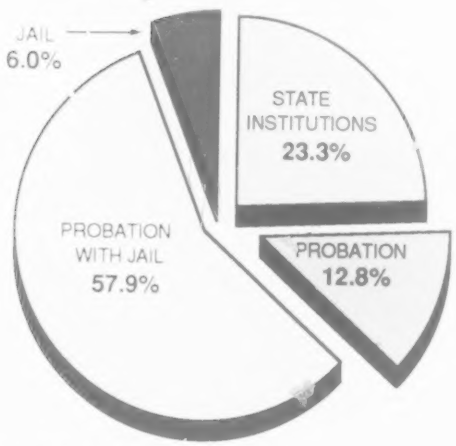
[a] A 1986 law change affecting domestic violence reporting procedures accounted for a sizeable increase in arrests for assault.

ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED OF VIOLENT CRIMES, 1988
By Type of Sentence



Source: Table 39

Adult Felony Arrestees Convicted of Violent Crimes (continued)

In 1988,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of violent crimes:

- Over half received probation with jail sentences (57.9 percent).
- Almost one-fourth received state institutions sentences (23.3 percent).

Most people convicted of violent crimes receive incarcerative sentences (state institutions 23.3 percent, jail 6.0 percent, and probation with jail 57.9 percent).

Adult Felony Arrestees Convicted of Property Crimes

From 1983 to 1988,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of property crimes:

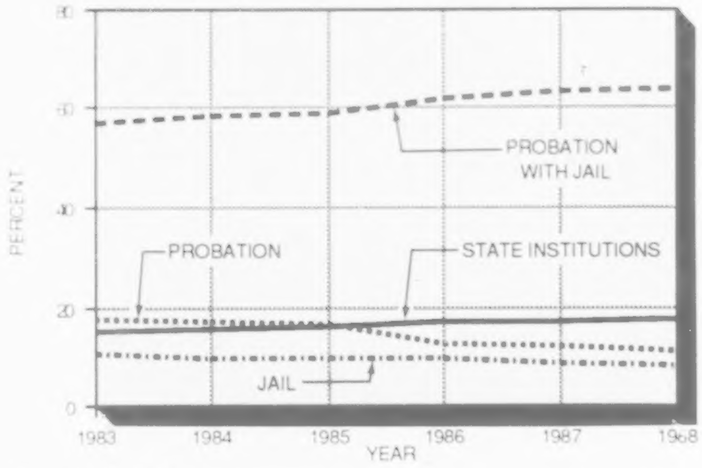
- State institutions sentences increased from 15.0 to 17.3 percent.
- Probation sentences decreased from 17.5 to 10.8 percent.
- Probation with jail sentences increased from 57.0 to 63.9 percent.
- Jail sentences decreased from 10.5 to 8.0 percent.

From 1987 to 1988,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of property crimes:

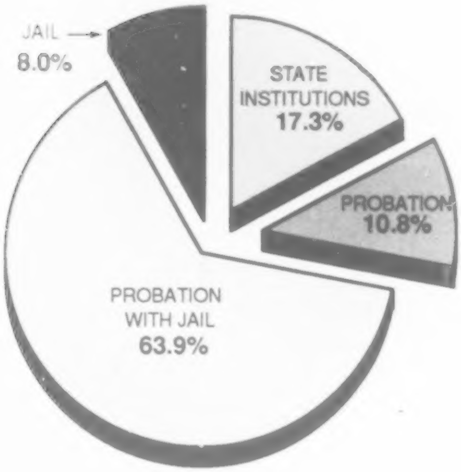
- State institutions sentences increased from 16.6 to 17.3 percent.
- Probation sentences decreased from 11.8 to 10.8 percent.
- Probation with jail sentences increased from 63.1 to 63.9 percent.
- Jail sentences decreased from 8.5 to 8.0 percent.

ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED
OF PROPERTY CRIMES, 1983-1988
Type of Sentence by Year



Source: Table 39

ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED OF PROPERTY CRIMES, 1988
By Type of Sentence



Source: Table 39

Adult Felony Arrestees Convicted of Property Crimes (continued)

In 1988,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of property crimes:

- Probation with jail sentences were most frequent (63.9 percent).
- Jail sentences were least frequent (8.0 percent).

Adult Felony Arrestees Convicted of Drug Law Violations

From 1983 to 1988,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of drug law violations:

- State institutions sentences increased from 10.4 to 18.3 percent.
- Probation sentences decreased from 20.0 to 8.1 percent.
- Probation with jail sentences increased from 60.1 to 67.9 percent.
- Jail sentences decreased from 9.5 to 5.6 percent.

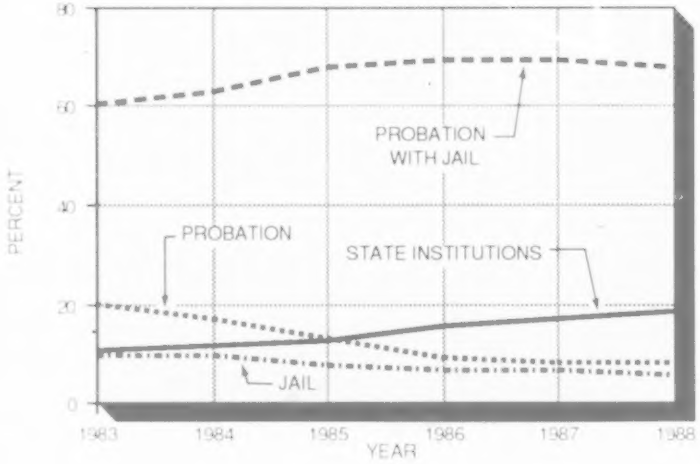
From 1987 to 1988,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of drug law violations:

- State institutions sentences increased from 16.9 to 18.3 percent.
- Probation sentences increased from 7.9 to 8.1 percent.
- Probation with jail sentences decreased from 69.0 to 67.9 percent.
- Jail sentences decreased from 6.2 to 5.6 percent.

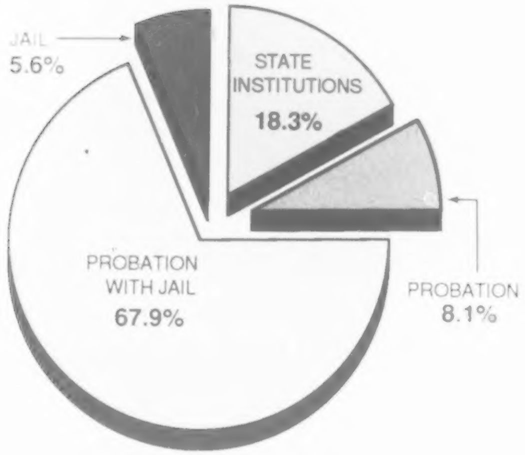
The proportion of sentences to state institutions for convictions of drug law violations rose annually (up 7.9 percentage points from 1983).

ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED OF DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1983-1988
Type of Sentence by Year



Source: Table 39

ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED OF DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1988
By Type of Sentence



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 39

Adult Felony Arrestees Convicted of Drug Law Violations (continued)

In 1988,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of drug law violations:

- Probation with jail sentences were given for the majority of these convictions (67.9 percent).
- Jail sentences were given for only 5.6 percent of these convictions.

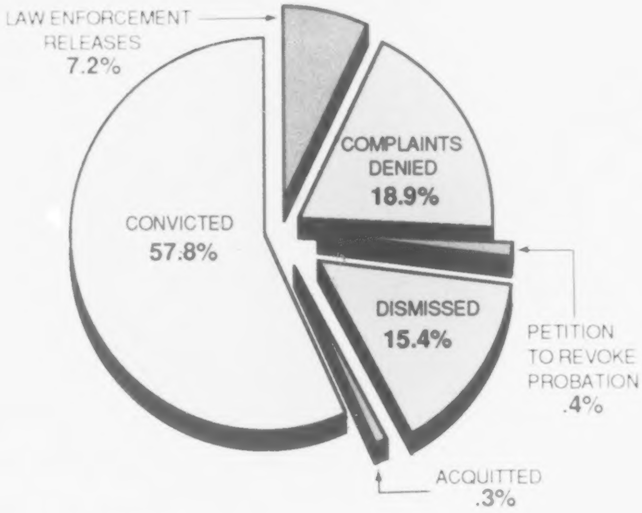
More than two-thirds of those convicted of drug law violations were sentenced to probation with jail (67.9 percent).

A WORD ABOUT CONVICTION RATES

Historically, Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) have described the *overall* processing of adults arrested for felony-level offenses. In recent years, however, concern has been expressed that OBTS data (describing the total picture) can be misinterpreted when evaluating certain segments of the criminal justice system. For example, conviction rates computed from the **total felony arrest dispositions** reported include law enforcement releases, complaint denials, and petitions to revoke probation - areas over which the court system has no control.

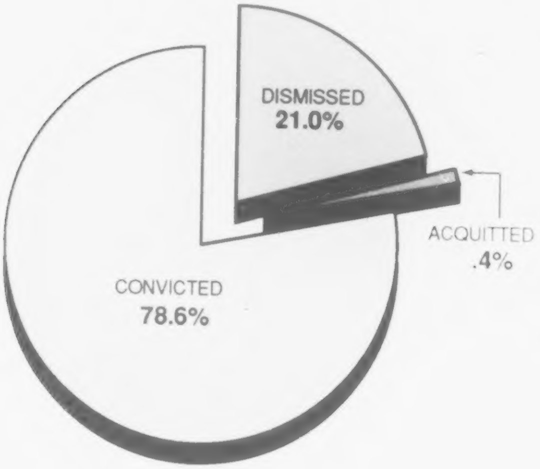
To better understand how the court processes defendants, an alternate method of computing conviction rates can be used. This method computes conviction rates from a base of **total**

DISPOSITIONS OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS, 1988
By Type of Disposition



Source: Table 36

DISPOSITIONS OF COMPLAINTS GRANTED
RESULTING FROM ADULT FELONY ARRESTS, 1988
By Type of Disposition



Source: Table 36

complaints filed rather than from a base of total felony arrest dispositions. This eliminates law enforcement releases and prosecutor complaint rejections from the computational formula.

$\frac{153,671}{265,990}$ = 57.8 percent (convictions divided by total felony arrest dispositions)

$\frac{153,671}{195,538}$ = 78.6 percent (convictions divided by total complaints filed).

These two computational procedures give the reader additional information with which to evaluate the effectiveness of criminal justice systems.

As a result of a continuing effort to improve the reporting and displaying of disposition information, additional disposition codes have been added at the prosecutor and court levels. Starting with 1988 data, petition to revoke probation, pre-filing deferral, and deferred for parole revocation categories were added to clarify final dispositions at the prosecutor level. At the lower and superior court levels, dismissals resulting from the successful completion of diversionary programs are shown separately.

The presentation of data describing how state and county criminal justice agencies process all adult felony arrestees will continue to be the main purpose of the OBTS system.

The greatest
penalty
of evildoing-
namely, to grow
into the likeness
of bad men.

Plato (c. 428-348 B.C.)

ADULT CORRECTIONS

ADULT CORRECTIONS

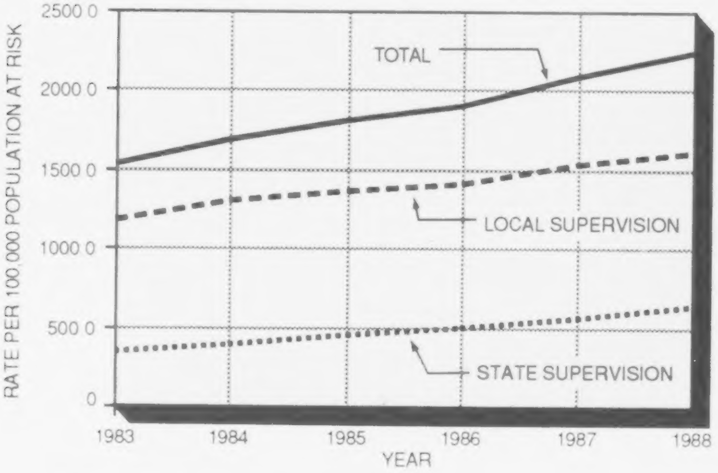
Adults convicted in California courts are frequently placed under the jurisdiction of either the state correctional system or a correctional system operated by local government. The state correctional system provides confinement, rehabilitation, and parole services through the California Department of Corrections (CDC), the California Youth Authority (CYA), the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC), and the California Department of Mental Health (CDMH). Local correctional agencies provide confinement, rehabilitation, and probation services for those sentenced to their care and also house persons awaiting trial or sentencing.

Supervision data are obtained annually by a one-day count of persons either in state or local institutions, or on parole, probation, or outpatient status.

Population rates discussed in this section are based on the adult at-risk population, 18 years of age and older.

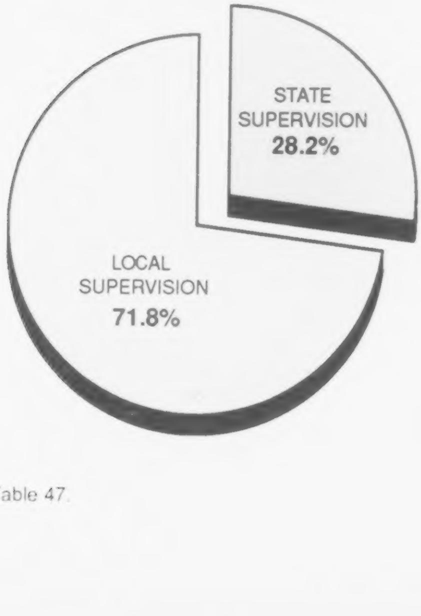
Adults Under State and Local Supervision, 1983-1988

ADULTS UNDER SUPERVISION, 1983-1988
Total, State, and Local Supervision
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 46

ADULTS UNDER STATE AND
LOCAL SUPERVISION, 1988



Source: Table 47.

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 46.3 percent increase in the rate of adults under supervision.
- There was an 81.5 percent increase in the rate of adults under state supervision and a 35.9 percent increase in the rate of adults under local supervision.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 6.9 percent rate increase in adults under supervision.
- There was a 12.2 percent rate increase in adults under state supervision and a 5.0 percent rate increase in adults under local supervision.

In 1988,

Of 463,455 adults under supervision:

- State supervision accounted for 28.2 percent (130,791).
- Local supervision accounted for 71.8 percent (332,664).

The rate of adults under local supervision is more than two and one-half times the rate of those under state supervision.

Adults Under State Supervision

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 67.9 percent increase in the rate of adults in institutions.
- There was a 106.3 percent increase in the rate of adults on parole or outpatient status.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 9.1 percent rate increase in adults in institutions.
- There was a 17.2 percent rate increase in adults on parole or outpatient status.

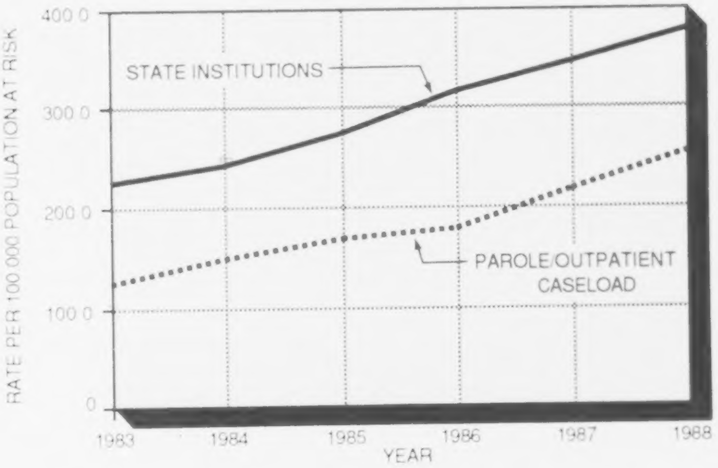
In 1988,

Of 130,791 adults under state supervision:

- Those in institutions accounted for 59.8 percent (78,204).
- Those on parole or outpatient status accounted for 40.2 percent (52,587).

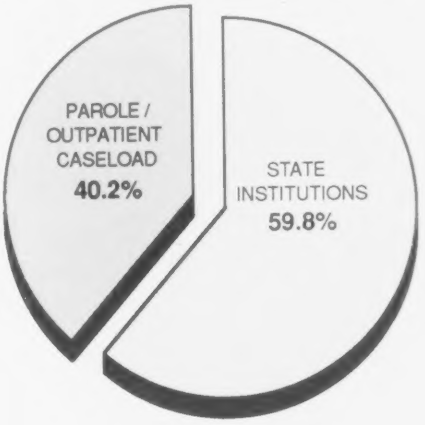
Since 1983, the rate of adults under state supervision has increased 81.5 percent (347.2 to 630.0).

ADULTS UNDER STATE SUPERVISION, 1983-1988
Institutions and Parole/Outpatient Caseload
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 46

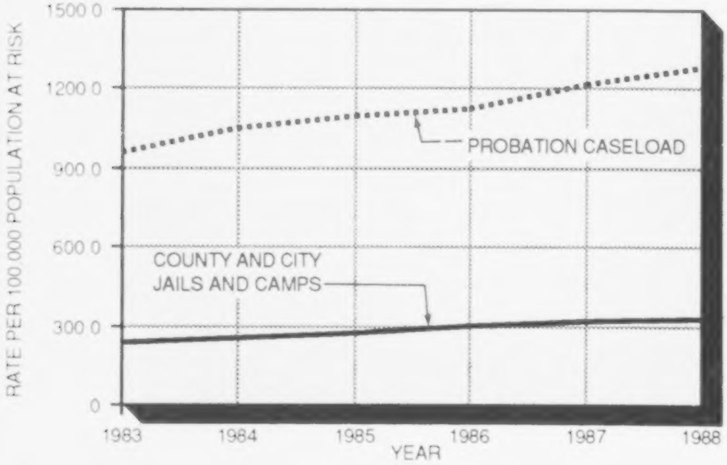
ADULTS UNDER STATE SUPERVISION, 1988



Source: Table 47

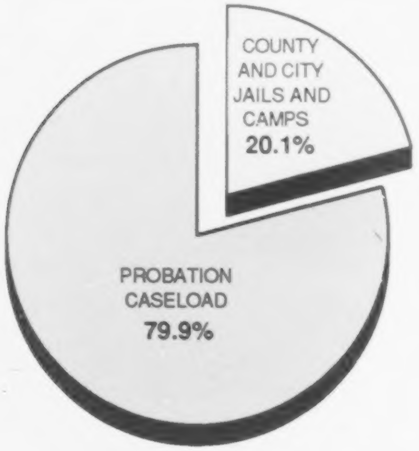
Adults Under Local Supervision

ADULTS UNDER LOCAL SUPERVISION, 1983-1988
County and City Jails and Camps and Probation Caseload
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 46

ADULTS UNDER LOCAL SUPERVISION, 1988



Source: Table 47.

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 42.0 percent increase in the rate of adults in county and city jails and camps.
- There was a 34.5 percent increase in the rate of adults on probation.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 1.6 percent rate increase in adults in county and city jails and camps.
- There was a 5.9 percent rate increase in adults on probation.

In 1988,

Of 332,664 adults under local supervision:

- Those in county and city jails and camps accounted for 20.1 percent (67,021). Of these,
    - There were 32,651 serving sentences.
    - There were 34,370 awaiting trial.
- Those on probation accounted for 79.9 percent (265,643).

In 1988, over half of the adults in county and city jails and camps were awaiting trial (51.3 percent).

Adult Probation Caseload

As shown in Table 46 (page 182),

From 1983 to 1988:

- The total number of adults on active probation caseload increased 50.5 percent.

From 1987 to 1988:

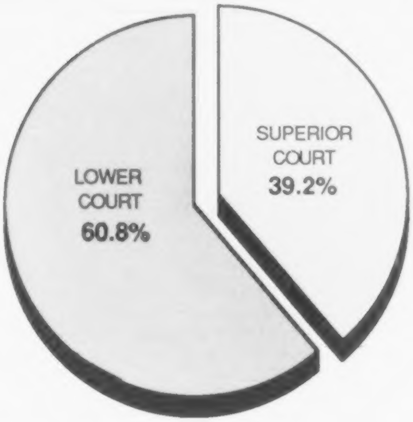
- The total number of adults on active probation caseload increased 9.5 percent.

In 1988,

Of 265,643 adults on probation:

- There were 39.2 percent (104,149) sentenced from superior court.
- There were 60.8 percent (161,494) sentenced from lower court.

ADULT PROBATION ACTIVE CASELOAD, 1988



Source: Table 48

Six out of ten adults placed on probation in 1988 were sentenced in lower court.

Adults Placed on Probation

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 30.2 percent increase in the rate of adults placed on probation.
- There was a 60.4 percent increase in the rate of adults placed from superior court and a 12.7 percent increase in the rate of adults placed from lower court.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 5.0 percent rate increase in adults placed on probation.
- There was a 12.9 percent rate increase in adults placed from superior court and a .6 percent rate decrease in adults placed from lower court.

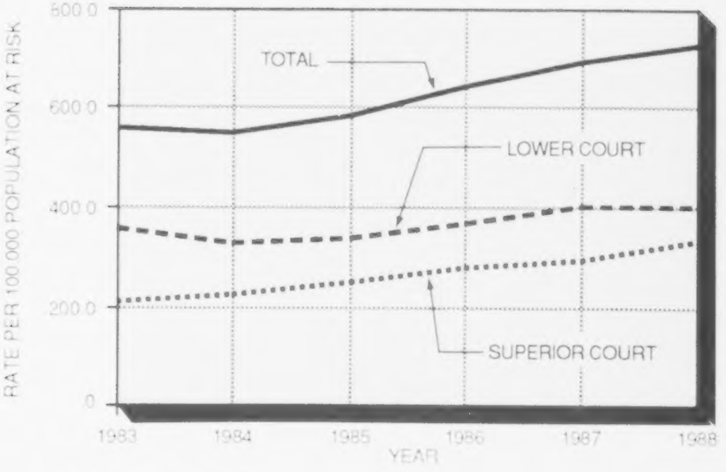
In 1988,

Of the 150,927 adults placed on probation:

- There were 45.3 percent (68,344) placed from superior court.
- There were 54.7 percent (82,583) placed from lower court.

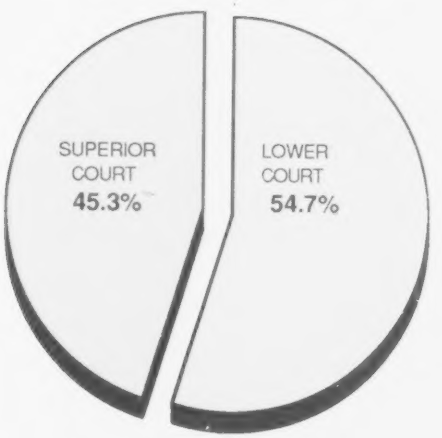
The rate of superior court defendants placed on probation increased from 205.2 in 1983 to 329.2 in 1988.

ADULTS PLACED ON PROBATION, 1983-1988
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 49

ADULTS PLACED ON PROBATION, 1988
By Type of Court



Source: Table 49

Adults Removed from Probation

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was an 18.3 percent increase in the rate of adults removed from probation.
- There was a 10.0 percent decrease in terminations, a 68.6 percent increase in revocations, and a 48.1 percent increase in "other" (transfers to other county, deaths, sentences vacated, appeals, etc.).

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 2.8 percent increase in the rate of adults removed from probation.
- There was a 7.9 percent decrease in terminations, a 16.8 percent increase in revocations, and a 4.2 percent increase in "other."

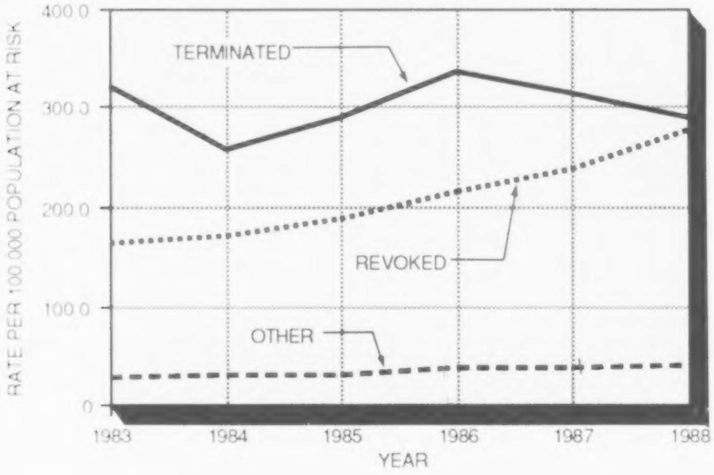
In 1988,

Of the 125,269 adults removed from probation:

- Those whose probation was terminated (completed their terms of probation) accounted for 47.8 percent (59,816).
- Those whose probation was revoked accounted for 45.7 percent (57,203).
- Those who were removed for "other" reasons accounted for 6.6 percent (8,250).

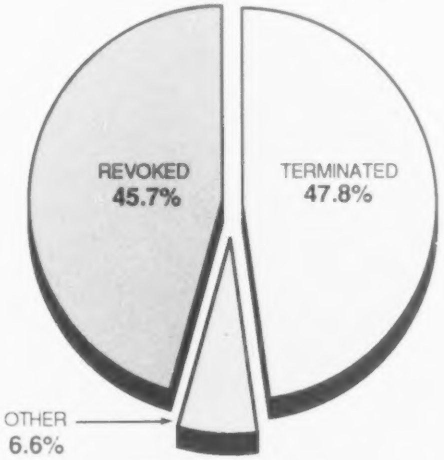
The rate of probation revocations has increased for each of the years shown.

ADULTS REMOVED FROM PROBATION, 1983-1988
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



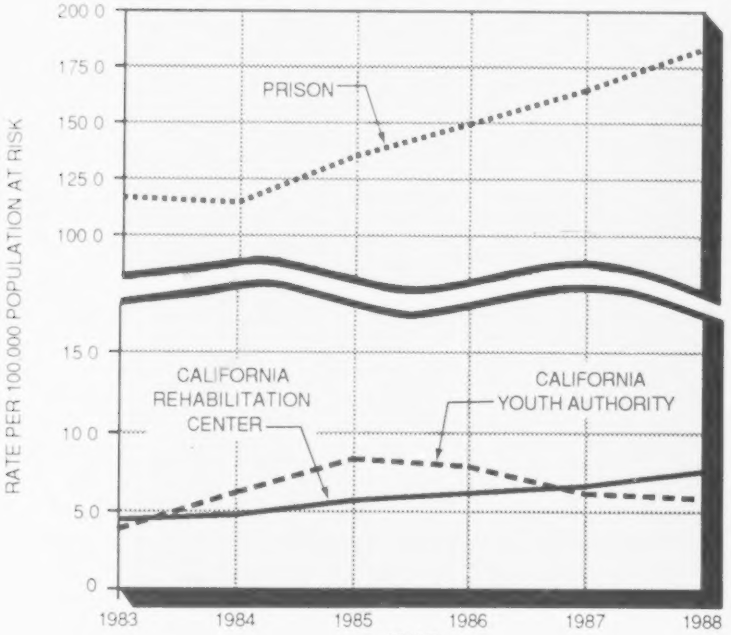
Source: Table 49

ADULTS REMOVED FROM PROBATION, 1988
By Type of Removal



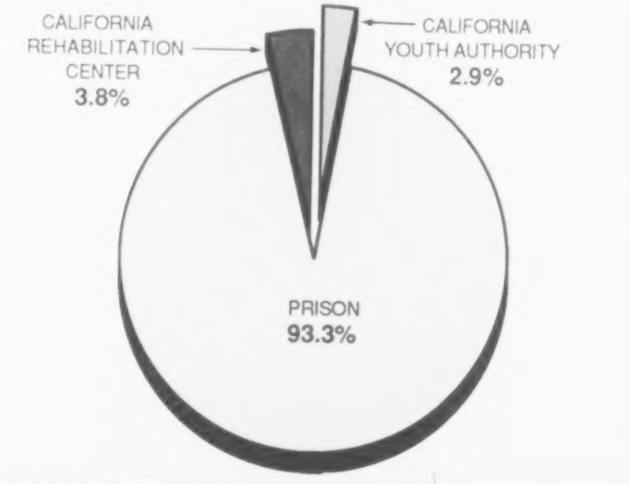
Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding
Source: Table 49.

ADULTS COMMITTED TO PRISON, CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER, AND YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1983-1988
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 50.

ADULTS COMMITTED TO STATE INSTITUTIONS, 1988



Source: Table 50.

Adults Committed to State Institutions

From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 57.9 percent increase in the rate of adults committed to state institutions.
- There was a 57.6 percent increase in the rate of prison commitments.
- There was a 70.5 percent rate increase for CRC and a 50.0 percent rate increase for CYA commitments.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 10.8 percent rate increase in institution commitments.
- There was an 11.2 percent rate increase in prison commitments.
- CRC commitments increased 15.4 percent in rate and CYA commitments decreased 6.6 percent.

In 1988,

Of 40,747 adults committed to state institutions:

- New commitments accounted for 79.2 percent (32,263).
- Parolees returned with new commitments accounted for 20.8 percent (8,484).

And,

- Commitments to prison accounted for 93.3 percent (38,009).
- Commitments to CRC accounted for 3.8 percent (1,558).
- Commitments to CYA accounted for 2.9 percent (1,180).

Full of wiles,
full of guile,
at all times,
in all ways,
Are the children
of Men.

Aristophanes (c. 450-385 B.C.)

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

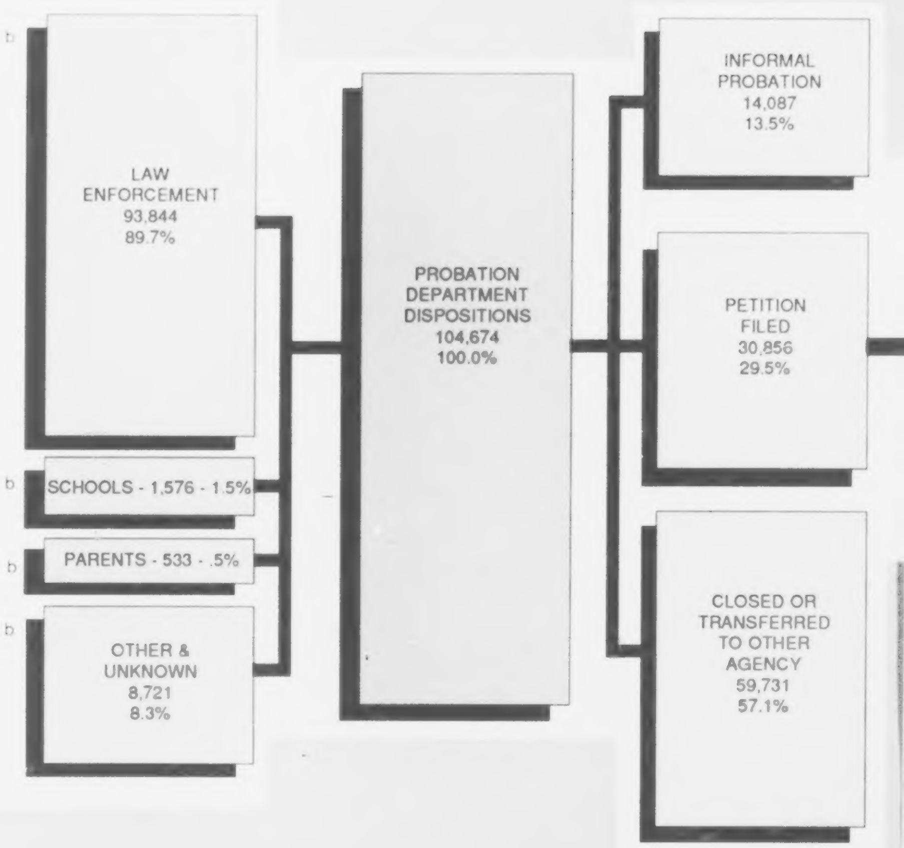
JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The juvenile justice system in California differs from the adult system in the type of offenders received and the manner in which they are processed. The juvenile system receives persons under 18 years of age who have either violated criminal statutes or have committed "status offenses." Status offenses are acts which are offenses only when committed by a juvenile, such as incorrigibility, truancy, running away from home, and curfew violations.

Most referrals of law violators and status offenders to probation departments are from law enforcement agencies after arrest. Schools, parents, and others may also make referrals.

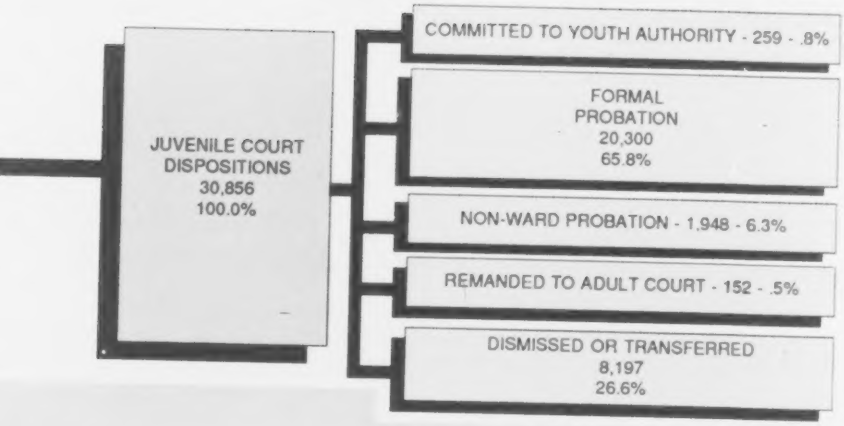
County probation departments are the focal point of the juvenile justice system in California, as shown by the accompanying flow chart.

- Typically, referrals are made to the probation department in the minor's county of residence. Nearly all come from police and sheriffs' departments (89.7 percent in 1988) with the remainder from schools, parents, and other sources.


b
LAW ENFORCEMENT
93,844
89.7%
b
SCHOOLS - 1,576 - 1.5%
b
PARENTS - 533 - .5%
b
OTHER & UNKNOWN
8,721
8.3%
PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS
104,674
100.0%
INFORMAL PROBATION
14,087
13.5%
PETITION FILED
30,856
29.5%
CLOSED OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER AGENCY
59,731
57.1%

DISPOSITIONS OF NEW REFERRALS, 1988[a]

- Decisions are made by probation departments on how referred cases are to be handled. A case may be closed or transferred, a juvenile may be placed on informal probation, or a petition may be sought for a court hearing.
- The juvenile court places most new petitioned cases under probation department supervision.


JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS
30,856
100.0%
COMMITTED TO YOUTH AUTHORITY - 259 - .8%
FORMAL PROBATION
20,300
65.8%
NON-WARD PROBATION - 1,948 - 6.3%
REMANDED TO ADULT COURT - 152 - .5%
DISMISSED OR TRANSFERRED
8,197
26.6%

---

[a] Los Angeles County data are not included.
[b] Sources from which delinquent juveniles were initially referred to California probation departments.
Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Tables 52 and 53.

Juvenile Arrests

Because the proportion of arrested juveniles under the age of 10 is small (less than three percent in a given year), population rates are based on the juvenile "at-risk" population, 10-17 years of age.

From 1983 to 1988:

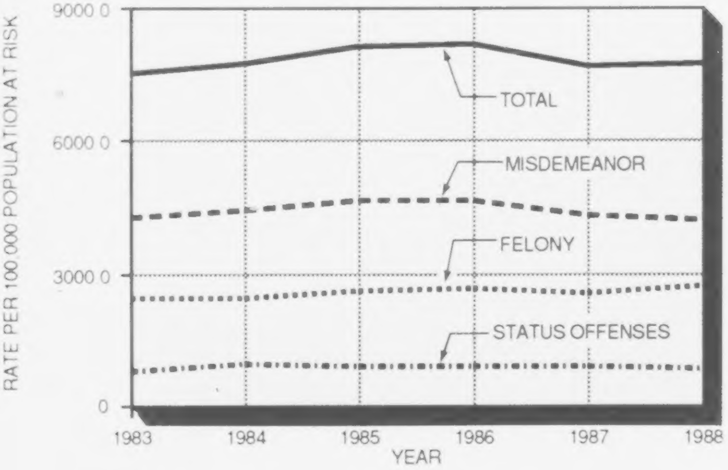
- There was a 3.1 percent increase in the rate of total arrests - including both law violations and status offenses.
- There was an 11.3 percent increase in the rate of felony-level arrests.
- There was a 1.8 percent decrease in the rate of misdemeanor-level arrests.
- There was a 4.1 percent increase in the rate of status offense arrests.

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a .6 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 7.7 percent rate increase in felony-level arrests.
- There was a 2.0 percent rate decrease in misdemeanor-level arrests.
- There was a 7.5 percent rate decrease in status offense arrests.

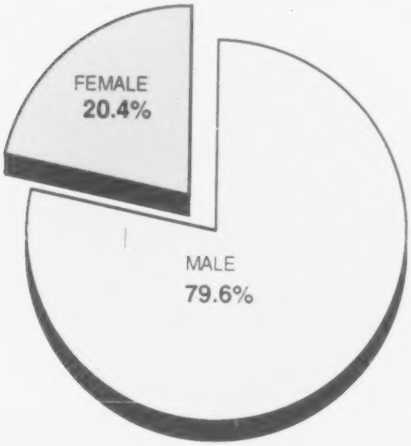
In 1988, felony-level juvenile arrests increased 7.7 percent in rate while misdemeanor-level and status offense arrest rates decreased (2.0 and 7.5 percent, respectively).

JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1983-1988
Offense Level by Year
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 15

JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1988
By Sex



Source: Table 51

Juvenile Arrests (continued)

In 1988,

Of 229,203 juvenile arrests:

- Males accounted for 79.6 percent (182,450).
- Females accounted for 20.4 percent (46,753).

The ratio of male to female juvenile arrestees has remained relatively unchanged.

Law Enforcement Dispositions of Juvenile Arrests

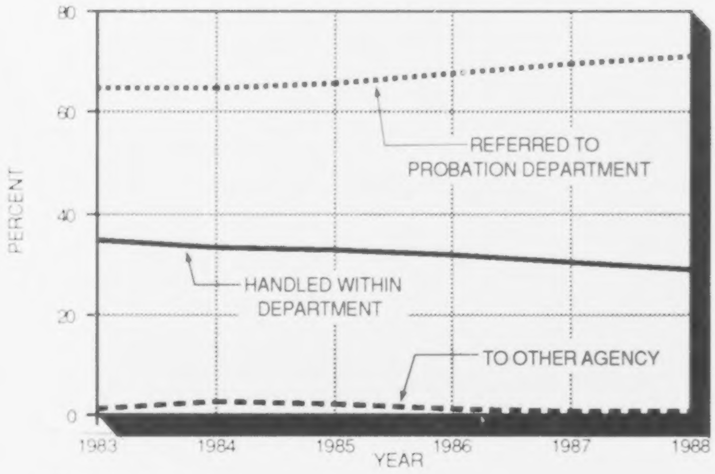
From 1983 to 1988:

- The proportion of juveniles handled within the department decreased from 34.5 to 28.4 percent.
- The proportion of juveniles turned over to another agency decreased from 1.1 to .6 percent.
- The proportion of juveniles referred to the probation department increased from 64.4 to 71.0 percent.

From 1987 to 1988:

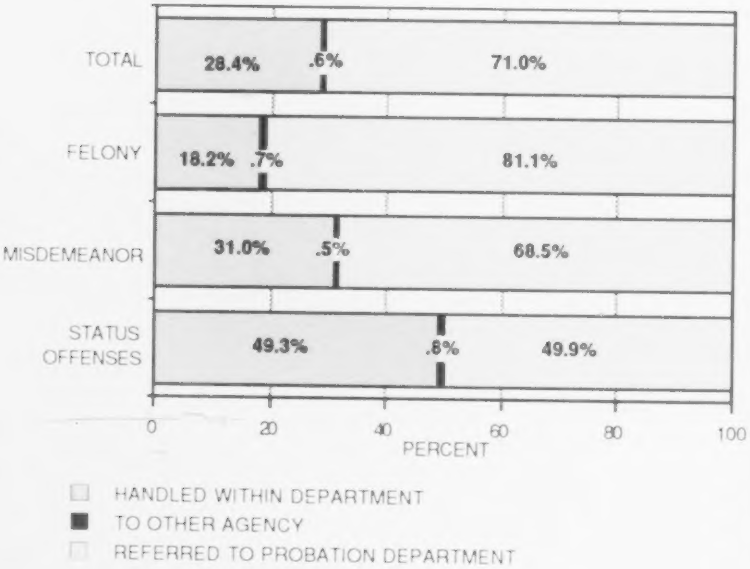
- The proportion of juveniles handled within the department decreased from 30.0 to 28.4 percent.
- The proportion of juveniles turned over to another agency decreased slightly, from .7 to .6 percent.
- The proportion of juveniles referred to the probation department increased from 69.3 to 71.0 percent.

LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPOSITIONS OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1983-1988
Type of Disposition by Year



Source: Table 51

LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPOSITIONS OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1988
By Offense Level



Source: Table 51

Law Enforcement Dispositions of Juvenile Arrests (continued)

In 1988,

Of 229,203 juvenile arrest dispositions:

- Most felony- and misdemeanor-level arrests were referred to probation departments for further disposition (81.1 and 68.5 percent, respectively).
- Almost half of status offense arrests were handled within the arresting department (49.3 percent).

The proportion of total juvenile arrests referred to probation departments for further disposition has continually increased for the years shown.

Probation Department Dispositions of New Referrals in 57 Counties[a]

The term "new referral" means that the juvenile was not on probation or parole at the time of referral. This does not mean that the juvenile has not had previous contact with the juvenile justice system.

From 1983 to 1988:

- The proportion of cases closed or transferred increased from 54.3 to 57.1 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on informal probation remained the same (13.5 percent).
- The proportion of petitions filed decreased from 32.2 to 29.5 percent.

From 1987 to 1988:

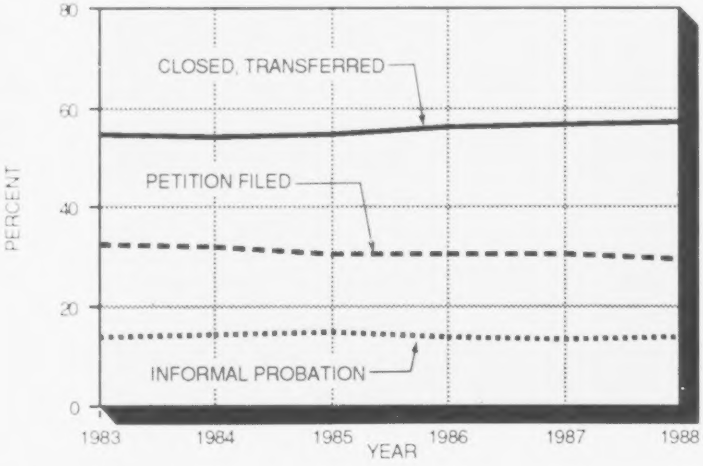
- The proportion of cases closed or transferred increased from 56.5 to 57.1 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on informal probation increased slightly, from 13.3 to 13.5 percent.
- The proportion of petitions filed decreased slightly, from 30.2 to 29.5 percent.

In 1988,

Of 104,674 new referral dispositions:

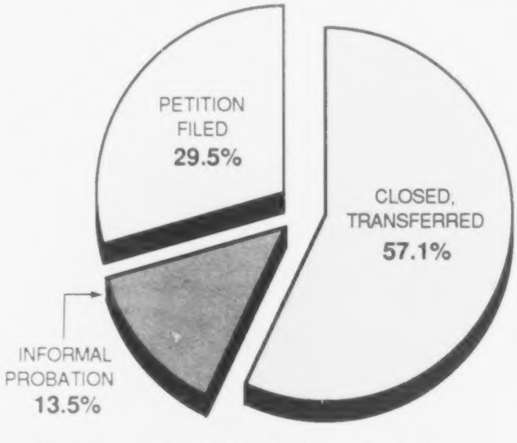
- Closed or transferred accounted for 59,731 (57.1 percent).
- Informal probation accounted for 14,087 (13.5 percent).
- Petitions filed accounted for 30,856 (29.5 percent).

PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS
OF NEW REFERRALS, 1983-1988
Type of Disposition by Year - 57 Counties



Source: Table 52

PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS
OF NEW REFERRALS, 1988
By Type of Disposition - 57 Counties



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding
Source: Table 52

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[a] Los Angeles County is not included.

Juvenile Court Dispositions of New Petitions in 57 Counties[a]

The term "new petition" means that the juvenile was not on probation or parole at the time the petition was filed in juvenile court. This does not mean that the juvenile has not previously had a petition filed.

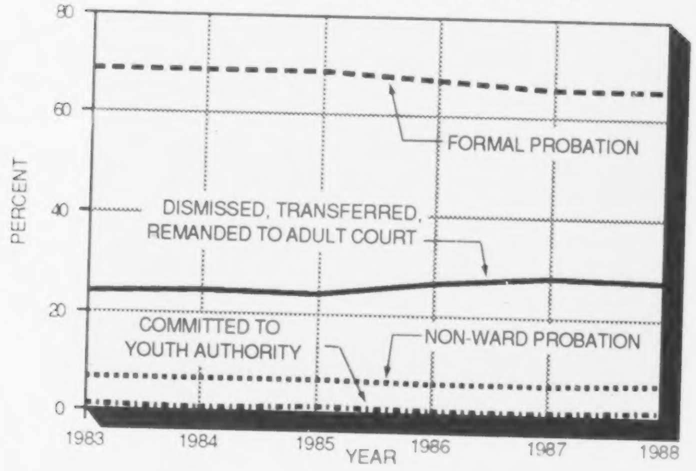
From 1983 to 1988:

- The proportion of cases dismissed, transferred, or remanded to adult court increased from 23.9 to 27.1 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on non-ward probation decreased slightly, from 6.5 to 6.3 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on formal probation decreased from 68.8 to 65.8 percent.
- The proportion of cases committed to the Youth Authority remained the same (.8 percent).

From 1987 to 1988:

- The proportion of cases dismissed, transferred, or remanded to adult court decreased slightly, from 27.7 to 27.1 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on non-ward probation increased slightly, from 6.0 to 6.3 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on formal probation increased slightly, from 65.6 to 65.8 percent.
- The proportion of cases committed to the Youth Authority increased slightly, from .7 to .8 percent.

JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS
OF NEW PETITIONS, 1983-1988
Type of Disposition by Year - 57 Counties



Source: Table 53

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[a] Los Angeles County is not included.

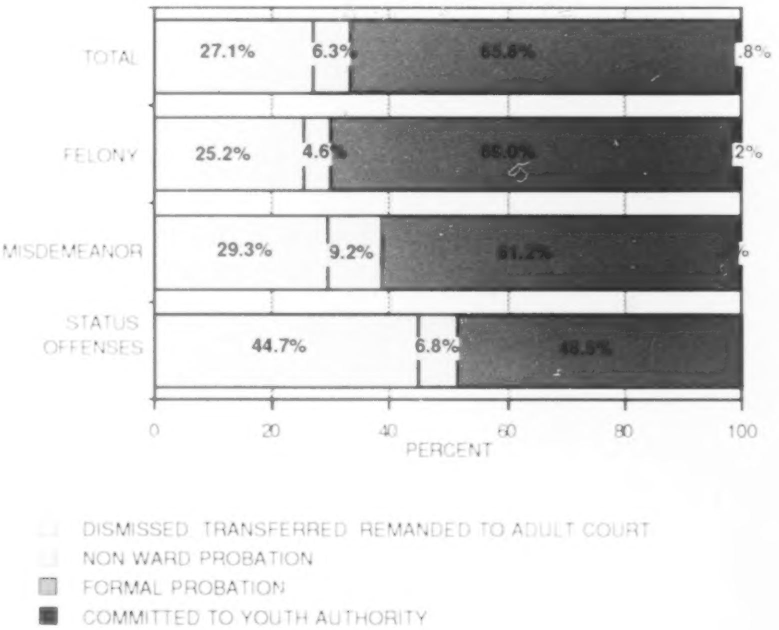
Juvenile Court Dispositions of New Petitions in 57 Counties[a] (continued)

In 1988,

Of 30,856 juvenile court new petition dispositions:

- Most petitions for felony and misdemeanor offenses resulted in formal probation dispositions (69.0 and 61.2 percent, respectively).
- Nearly half of petitions for status offenses resulted in formal probation (48.5 percent).

JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS
OF NEW PETITIONS, 1988
Offense Level by Type of Disposition - 57 Counties



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 54

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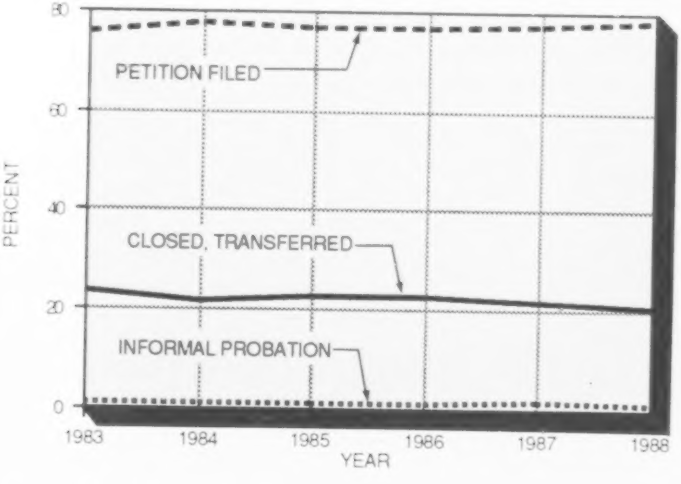
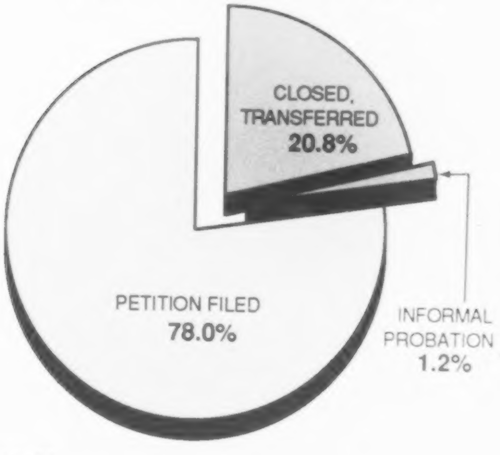
[a] Los Angeles County is not included.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS
OF SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS, 1983-1988
Type of Disposition by Year - 54 Counties



Source: Table 55

PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS
OF SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS, 1988
By Type of Disposition - 54 Counties



Source: Table 55

Probation Department Dispositions of Subsequent Referrals in 54 Counties[a]

The term "subsequent referral" means that the juvenile was on probation or parole at the time of referral to a probation department.

From 1983 to 1988:

- The proportion of cases closed or transferred decreased from 23.5 to 20.8 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on informal probation increased from .9 to 1.2 percent.
- The proportion of petitions filed increased from 75.6 to 78.0 percent.

From 1987 to 1988:

- The proportion of cases closed or transferred decreased from 21.5 to 20.8 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on informal probation decreased slightly, from 1.3 to 1.2 percent.
- The proportion of petitions filed increased from 77.2 to 78.0 percent.

In 1988,

Of 26,678 probation department dispositions of subsequent referrals:

- Closed or transferred accounted for 5,536 (20.8 percent).
- Informal probation accounted for 329 (1.2 percent).
- Petitions filed accounted for 20,813 (78.0 percent).

---

[a] Alameda, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Clara counties are not included.

Juvenile Court Dispositions of Subsequent Petitions in 54 Counties[a]

The term "subsequent petition" means that the juvenile was already under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court at the time a petition was filed.

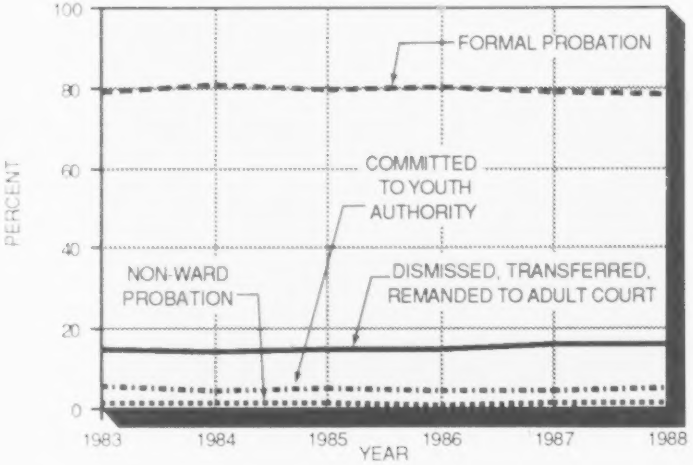
From 1983 to 1988:

- The proportion of cases dismissed, transferred, or remanded to adult court increased from 14.8 to 16.0 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on non-ward probation decreased slightly, from 1.2 to 1.1 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on formal probation decreased from 78.6 to 77.9 percent.
- The proportion of cases committed to the Youth Authority decreased slightly, from 5.4 to 5.0 percent.

From 1987 to 1988:

- The proportion of cases dismissed, transferred, or remanded to adult court decreased slightly, from 16.1 to 16.0 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on non-ward probation increased slightly, from 1.0 to 1.1 percent.

JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS
OF SUBSEQUENT PETITIONS, 1983-1988
Type of Disposition by Year - 54 Counties



Source: Table 56.

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[a] Alameda, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Clara counties are not included.

Juvenile Court Dispositions of Subsequent Petitions in 54 Counties[a] (continued)

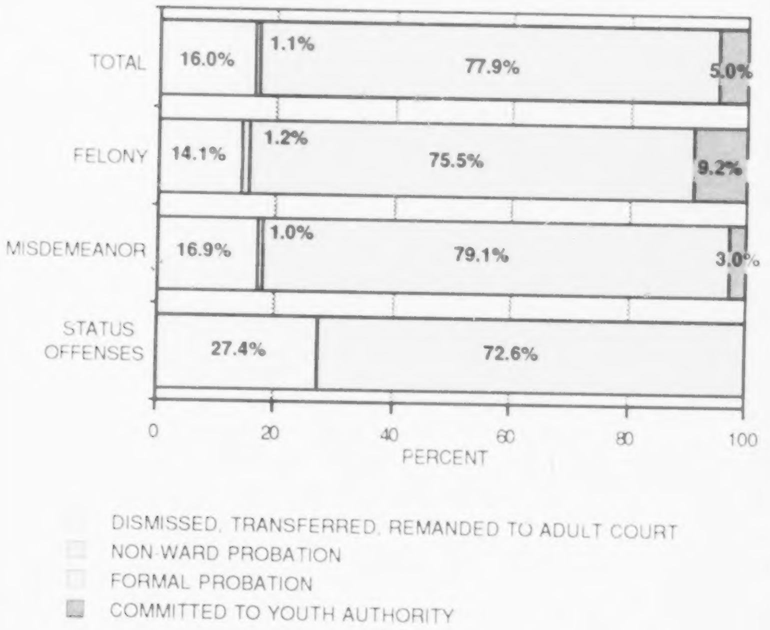
- The proportion of cases placed on formal probation decreased from 78.6 to 77.9 percent.
- The proportion of cases committed to the Youth Authority increased from 4.3 to 5.0 percent.

In 1988,

Of 20,813 juvenile court dispositions of subsequent petitions:

- The majority of petitions for felony, misdemeanor, and status offenses resulted in formal probation dispositions (75.5, 79.1, and 72.6 percent, respectively).

JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS
OF SUBSEQUENT PETITIONS, 1988
Offense Level by Type of Disposition - 54 Counties



Source: Table 57

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[a] Alameda, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Clara counties are not included.

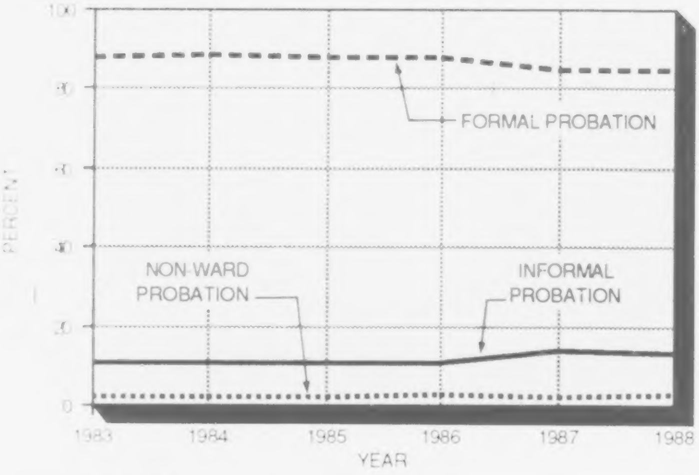
Juvenile Probation Caseload

County probation departments supervise juveniles after placement on informal, non-ward, or formal probation. Informal and non-ward probation cannot exceed six months. As a ward of the court, a juvenile may be placed on formal probation for an indeterminate length of time. A count of the number of juveniles on probation (caseload count) is taken on December 31 of each year.

From 1983 to 1988:

- The proportion of informal probation cases increased from 10.4 to 13.2 percent.
- The proportion of non-ward probation cases increased from 1.7 to 2.3 percent.
- The proportion of formal probation cases decreased from 87.9 to 84.6 percent.

JUVENILE PROBATION CASELOAD, 1983-1988
Type of Probation by Year



Source: Table 58

Juvenile Probation Caseload (continued)

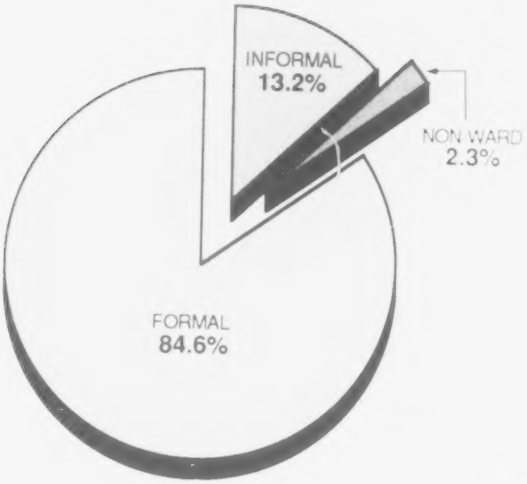
From 1987 to 1988:

- The proportion of informal probation cases decreased from 13.4 to 13.2 percent.
- The proportion of non-ward probation cases increased from 2.1 to 2.3 percent.
- The proportion of formal probation cases increased from 84.4 to 84.6 percent.

Of 62,942 juveniles on probation on December 31, 1988:

- Informal probation accounted for 8,285 (13.2 percent).
- Non-ward probation accounted for 1,421 (2.3 percent).
- Formal probation accounted for 53,236 (84.6 percent).

JUVENILE PROBATION CASELOAD, 1988
By Type of Probation



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 58

Juveniles in County-Operated Detention Facilities

County-operated detention facilities are used to house juveniles prior to a petition hearing and to provide treatment after court or probation department determinations. These facilities are classified as either "secure" or "nonsecure." Secure facilities, such as juvenile halls, camps, and ranches, are to be used solely for law violators. Status offenders may be held in a secure facility, prior to a hearing, for strictly limited time periods and under certain circumstances, such as locating and notifying parents, checking for warrants, or when the juvenile is a danger to himself or others. Nonsecure facilities, such as shelter care or crisis resolution homes, can be used for both law violators and status offenders. A count of the number of juveniles in county-operated detention facilities is taken on the fourth Thursday in September of each year.

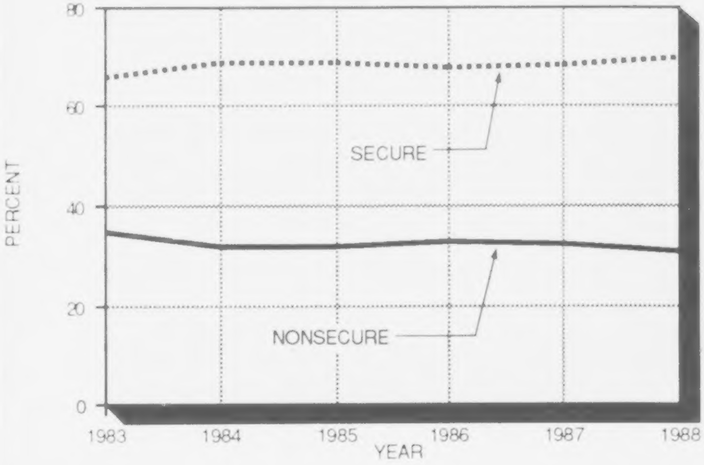
From 1983 to 1988:

- The number of juveniles in county-operated detention facilities increased 21.0 percent (7,542 to 9,126).

And,

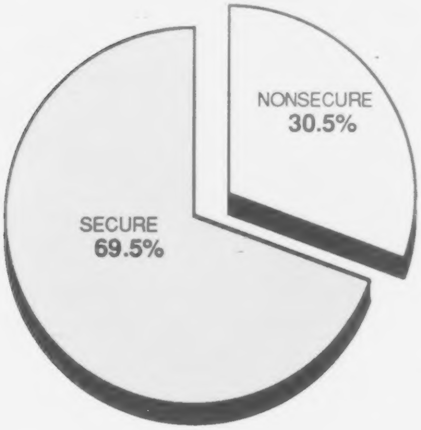
- The proportion of juveniles detained in nonsecure facilities decreased from 34.5 to 30.5 percent.
- The proportion of juveniles detained in secure facilities increased from 65.5 to 69.5 percent.

JUVENILES IN COUNTY-OPERATED DETENTION FACILITIES, 1983-1988
Type of Facility by Year



Source: Table 59

JUVENILES IN COUNTY-OPERATED DETENTION FACILITIES, 1988
By Type of Facility



Source: Table 59

Juveniles in County-Operated Detention Facilities (continued)

From 1987 to 1988:

- The number of juveniles in county-operated detention facilities increased 6.1 percent (8,601 to 9,126).

And,

- The proportion of juveniles detained in nonsecure facilities decreased slightly, from 32.0 to 30.5 percent.
- The proportion of juveniles detained in secure facilities increased slightly, from 68.0 to 69.5 percent.

In 1988,

Of 9,126 juveniles in county-operated detention facilities:

- Nonsecure facilities accounted for 2,781 (30.5 percent).
- Secure facilities accounted for 6,345 (69.5 percent).

In 1988, almost seven out of ten juveniles were housed in secure county-operated detention facilities.

First Commitments to the California Youth Authority (CYA) from Juvenile Court

First commitments include juveniles committed to CYA for the first time and juveniles who, after discharge, have received another commitment for a subsequent offense.

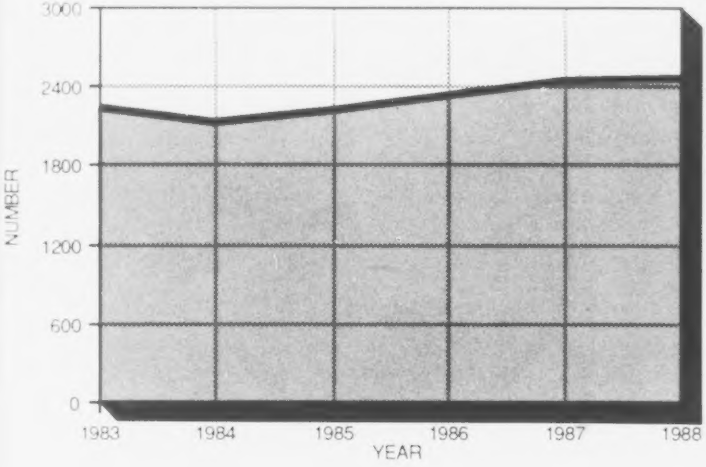
From 1983 to 1988:

- There was a 10.6 percent increase in the number of first commitments to CYA from juvenile court (2,231 to 2,467).

From 1987 to 1988:

- There was a 1.3 percent increase in the number of first commitments to CYA from juvenile court (2,436 to 2,467).

FIRST COMMITMENTS TO CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY FROM JUVENILE COURT, 1983-1988
Number of Commitments by Year



Source: Table 60

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY EXPENDITURES AND PERSONNEL

Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1982/83-1987/88

Constant dollars are current dollars reduced by the effects of inflation each year. To obtain the constant dollars, the current-dollar criminal justice agency expenditures have been adjusted according to the State and Local Government Implicit Price Deflator provided by the California Department of Finance.

From Fiscal Year 1982/83 to Fiscal Year 1987/88:

- There was a 69.7 percent increase in current-dollar expenditures and a 38.4 percent increase in constant-dollar expenditures.

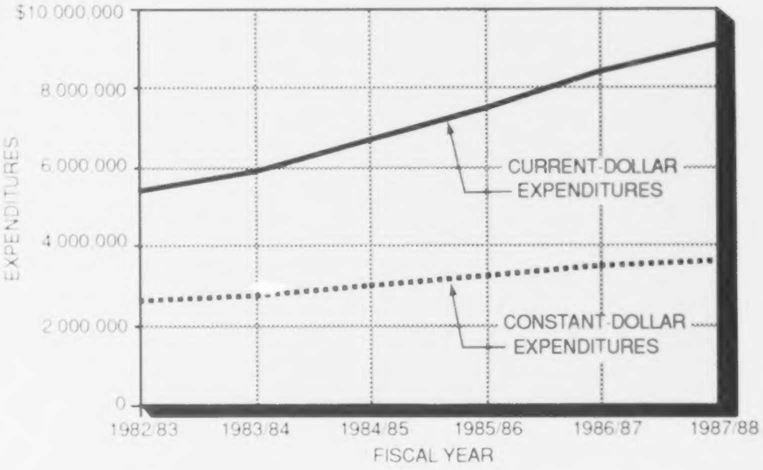
From Fiscal Year 1986/87 to Fiscal Year 1987/88:

- There was an 8.6 percent increase in current-dollar expenditures and a 3.8 percent increase in constant-dollar expenditures.

From Fiscal Year 1982/83 to Fiscal Year 1987/88:

- Total reported criminal justice agency current-dollar expenditures increased 69.7 percent.
- Law enforcement agency expenditures increased 51.2 percent.
- Prosecution agency expenditures increased 61.4 percent.
- Public defense agency expenditures increased 90.6 percent.
- Court expenditures increased 65.8 percent. Municipal courts showed the largest increase in court expenditures (74.3 percent).
- Court-related expenditures increased 91.4 percent.
- State and local correctional agency expenditures increased 105.7 percent, with Department of Corrections showing the largest increase (184.1 percent).

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1982/83-1987/88 (Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)

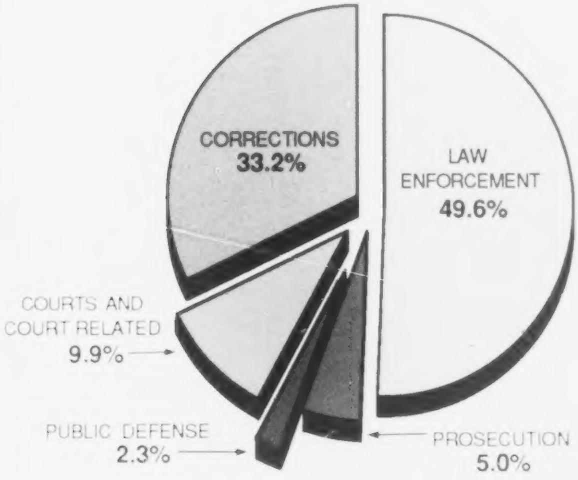


Source: Table 62

A small rock
holds back a
great wave.

Homer (c. 700 B.C.)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1987/88
By Type of Agency



Source: Table 63

Expenditures (continued)

From Fiscal Year 1986/87 to Fiscal Year 1987/88:

- Total reported criminal justice agency expenditures increased 8.6 percent.
- Law enforcement agency expenditures increased 6.3 percent.
- Prosecution agency expenditures increased 9.3 percent.
- Public defense agency expenditures increased 14.8 percent.
- Court expenditures increased 9.9 percent.
- Court-related expenditures increased 6.7 percent.
- State and local correctional agency expenditures increased 11.6 percent.

In Fiscal Year 1987/88,

Of $9.1 billion expenditures reported by criminal justice agencies:

- Law enforcement agencies spent 49.6 percent ($4.5 billion).
- Prosecution agencies spent 5.0 percent ($453.2 million).
- Public defense agencies spent 2.3 percent ($213.3 million).
- Courts and court-related agencies spent 9.9 percent ($898.3 million). Courts spent $579.9 million and court-related agencies spent $318.4 million.
- State and local correctional agencies spent 33.2 percent ($3.0 billion).

Personnel, 1983-1988

Personnel data were obtained from annual one-day counts of all authorized full-time employees. Proportions of sworn and civilian personnel to total law enforcement personnel for the years 1983-1988 are shown in Table 64 (page 194).

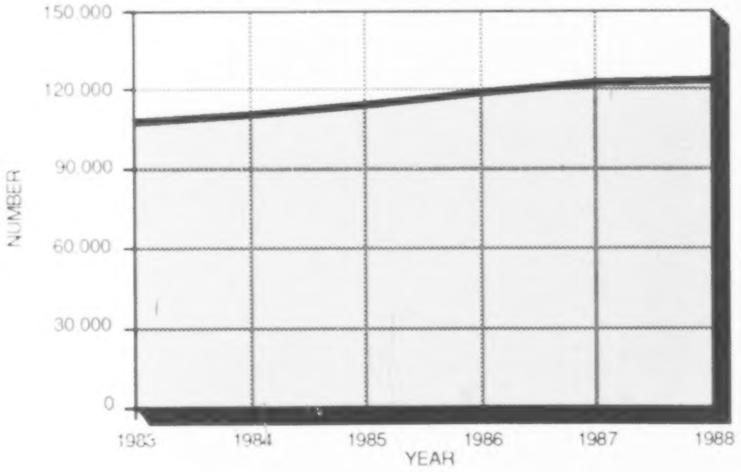
From 1983 to 1988:

- Total reported criminal justice agency authorized full-time personnel increased 15.0 percent.
- There was no percent change in the number of law enforcement agency personnel.
- Prosecution agency personnel increased 10.6 percent.
- Public defense agency personnel increased 42.5 percent.
- Court personnel increased 11.2 percent.
- State and local correctional agency personnel increased 60.6 percent.

From 1987 to 1988:

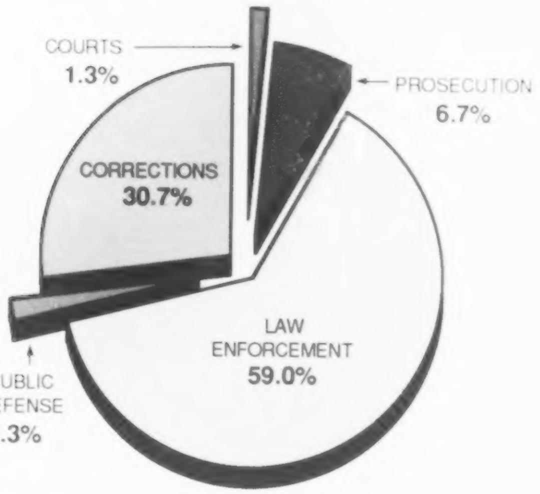
- Total reported criminal justice agency authorized full-time personnel increased .8 percent.
- Law enforcement agency personnel decreased 5.8 percent.
- Prosecution agency personnel decreased 1.0 percent.
- Public defense agency personnel increased 18.0 percent.
- Court personnel increased 1.5 percent.
- State and local correctional agency personnel increased 15.5 percent.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 1983-1988



Source: Table 64

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 1988
By Type of Agency



Source: Table 65

Personnel (continued)

In 1988,

Of 123,099 reported criminal justice agency authorized full-time personnel:

- Law enforcement agency personnel accounted for 59.0 percent (72,586).
- Prosecution agency personnel accounted for 6.7 percent (8,251).
- Public defense agency personnel accounted for 2.3 percent (2,839).
- Court personnel accounted for 1.3 percent (1,613).
- State and local correctional agency personnel accounted for 30.7 percent (37,810).

APPENDIX

CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS

Section 13012 of the Penal Code states "The annual report of the department provided for in Section 13010 shall contain statistics showing: . . . (d) The number of citizens complaints received by law enforcement agencies under Section 832.5. Such statistics shall indicate the total number of such complaints, the number alleging criminal conduct of either a felony or misdemeanor, and the number sustained in each category. The report shall not contain a reference to any individual agency but shall be by gross numbers only . . . ."

Section 832.5(a) of the Penal Code requires that "Each department or agency in this state which employs peace officers shall establish a procedure to investigate citizens' complaints against the personnel of such departments or agencies, and shall make a written description of the procedure available to the public."

Because of the individual nature of the requirements of Penal Code Section 832.5, reporting definitions and procedures vary among reporting agencies. The data shown are accurate and complete to the extent that contributing agencies met their reporting obligations.

CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS
AGAINST PEACE OFFICERS, 1988

Complaints	Number reported	Number sustained
TOTAL	13,817	2,438
Total criminal	1,454	290
Felony	605	115
Misdemeanor	849	175

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED CALLS
FOR ASSISTANCE, 1988

	Number	Percent
Total domestic violence calls received	182,540	100.0
Total cases involving weapons	128,195	70.2
Total cases without weapons	54,345	29.8

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Effective January 1, 1986, law enforcement agencies were legislatively mandated (Penal Code Section 13730) to report domestic violence-related calls for assistance and to indicate which cases involved the use of a weapon. This information is to be reported monthly to the Attorney General.

PC 13730 also instructs the Attorney General to report annually on the number of domestic violence-related calls received statewide, in each county, and by individual law enforcement agencies. Statewide data are reported here. County and agency-level data will be published in the statewide and county "Criminal Justice Profile, 1988" series of publications.

DEFINITIONS:

"Domestic violence" is defined as ". . . abuse committed against an adult or fully emancipated minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or a person with whom the suspect has had a child or has or has had a dating or engagement relationship." [Section 13700(b) PC]

Within this definition, "abuse" is further defined as ". . . intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury, or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself, or another." [Section 13700(a) PC]

KNOWN DATA LIMITATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

CRIMES

Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR)

- Brea and Yorba Linda Police Departments did not report data for June through December.
- Morgan Hill Police Department did not report data for September through December.
- Tulelake Police Department did not report data for March through December.
- Ventura County Sheriff's Department did not report data for September through December for the unincorporated area and the following contract agencies: Camarillo, Fillmore, Ojai, Thousand Oaks, and Moorpark.

ARRESTS

Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR)

- Homicide arrests from 1983 to 1985 are inflated to some degree. Assault with intent to commit murder is included in some cases because of a 1981 law that repealed Penal Code Section 217.
- Through September 1988, law enforcement dispositions of adult arrests for Oakland Police Department do not accurately reflect disposition actions taken by that agency. Since Oakland accounts for approximately three percent of the arrests in California, the impact on statewide law enforcement dispositions is minimal.
- Morgan Hill Police Department did not report data for September through December.
- Ventura County Sheriff's Department did not report data for September through December for the unincorporated area and the following contract agencies: Camarillo, Fillmore, Ojai, Thousand Oaks, and Moorpark.
- Felony arrest counts may include some misdemeanor warrants for felony offenses.
- Agency reporting problems in 1983 account for almost all of the increase recorded in the "other drug law violations" category.
- The analysis of race/ethnic data must be considered in light of the subjectivity of the labeling process and classification changes, such as those of the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980). See page 64.

ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS

Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS)

- These data reflect 1988 dispositions resulting from adult felony arrests which were made in 1988 or before. There is an important difference between arrest and OBTS data. Arrest data are grouped by the year in which the arrest took place. OBTS data are grouped by the year of disposition regardless of the year in which the arrest occurred.
- These data do not represent the total number of adult felony arrest dispositions that occurred during 1988. For example, thousands of adult felony arrests are disposed of by revoking the arrestee's probation or parole status in lieu of filing charges on the new arrest. These new arrest offense dispositions may not be reported as a final disposition on the JUS 8715 form. Any subsequent actions or arrestees who are turned over to other states or federal jurisdictions are not included in OBTS data. It is estimated that, at the statewide level, 40 percent of the adult felony arrests which were reported to BCS by law enforcement agencies on the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register were not reported on the JUS 8715 form. In spite of this underreporting, the arrest dispositions received generally describe "statewide" processing of adult felony arrestees through California's criminal justice system.
- If a person is arrested for multiple offenses, OBTS selects only the most serious offense, based on the severity of possible punishment. If there are multiple court dispositions, OBTS selects the most serious court disposition and the associated offense.
- OBTS data on state institutional commitments may vary from information compiled and reported by other state agencies because of differences in the data collection systems. For example, the California Department of Corrections (CDC) counts the number of defendants actually received in CDC institutions, even though a defendant may have been convicted and sentenced in two or more counties. OBTS counts each commitment.
- The adult felony arrest disposition file includes 375 persons whose age at disposition was under 18. These minors received a final disposition in adult court under provision of the Welfare and Institutions Code, Sections 707 and 707.1.

ADULT CORRECTIONS

- The data include adults placed on supervised probation only. Court probation, diversion, and summary probation are not included.
- Persons are counted once for each jurisdiction. Thus, data include original grants of probation and do not include subsequent grants of probation to persons already under probation supervision ordered by the same level court in the same county. Also, the probationers under jurisdiction of both superior and lower courts and any who are jurisdictional cases of more than one county are counted more than one time in statewide totals.
- The sources of data are county probation departments' monthly reports of summary data.
- Adult probation placements and removals were estimated by the agency for San Francisco County.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

- Established in 1980, the BCS Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System requires the reporting of all delinquency referrals for both new and active cases. All 58 county probation departments report complete new referral data. In 1988, a new reporting system was implemented by the Los Angeles County probation department, and data are being examined for consistency with prior years. Because data fluctuations in Los Angeles County may significantly affect statewide data presented, Los Angeles County new referral data have been excluded from all years shown in this annual *Crime and Delinquency in California, 1988*.
- Some probation departments were unable to modify pre-1980 automated reporting programs to include certain types of subsequent referral information. Data are not available for Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Clara counties for 1983-1987 and Alameda County for 1983 and 1984. As six-year trend data become available for each of these counties, they will be included in the subsequent referral data tables and displays.
- In cases where a juvenile has multiple petitions filed for more than one offense, only the petition with the most serious offense is recorded. This accounts for the differences between BCS counts and the statistics generated by the Administrative Office of the Courts which counts the number of petitions processed.
- In 1986, BCS developed a new one-day survey form to collect juvenile probation caseload counts. Prior to 1986, these data were developed programmatically from transactions reported by probation departments.

PERSONNEL

- Caution is recommended when viewing law enforcement personnel data. Percent change figures may have been influenced by the result of varying compliance with a 1985 revised UCR definition and rules for counting law enforcement personnel. The revision excludes city and county jail staff not paid by funds designated for law **enforcement**. Most agencies complied with the new definition in 1988.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE GLOSSARY

ABSCOND: to leave the judicial jurisdiction without consent.

ACQUITTAL: a judgment of a court, based either on the verdict of a jury or a judicial officer, that the defendant is not guilty of the offense(s) for which he was tried

ADJUDICATION: the formal giving or pronouncing of a judgment or decree in a cause

ADULT: a person 18 years of age or older

AFFIDAVIT: a written summary of charges against a juvenile presented by the probation department to the prosecutor with a request that a petition be filed

APPEAL: a petition initiated by a defendant for a rehearing in an appellate court of a previous sentence or motion

ARREST: " taking a person into custody, in a case and in the manner authorized by law An arrest may be made by a peace officer or by a private person " (P C 834)

ARREST RATE: the number of arrests per 100,000 population See page 66 for a further explanation

AUTOMATED CRIMINAL HISTORY SYSTEM (ACHS): a centralized, automated system containing criminal history summary information on persons arrested and fingerprinted in California

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (CDC): the state agency which has jurisdiction over the California Rehabilitation Center and the California prison system

CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER (CRC): an institution operated by the California Department of Corrections which is designated for the treatment of persons addicted to narcotics or in imminent danger of addiction. Commitment to the facility is by civil procedure only

CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY (CYA): the state agency which has jurisdiction over and maintains institutions as correctional schools for the reception of wards of the juvenile court and other persons committed from justice, municipal, and superior courts

CAMPS, RANCHES, HOMES, AND SCHOOLS: county-level juvenile correctional facilities for post-court treatment of juvenile offenders. These facilities are maintained by county probation departments

CASELOAD: the total number of clients or cases on probation or under supervision with a given agency at a specified point in time.

CHARGE: a formal allegation that a specific person has committed a specific offense

CITATION: a written order, issued by the police for a violation, to appear before a magistrate or probation officer at a later date.

CIVIL COMMITMENT: a type of commitment in which criminal proceedings are suspended while a defendant undergoes treatment at the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) as a narcotic addict.

CLEARANCE: an offense is cleared or "solved" for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense, and turned over to the court for prosecution or cited to juvenile authorities. In certain situations a clearance may be counted by "exceptional" means when the police definitely know the identity of the offender, have enough information to support an arrest, and know the location of the offender but for some reason cannot take the offender into custody.

CLEARANCE RATE: method used to determine the percentage of crimes cleared. The rate is based on the number of crimes reported.

CLOSED AT INTAKE: a case closed by the probation department at the time the juvenile is referred to the department, following an investigation of the juvenile's circumstances and nature of the alleged offense. No further action is taken.

COMMITMENT: a warrant, order, or process by which the court directs a judicial officer to take a person to a correctional facility.

COMPLAINT: a verified written accusation, filed by a prosecuting attorney with a local criminal court, which charges one or more persons with the commission of one or more offenses.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE: a drug, substance, or immediate precursor which is included in Schedules I through V inclusive, as set forth in Health and Safety Code Sections 11054 through 11058. These would include heroin, marijuana, amphetamines, barbiturates, and psychedelics.

CONVICTION: a judgment, based either on the verdict of a jury or a judicial officer or on the guilty plea of the defendant, that the defendant is guilty.

CORRECTIONS: those agencies or facilities concerned with the custody, confinement, supervision, or treatment of alleged or adjudicated offenders. See also, California Department of Corrections.

COURT: an agency of the judicial branch of government, authorized or established by statute or constitution, having one or more judicial officers on its staff. A court has the authority to decide upon controversies in law and disputed-matters of fact brought before it.

CRC: see California Rehabilitation Center.

CRIME: " an act committed or omitted in violation of a law forbidding or commanding it . . . " (P.C. 15)

CRIME RATE: the number of crimes per 100,000 general population.

CRIMINAL COMMITMENT: a type of commitment which results when a defendant is sentenced to prison or the California Youth Authority.

CYA: see California Youth Authority.

DEFENDANT: a person against whom a criminal proceeding is pending.

DEFERRED PAROLE REVOCATION: action taken by a prosecutor to revoke the parole status of a subsequent offender to return the subject to state prison in lieu of filing new charges.

DELINQUENT ACTS: those acts described under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 602 which involve violations by a juvenile of any law or ordinance defining crime, or the violation of a court order of the juvenile court.

DETERMINATE SENTENCING: sentencing which, by law, requires imposition of a term of imprisonment proportionate to the seriousness of the crime, with sentences uniform for like crimes.

DISMISSAL: a decision by a judicial officer to terminate a case without a determination of guilt or innocence.

DISPOSITION - COURT: an action taken as the result of an appearance in court by a defendant. Examples would be: adults - dismissed, acquitted, or convicted and sentenced; juveniles - dismissed, transferred, remanded to adult court, placed on probation, or sentenced to the California Youth Authority.

DISPOSITION - LAW ENFORCEMENT: an action taken as the result of an arrest. Examples of police dispositions are: adults - released by law enforcement, referred to another jurisdiction, or a misdemeanor or felony complaint sought; juveniles - handled within the department, referred to another agency, or referred to the probation department or juvenile court.

DISPOSITION - PROSECUTOR: an action taken as the result of complaints which were requested by the arresting agency. Dispositions include granting a misdemeanor or a felony complaint, or denying a complaint for such reasons as lack of corpus, lack of sufficient evidence, interest of justice, complainant refuses to testify, witness unavailable, inadmissible search, deferred parole revocation, prefiling deferral and other.

DIVERSION: see Prefiling Deferral.

DRUGS: see Controlled Substance.

EMANCIPATED MINOR: a person under 18 years of age who has been released from parental control and supervision by either: 1) a valid marriage, 2) active duty with the armed forces of the United States, or 3) a declaration of emancipation (see Civil Code Sections 62 and 64).

FELONY: a crime which is punishable with death or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years (unless otherwise stated). (P.C. 17 & 18).

FILING: a document filed with the municipal court clerk or county clerk by a prosecuting attorney alleging that a person committed or attempted to commit a crime.

FINE: the penalty imposed upon a convicted person by a court requiring the payment of a specified sum of money.

GRANT: the act of placing an adult on probation.

GUILTY PLEA: a defendant's formal answer in open court to the charge(s) in a complaint, indictment, or information, stating that the charge(s) is true and that he/she has committed the offense(s) as charged.

INFRACTION: an offense punishable by fine or other penalty, but not by incarceration.

INITIAL PETITION: see New Petition.

INITIAL REFERRAL: see New Referral.

INTAKE DETERMINATION: the probation department disposition of a new referral; these are usually "closed or transferred," "informal probation," or "petition filed."

JAIL: a county or city facility for incarceration of sentenced and unsentenced persons.

JURISDICTION: the territory, subject matter, or person over which lawful authority may be exercised.

JUVENILE: a person under the age of 18.

JUVENILE COURT: the court responsible for adjudicating juvenile offenders.

JUVENILE HALL: a county operated facility used for temporary detention of juvenile offenders pending their court appearance, and in some instances, for short-term (up to 180 days) post-adjudication rehabilitative purposes.

LAW VIOLATIONS: in the juvenile system, those acts described under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 602 which involve violations by a juvenile of any law or ordinance defined as a crime.

LOCAL SUPERVISION: local correctional agencies provide confinement, rehabilitation, and probation services for those sentenced to their care and also house persons awaiting trial or sentencing.

LOWER COURT: municipal or justice court.

MANDATORY SENTENCING: sentencing mandated by law which limits judicial discretion for specific convicted offenders.

MISDEMEANOR: a crime punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for up to one year or jail and fine.

MONTHLY ARREST AND CITATION REGISTER (MACR): a reporting system used to collect information on adult and juvenile arrests. The Arrest Register reports details which identify age, sex and race/ethnic characteristics of offenders and creates a link to subsequent court activity.

MUNICIPAL OR JUSTICE COURT: the court of original or trial jurisdiction for the prosecution of persons accused of misdemeanor or certain felony offenses. Also, municipal and justice courts conduct preliminary hearings to determine probable cause in the case of felony offenders who are subject to jurisdiction of superior courts - the felony trial court.

NEW PETITION: a petition filed in juvenile court for a minor, who is currently not under active probation supervision or on parole from CYA, alleging that the minor has committed a delinquent act.

NEW REFERRAL: a juvenile who is not actively being supervised or on CYA parole brought to the attention of the probation department for alleged behavior under Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 601 or 602.

NONSECURE FACILITY: shelter care, crisis resolution home, or counseling and educational centers.

OFFENDER-BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS): a system designed to collect statistical information on the various processes within the criminal justice system that occur between the point of arrest and the point of final disposition.

OFFENSE: the charged offense is the crime for which the defendant was arrested or filed on by the district attorney. The convicted offense is the offense the defendant was convicted of or pled guilty to in court. The sustained offense is the offense for which the juvenile court sustains a petition.

OUTPATIENT: a person receiving treatment or care at the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) while no longer an inmate of the facility.

PAROLE: an added period of control following completion of the determinate prison sentence (P.C. 3000(a)).

PAROLE VIOLATION: see Deferred Parole Revocation.

PETITION: the formal presentation to the juvenile court of information surrounding the alleged offense by a juvenile, similar to a criminal complaint for an adult.

PETITION TO REVOKE PROBATION: action taken by a prosecutor to revoke the probation status of a subsequent offender to return the subject to county jail or state prison.

POPULATION AT RISK: that portion of the total population, who because of like characteristics to the specific study group, are considered "at risk". For example, when studying juvenile arrestees, all persons between 10 and 17 years of age would be the "at-risk" population.

PRE-FILING DEFERRAL: action taken by a prosecutor to defer the filing of felony charges against a first-time offender who committed a less serious felony. A case is filed but there is no further disposition until the subject completes the diversionary program (e.g., support group, rehabilitation program, etc.).

PRISON: a state correctional facility where persons are confined following conviction of a felony offense.

PROBATION: a judicial requirement that a person fulfill certain conditions of behavior in lieu of a sentence to confinement but sometimes including a jail sentence.

PROBATION WITH JAIL: a type of disposition rendered upon conviction which imposes a jail term as a condition of probation status.

PROBATION - FORMAL: a probation grant in which the minor is declared a ward of the juvenile court and placed on formal probation.

PROBATION - INFORMAL: supervision of a minor in lieu of filing a petition, for a period not to exceed six months. The supervision is based on a contractual agreement between the probation officer and the minor's parents or guardian provided for under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 654.

PROBATION - NON-WARD: a probation grant without wardship from juvenile court for a specific time not to exceed six months as described under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 725a.

PROBATION REVOCATION: see Petition to Revoke Probation.

PROSECUTOR: an attorney employed by a governmental agency whose official duty is to initiate and maintain criminal proceedings on behalf of the government against a person accused of committing criminal offenses.

PUNISHMENT: see type of crime, felony, misdemeanor, or infraction.

RATE: the ratio of the number of one specific group to the population.

REFERRAL: in juvenile proceedings, a request (by police, parents, school, etc.) that the probation department or juvenile court take appropriate action concerning a juvenile alleged to have committed a law violation or status offense.

REMAND TO ADULT COURT: when a juvenile at least 16 years of age is referred to adult court under provisions of Welfare and Institutions Code Section 707 because he is not "amenable" to the treatment available through the juvenile court.

REMOVAL: a case removed from the active caseload and no longer under the supervision of the probation department, or a case not removed but escalated to a more advanced level of supervision.

REREFERRAL: see Subsequent Referral.

REVOCATION: cancellation or suspension of parole or probation.

REVOKE: withdraw, repeal, or cancel probation or parole for an adult.

SARB (SCHOOL ATTENDANCE REVIEW BOARD): a school system board which provides a review process outside of and prior to the probation department referral system for juveniles.

SECONDARY GRANT: a subsequent grant of probation in the same court for an adult still on probation for the initial grant.

SECURE FACILITY: a facility in which a juvenile is held behind a locked door, gate or fence, or in which some person is responsible for physically preventing the juvenile's escape or departure from the facility.

SENTENCE: the penalty imposed by a court upon a convicted person.

STATE INSTITUTION: a facility for housing defendants who are under the jurisdiction of state correctional or treatment programs.

STATE SUPERVISION: the state correctional system provides confinement, rehabilitation, and parole services (prison, YA, state hospital) through California Department of Corrections (CDC), California Youth Authority (CYA), California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) and California Department of Mental Health (CDMH).

STATUS OFFENDER: a juvenile who has been adjudicated by a judicial officer of a juvenile court, as having committed a status offense, which is an act or conduct which is an offense only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile.

STATUS OFFENSE: an act or conduct, described by Welfare and Institutions Code Section 601, which is declared by statute to be an offense, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court.

STRAIGHT PROBATION: probation granted to adults with no condition or stipulation that the defendant serve time in jail as a condition of probation.

SUBSEQUENT DISPOSITION: a judicial decision or sentence given at the time of a court return.

SUBSEQUENT GRANT: see Secondary Grant.

SUBSEQUENT PETITION: a petition filed on behalf of a juvenile who is already under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

SUBSEQUENT REFERRAL: a juvenile who is actively under probation supervision or on parole at the time of referral to a probation department.

SUMMARY SYSTEM: a data collection method based on gross counts as differentiated from one based on an individual incident count.

SUPERIOR COURT: the court of original or trial jurisdiction for felony cases and all juvenile hearings. Also, the first court of appeal for municipal or justice court cases.

SUSTAINED: to affirm or approve, as when an appellate court sustains the decision of a lower court

SWORN PERSONNEL: a full time employee of a law enforcement agency who has sworn to carry out law enforcement duties and has full arrest powers

TERMINATED: completed specified term of probation

TRANSFER: a disposition which transfers a juvenile to another agency within the county such as a welfare department, a health department, a legal aid society, etc or referral to any agency outside the county including the probation departments of other counties

TRIAL: a determination of guilt or innocence by a judge, jury, or by the court on the basis of testimony contained in a transcript There are three types of trials

> **COURT:** the decision is rendered by the judge
>
> **JURY:** the decision is rendered by a panel of the defendant's peers
>
> **TRANSCRIPT:** the decision is rendered by the court on a basis of the testimony contained in the transcript of the preliminary hearing held in lower court.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS (UCR): a federal reporting system which provides data on crime based on police statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies in the nation The Bureau of Criminal Statistics administers and forwards the data for California to the federal program

VIOLATION: breach or infringement of the terms or conditions of probation

WARDS: a minor determined by the juvenile court to be in need of court ordered supervision due to the youth's behavior and/or actions

YA - YOUTH AUTHORITY: see California Youth Authority

OFFENSE DEFINITIONS OF CRIMES REPORTED

FBI CRIME INDEX OFFENSES: "Seven offenses were chosen to serve as an Index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. Known collectively as the Crime Index, these offenses included the violent crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. By congressional mandate, arson was added as the eighth Index offense in 1979." These offenses were chosen on the basis of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, pervasiveness in all geographic areas of the country, and likelihood of being reported to law enforcement. (This definition was taken from "Crime in the United States, 1987.")

LARCENY-THEFT: the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another (except embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and worthless checks).

ARSON: any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

NONAGGRAVATED (SIMPLE) ASSAULT: assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX: offenses most likely to be reported to the police by the public. These offenses are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft, and are reported according to definitions taken from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

Violent Crimes

Willful Homicide — the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter are included.

Forcible Rape — the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included.

Robbery — the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault — an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Property Crimes

Burglary — the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Motor Vehicle Theft — the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

FELONY-LEVEL ARREST OFFENSES [a]

Homicide - 128, 187, 187(a), 189, 192 (except vehicular manslaughter), 192(a), 192(b), 193(a), 193(b), 399

Forcible Rape - 220/261, 220/264.1, 261, 261(1), 261(2), 261(3), 261(4), 261(5), 261(6), 261(7), 262, 262(a), 264.1, 266c, 664/261

Robbery - 211, 212.5(a), 212.5(b), 213, 213(b), 214, 664/211, 664/212.5(a), 664/212.5(b)

Assault - 69, 71, 76, 76(1), 76(2), 139(a), 140(b), 148.1, 148.1(a), 148.1(b), 148.1(c), 148.1(d), 148.3(b), 148.4(b), 149, 151(a)(2), 203, 204, 205, 217.1(a), 217.1(b), 218, 219, 219.1, 219.2, 220/203, 222, 241.1, 241.4, 241.7, 242[b], 242/243[b], 243[b], 243(c), 243(d), 243.1, 243.3[b], 243.5[b], 244, 244.5, 244.5(b), 244.5(c), 245(a)(1), 245(a)(2), 245(b), 245(c), 245.2, 245.3, 245.5(a), 245.5(b), 245.5(c), 246, 246.3, 247(a), 247(b), 273a(1), 273d, 273.5, 273.5(a), 347(a), 347(b), 368(a), 375(a)[b], 375(d), 401, 405a, 405b, 417(b), 417.1, 417.3, 417.6, 417.6(a), 417.8, 588a[b], 625c, 664/187(a), 664/189, 4131.5, 4500, 4501, 4501.5, 11412, 11413(a), 12301, 12303, 12303.1, 12303.1(a), 12303.1(b), 12303.1(c), 12303.2, 12303.3, 12303.6, 12304[b], 12305, 12308, 12309, 12310(a), 12310(b), 12312, 12355(a), 12355(b), 21464(c) VC, 23110(b) VC, 38318(b) VC, 38318.5(b) VC

Kidnapping - 157, 207, 207(a), 207(b), 207(c), 208(a), 208(b), 209(a), 209(b), 210, 277, 278, 278.5, 278.5(a), 278.5(b), 280(b), 4503

Burglary - 459, 460, 460.1, 460.2, 461, 461.1, 461.2, 464, 664/459, 664/460, 664/460.1, 664/460.2

Theft - 72, 115(a), 116, 117, 134, 154[b], 155[b], 156, 182.4, 304 HN, 305 HN, 332[b], 334(a)[b], 337.7, 368(c)[b], 424, 424.1, 424.2, 424.3, 424.4, 424.5, 424.6, 424.7, 474, 481, 484[b], 484(a)[b], 484(b)[b], 484b[b], 484c, 485[b], 487, 487a, 487a(a), 487a(b), 487b, 487d, 487e, 487g, 487.1, 487.2, 487.3[c], 489, 495, 496, 496a, 496a(a), 496c[b], 496.1, 496.2[b], 496.5, 497, 498(d), 499c(b), 499c(b)(1), 499c(b)(2), 499c(b)(3), 499c(b)(4), 499d, 502(c)(1), 502(c)(2)[b], 502(c)(3)[b], 502(c)(4), 502(c)(5), 502(c)(6)[b], 502(c)(7)[b], 502.5[b], 502.7[b], 502.7(a)[b], 503[b], 504[b], 504a[b], 504b[b], 505[b], 506, 506b, 507[b], 508[b], 514[b], 528, 529, 529a[b], 529.1, 529.2, 529.3, 530[b], 532[b], 532a[b], 532a(1)[b], 532a(2)[b], 532a(3)[b], 533, 534, 535, 537(a)(2), 537e[b], 537e(a)[b], 538[b], 538.5, 540, 541, 542, 543, 548, 556 IC, 556(a)(1) IC, 556(a)(2) IC, 556(a)(3) IC, 556(a)(4) IC, 556(b) IC, 560, 560.4, 566, 577, 578, 580, 581, 620, 648[b], 664/487, 666, 1733 IC, 2101 UI, 2101(a) UI, 2102 UI, 2107 UI, 2110 UI, 2110.5 UI, 2112 UI, 2114 UI, 2116 UI, 3531 FC, 4463(a) VC, 4463(a)(1) VC, 4463(a)(2) VC, 7026.10 BP, 10238.3 BP, 10238.6 BP, 10238.6(c) BP, 10752 VC, 10855 VC[b], 10980(b) WI, 10980(c)(2) WI, 10980(d) WI, 10980(g)(2) WI, 11010 BP, 11019 BP, 11022 BP, 11023 BP, 11482.5 WI, 11483 WI[b], 11483.5 WI, 14014 WI[b], 14107 WI, 17410 WI, 17551 FAC, 18848 FAC[b], 25110 CC, 25401 CC, 25540 CC, 25541 CC, 27443 GC, 29610 EL, 29658 EL, 31110 CC, 31201 CC, 31410 CC

Motor Vehicle Theft - 487.3[c], 499b.1, 499b.1(b), 664/487.3, 664/10851 VC, 10851(a) VC, 10851(b) VC

Forgery, Checks, Access Cards - 366, 470, 470a, 470b, 471, 472, 473, 475, 475a, 476, 476a(a), 476a(b)[b], 477, 478, 479, 480, 484e[b], 484e(3), 484e(4), 484f, 484f(1), 484f(2), 484g[b], 484g(a)[b], 484g(b)[b], 484h[b], 484h(a)[b], 484h(b)[b], 484i[b], 484i(b), 617, 664/470

Arson - 451(a), 451(b), 451(c), 451(d), 452(a), 452(b), 452(c), 453(a), 453(b), 454, 454(a), 454(b), 455

Sex Law Violations

Lewd or Lascivious - 220/288, 266j, 288, 288(a), 288(b)

All Other - 220/286, 220/289, 243.4(a), 243.4(b), 243.4(c), 261.5, 265, 266, 266a, 266b, 266d, 266e, 266f, 266g, 266h, 266i, 267, 285, 286(a), 286(b)(1), 286(b)(2), 286(c), 286(d), 286(e), 286(f), 286(g), 286(h), 288a(a), 288a(b)(1), 288a(b)(2), 288a(c), 288a(d), 288a(d)(2), 288a(e), 288a(f), 288a(g), 288a(h), 288a(i), 289(a), 289(b), 289(c), 289(d), 289(e), 289(h), 289(i), 289(j), 311.10(a), 311.2(a)[b], 311.2(b), 311.2(c)[b], 311.3(a)[b], 311.4(a)[b], 311.4(b), 311.4(c), 311.5[b], 311.7[b], 313.1(a)[b], 313.1(b)[b], 313.1(c)[b], 314.1[b], 647.6, 664/286(b)(1), 664/286(b)(2), 664/286(c), 664/286(d), 664/286(e)

Drug Law Violations

Narcotics - 11350(a) HS, 11350(a)(2) HS, 11350(b) HS, 11351 HS, 11351.5 HS, 11352 HS, 11353 HS, 11354(a) HS

Marijuana - 11357(a) HS, 11358 HS, 11359 HS, 11360(a) HS, 11361(a) HS, 11361(b) HS

Dangerous Drugs - 11140 HS[b], 11353.5 HS, 11353.7 HS, 11375 HS, 11375(a) HS, 11375(b) HS, 11377 HS, 11377(a) HS, 11378 HS, 11378.5 HS, 11379 HS, 11379.5 HS, 11380 HS, 11380(a) HS, 11380.5 HS, 11380.5(a) HS

All Other - 4234 BP, 4390 BP, 11104 HS, 11152 HS, 11153(a) HS, 11154 HS, 11155 HS, 11156 HS, 11162.5(a) HS, 11173 HS, 11173(a) HS, 11173(b) HS, 11173(c) HS, 11173(d) HS, 11174 HS, 11355 HS, 11363 HS, 11366 HS, 11366.5 HS, 11366.5a HS, 11366.5b HS, 11366.6 HS, 11366.7 HS, 11368 HS, 11371 HS, 11371.1 HS, 11379.6(a) HS, 11379.6(b) HS, 11382 HS, 11383(a) HS, 11383(b) HS, 11383(c) HS, 11383(e) HS, 11390 HS, 11391 HS

Weapons - 171b, 171c, 171d, 171d.1, 171d.2, 626.9, 4502, 8101 WI, 12001.5, 12020, 12020(a), 12020(c), 12020(d)(1), 12020(d)(6), 12021, 12021(a), 12021(b), 12021.1, 12021.1(a), 12025[b], 12025(a)[b], 12025(b)[b], 12034(b), 12034(c), 12034(d), 12090, 12091, 12220, 12320, 12321, 12403.7(a)(8), 12422, 12520, 12560

Driving Under the Influence - 655(e) HN, 23153 VC, 23153(a) VC, 23153(b) VC

Hit-and-Run - 20001 VC

Escape - 107, 109, 110, 871(b) WI, 1026.4(a), 1370.5, 1768.7(a) WI, 2042, 3002 WI, 4011.7[b], 4530(a), 4530(b), 4530(c), 4532, 4532(a), 4532(b), 4533, 4534, 4535, 4536(a), 4550.1, 4550.2, 7326 WI

Bookmaking - 337a.1, 337a.2, 337a.3, 337a.4, 337a.5, 337a.6, 337i

All Other Felony Offenses

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[a] Penal Code Sections unless indicated as follows: BP-Business and Professions Code; CC-Corporations Code; EL-Elections Code; FAC-Food and Agriculture Code; GC-Government Code; HN-Harbors and Navigation Code; HS-Health and Safety Code; UI-Unemployment Insurance Code; VC-Vehicle Code; WI-Welfare and Institutions Code. All other felony offenses also include sections in the Financial Code, Fish and Game Code, and Revenue and Taxation Code.

[b] Code section can also be shown as a misdemeanor.

[c] Code section can be shown as theft or theft of a motor vehicle.

MISDEMEANOR-LEVEL ARREST OFFENSES [a]

Assault and Battery - 140(a), 147, 148, 148.2, 148.2.1, 148.2.2, 148.2.3, 148.2.4, 148.3(a), 148.4(a), 151(a)(1), 240, 240/241, 240/242, 241(a), 241(b), 241.2, 241.2(a), 241.3, 241/243, 242[b], 242/243[b], 243[b], 243(a), 243(b), 243.2, 243.2(a), 243.3[b], 243.5[b], 243.5(a)(1), 243.5(a)(2), 243.6, 273a(2), 368(b), 374c, 375(a)[b], 375(b), 375(c), 383, 402a, 417(a), 417(a)(1), 417(a)(2), 417.2(a), 422.6(a), 2652, 12304[b], 12680 HS

Petty Theft - 368(c)[b], 484[b], 484(a)[b], 484(b)[b], 484b[b], 485[b], 487c, 487f, 488, 490, 490.5, 490.5(a), 496c[b], 502.5[b], 530[b], 532[b], 538[b], 565, 22435.2 BP, 22435.2(a) BP, 22435.11 BP, 22435.12 BP

Checks and Access Cards - 476a(b)[b], 484e[b], 484e(1), 484e(2), 484g[b], 484g(a)[b], 484g(b)[b], 484h[b], 484h(a)[b], 484h(b)[b], 484i[b], 484i(a), 484j

Drug Law Violations - 377, 647(f)[c], 2241 BP, 2762(e) BP, 2878.5(a), 4143 BP, 4149 BP, 4150 BP, 4151 BP, 4211 BP, 4227 BP, 4227(a) BP, 4230 BP, 4232 BP, 4390.1 BP, 4390.5 BP, 11140 HS[b], 11150 HS, 11157 HS, 11159 HS, 11161 HS, 11162 HS, 11162.5(b) HS, 11166 HS, 11170 HS, 11171 HS, 11172 HS, 11175 HS, 11190 HS, 11216 HS, 11217 HS, 11357(b) HS, 11357(c) HS, 11357(d) HS, 11357(e) HS, 11360(b) HS, 11364 HS, 11364.7 HS, 11364.7(a) HS, 11364.7(b) HS, 11365 HS, 11377(b) HS, 11550 HS, 11590 HS, 11594 HS, 11680 HS, 11681 HS, 23222(b) VC

Indecent Exposure - 314.1[b], 314.2

Annoying Children - 647.6[b]

Obscene Matter - 311, 311(a), 311.2(a)[b], 311.2(c)[b], 311.3(a)[b], 311.4(a)[b], 311.5[b], 311.6, 311.7[b], 313.1(a)[b], 313.1(b)[b], 313.1(c)[b]

Lewd Conduct - 647(a), 647(d), 647(h), 653g

Prostitution - 315, 316, 647(b), 25601 BP

Drunk - 647(f)[c]

Disorderly Conduct - 647, 647(c), 647(e), 647(g), 647(i), 647b

Disturbing the Peace - 171f, 171f.2, 302, 403, 404, 404(a), 404.6, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 415, 415(1), 415(1,3), 415(3), 415.5, 415.5(a), 415.5(a)(1), 415.5(a)(2), 415.5(a)(3), 416, 602.10, 626.2, 626.4(d), 626.6, 626.8, 626.8(a), 626.8(a)(1), 626.8(a)(2), 626.8(a)(3), 650, 653m, 653m(a), 653m(b), 727, 9051 GC, 11460

Driving Under the Influence - 655(b) HN, 23152(a) VC, 23152(b) VC, 23152(c) VC

Hit-and-Run - 20002 VC, 20002(a) VC, 20002(b) VC

Selected Traffic Violations - 23103 VC, 23104(a) VC, 23109(a) VC, 23109(b) VC, 23109(c) VC, 38316 VC, 38317 VC, 40508 VC, 40508(a) VC, 40508(b) VC, 40519 VC, 42005 VC

Gambling - 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 326.5(b), 326.5(n), 327, 330, 330a, 330b, 330b(1), 330c, 330.1, 330.4, 331, 335, 336, 337s(b), 337.1, 337.2, 337.5, 11300

Nonsupport - 270[b], 270a, 270c

Weapons - 467, 468, 626.10, 626.10(a), 626.10(b), 653k, 12020.5, 12021.5, 12021.5(a), 12021.5(b), 12025, 12025(a)[b], 12025(b)[b], 12031, 12031(a), 12034, 12034(a), 12070, 12072, 12076, 12093, 12094, 12403.7, 12403.7(a), 12403.7(a)(6)(A), 12403.8(a), 12403.8(b), 12420, 12450, 12550, 12551, 12552, 12582, 12651(a), 12651(b), 12651(c), 12651(d)

Glue Sniffing - 380(a), 381, 381(a), 381(b), 381b, 647(f)[c]

Malicious Mischief - 442.6(b), 555.1, 587a, 588b, 590, 592, 594, 594(a)[b], 594(a)(1), 594(a)(2), 594(a)(3), 594(b)(2), 594(b)(3), 603, 604, 605, 605.1, 605.2, 605.3, 606[b], 607, 615, 616, 618, 622, 622 1/2, 623(a), 623(a)(1), 623(a)(2), 623(a)(3), 623(a)(4), 623(a)(5), 623(a)(6), 625b(a), 10750 VC, 10750(a) VC, 10851.5 VC, 10852 VC, 10853 VC, 10854 VC, 11411, 23110(a) VC, 38318(a) VC

Liquor Law Violations - 172a, 172b.1, 172d.1, 172g.1, 172l, 303, 303a, 307, 347b, 397, 3356 HS, 11200, 23220 VC, 23222(a) VC, 23300 BP, 23301 BP, 25351 BP, 25602 BP, 25602(a) BP, 25604 BP, 25606 BP, 25607 BP, 25608 BP, 25609 BP, 25617 BP, 25620 BP, 25631 BP, 25632 BP, 25657(a) BP, 25657(b) BP, 25658 BP, 25658(a) BP, 25658(b) BP, 25658(c) BP, 25660.5 BP, 25661 BP, 25662 BP, 25663 BP, 25663(a) BP, 25664 BP, 25665 BP

All Other Misdemeanor Offenses

[a] Penal Code sections unless indicated as follows: BP-Business and Professions Code; EC-Education Code; GC-Government Code; HN-Harbors and Navigation Code; HS-Health and Safety Code; VC-Vehicle Code. All other misdemeanor offenses also include: California Code of Regulations; City or County Ordinance; Civil Procedure Code; Elections Code; Fish and Game Code; Food and Agriculture Code; Labor Code; Military and Veterans Code; Parks and Recreation Code; Public Utility Code; Revenue and Taxation Code; Unemployment Insurance Code; Welfare and Institutions Code.

[b] Code section can also be shown as a felony (e.g., with prior).

[c] Code section may include those found in any public place under the influence of intoxicating liquor, or any drug, toluene, any substance defined as a poison in Schedule D of Section 4160 BP, or any combination of the above.

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DATA SECTION TABLES

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TABLE 1
CRIMES, 1983-1988
FBI CRIME INDEX TOTAL AND THE CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX OFFENSES
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population

Year	FBI Crime Index total[a]	California Crime Index total	Violent crimes					Property crimes			
			Total	Willful homicide	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Total	Burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Larceny-theft
1988	1,868,235	935,520	261,990	2,947	11,771	86,190	161,082	673,530	407,555	265,975	932,715
1987	1,800,784	904,014	254,137	2,929	12,114	83,373	155,721	649,877	420,182	229,695	896,770
1986	1,824,754	911,697	248,352	3,030	12,118	92,513	140,691	663,345	457,743	205,602	913,057
1985	1,721,107	828,461	202,066	2,781	11,442	86,464	101,379	626,395	449,065	177,330	892,646
1984	1,658,332	800,615	195,650	2,724	11,702	84,015	97,209	604,965	443,624	161,341	857,717
1983	1,680,781	813,789	194,489	2,640	12,092	85,824	93,933	619,300	460,401	158,899	866,992
Percent change in number from											
1987 to 1988....	3.7	3.5	3.1	.6	-2.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	-3.0	15.8	4.0
1986 to 1987....	-1.3	-.8	2.3	-3.3	.0	-9.9	10.7	-2.0	-8.2	11.7	-1.8
1985 to 1986....	6.0	10.0	22.9	9.0	5.9	7.0	38.8	5.9	1.9	15.9	2.3
1984 to 1985....	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.1	-2.2	2.9	4.3	3.5	1.2	9.9	4.1
1983 to 1984....	-1.3	-1.6	.6	3.2	-3.2	-2.1	3.5	-2.3	-3.6	1.5	-1.1
1983 to 1988....	11.2	15.0	34.7	11.6	-2.7	.4	71.5	8.8	-11.5	67.4	7.6
Rate per 100,000 population[b]											
1988	6,598.2	3,304.0	925.3	10.4	41.6	304.4	568.9	2,378.7	1,439.4	939.4	3,294.1
1987	6,509.7	3,268.0	918.7	10.6	43.8	301.4	562.9	2,349.3	1,518.9	830.3	3,241.8
1986	6,763.2	3,379.1	920.5	11.2	44.9	342.9	521.4	2,458.6	1,696.6	762.0	3,384.1
1985	6,528.0	3,142.3	766.4	10.5	43.4	327.9	384.5	2,375.8	1,703.3	672.6	3,385.7
1984	6,472.3	3,124.7	763.6	10.6	45.7	327.9	379.4	2,361.1	1,731.4	629.7	3,347.6
1983	6,676.7	3,232.7	772.6	10.5	48.0	340.9	373.1	2,460.1	1,828.9	631.2	3,444.0
Percent change in rate from											
1987 to 1988....	1.4	1.1	.7	-1.9	-5.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	-5.2	13.1	1.6
1986 to 1987....	-3.7	-3.3	-.2	-5.4	-2.4	-12.1	8.0	-4.4	-10.5	9.0	-4.2
1985 to 1986....	3.6	7.5	20.1	6.7	3.5	4.6	35.6	3.5	-.4	13.3	.0
1984 to 1985....	.9	.6	.4	-.9	-5.0	.0	1.3	.6	-1.6	6.8	1.1
1983 to 1984....	-3.1	-3.3	-1.2	1.0	-4.8	-3.8	1.7	-4.0	-5.3	-.2	-2.8
1983 to 1988....	-1.2	2.2	19.8	-1.0	-13.3	-10.7	52.5	-3.3	-21.3	48.8	-4.4

[a] The FBI Crime Index total includes larceny-theft; the FBI modified Crime Index (not shown) also includes arson.

[b] Rates are based on annual population estimates provided by the Population Research Unit, Department of Finance (see Table 66).

TABLE 2
CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX OFFENSES, 1983-1988
By Category and Offense

Category and offense	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
California Crime Index total	813,789	100.0	800,615	100.0	828,461	100.0	911,697	100.0	904,014	100.0	935,520	100.0
Violent crimes	194,489	23.9	195,650	24.4	202,066	24.4	248,352	27.2	254,137	28.1	261,990	28.0
Property crimes	619,300	76.1	604,965	75.6	626,395	75.6	663,345	72.8	649,877	71.9	673,530	72.0
Violent crimes	194,489	100.0	195,650	100.0	202,066	100.0	248,352	100.0	254,137	100.0	261,990	100.0
Willful homicide	2,640	1.4	2,724	1.4	2,781	1.4	3,030	1.2	2,929	1.2	2,947	1.1
Forcible rape	12,092	6.2	11,702	6.0	11,442	5.7	12,118	4.9	12,114	4.8	11,771	4.5
Robbery	85,824	44.1	84,015	42.9	86,464	42.8	92,513	37.3	83,373	32.8	86,190	32.9
Aggravated assault	93,933	48.3	97,209	49.7	101,379	50.2	140,691	56.6	155,721	61.3	161,082	61.5
Property crimes	619,300	100.0	604,965	100.0	626,395	100.0	663,345	100.0	649,877	100.0	673,530	100.0
Burglary	460,401	74.3	443,624	73.3	449,065	71.7	457,743	69.0	420,182	64.7	407,555	60.5
Motor vehicle theft	158,899	25.7	161,341	26.7	177,330	28.3	205,602	31.0	229,695	35.3	265,975	39.5

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 1.

TABLE 3
WILLFUL HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1983-1988
Known Type of Weapon Used

Type of weapon	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983-1988	1987-1988
TOTAL	2,640		2,724		2,781		3,030		2,929		2,947			
Unknown	27		17		34		25		28		20			
Total known	2,613	100.0	2,707	100.0	2,747	100.0	3,005	100.0	2,901	100.0	2,927	100.0	12.0	.9
Firearm	1,425	54.5	1,557	57.5	1,547	56.3	1,703	56.7	1,726	59.5	1,796	61.4	26.0	4.1
Knife or cutting instrument[a]	655	25.1	651	24.0	660	24.0	681	22.7	593	20.4	587	20.1	-10.4	-1.0
Blunt object[b]	196	7.5	177	6.5	203	7.4	240	8.0	194	6.7	190	6.5	-3.1	-2.1
Personal weapon[c]	199	7.6	214	7.9	194	7.1	226	7.5	196	6.8	184	6.3	-7.5	-6.1
Other means	138	5.3	108	4.0	143	5.2	155	5.2	192	6.6	170	5.8	23.2	-11.5

[a] Any instrument used to cut or stab.
[b] Bludgeon, club, etc.
[c] Hands, fists, feet, etc.
Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 4
FORCIBLE RAPE CRIMES, 1983-1988
Number, Female Population, and Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983-1988	1987-1988
TOTAL	12,092	100.0	11,702	100.0	11,442	100.0	12,118	100.0	12,114	100.0	11,771	100.0	-2.7	-2.8
Rapes by force	8,176	67.6	8,067	68.9	8,324	72.7	8,733	72.1	8,814	72.8	8,646	73.5	5.7	-1.9
Attempts to commit forcible rape	3,916	32.4	3,635	31.1	3,118	27.3	3,385	27.9	3,300	27.2	3,125	26.5	-20.2	-5.3
Female Population	12,751,635		12,967,882		13,183,284		13,619,432		13,870,875		14,351,721			
Rate per 100,000 population at risk	94.8		90.2		86.8		89.0		87.3		82.0		-13.5	-6.1

TABLE 5
ROBBERY CRIMES, 1983-1988
By Location and Type of Weapon Used

	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		Percent change	
Location and type of weapon	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983-1988	1987-1988
TOTAL	85,824	100.0	84,015	100.0	86,464	100.0	92,513	100.0	83,373	100.0	86,190	100.0	.4	3.4
Location														
Highway[a]	45,668	53.2	43,806	52.1	45,193	52.3	51,022	55.2	43,137	51.7	45,127	52.4	-1.2	4.6
Commercial[b]	19,075	22.2	19,085	22.7	20,337	23.5	20,458	22.1	18,094	21.7	18,502	21.5	-3.0	2.3
Residence	8,366	9.7	7,997	9.5	8,003	9.3	7,759	8.4	7,084	8.5	7,166	8.3	-14.3	1.2
Bank	2,837	3.3	2,328	2.8	2,029	2.3	2,331	2.5	2,207	2.6	2,305	2.7	-18.8	4.4
Miscellaneous[c]	9,878	11.5	10,799	12.9	10,902	12.6	10,943	11.8	12,851	15.4	13,090	15.2	32.5	1.9
Type of weapon														
Armed	51,308	59.8	49,449	58.9	49,806	57.6	52,644	56.9	46,962	56.3	47,981	55.7	-6.5	2.2
Strong-arm	34,516	40.2	34,566	41.1	36,658	42.4	39,869	43.1	36,411	43.7	38,209	44.3	10.7	4.9
Armed by weapon type	51,308	100.0	49,449	100.0	49,806	100.0	52,644	100.0	46,962	100.0	47,981	100.0	-6.5	2.2
Firearm	32,060	62.5	29,900	60.5	29,829	59.9	30,256	57.5	28,032	59.7	28,146	58.7	-12.2	.4
Knife or cutting instrument[d]	11,491	22.4	11,872	24.0	12,293	24.7	12,904	24.5	11,908	25.4	12,041	25.1	4.8	1.1
Other dangerous weapon	7,757	15.1	7,677	15.5	7,684	15.4	9,484	18.0	7,022	15.0	7,794	16.2	.5	11.0

[a] Streets, parks, parking lots, etc.

[b] Commercial house, gas or service station, convenience store, etc.

[c] Churches, schools, government buildings, trains, wooded areas, etc.

[d] Any instrument used to cut or stab.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 6
ASSAULT CRIMES, 1983-1988
By Type of Assault and Weapon Used for Aggravated Assaults

Type of assault and weapon	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983-1988	1987-1988
TOTAL	205,442		216,957		230,695		332,372		351,124		374,111		82.1	6.5
Aggravated assault	93,933	100.0	97,209	100.0	101,379	100.0	140,691	100.0	155,721	100.0	161,082	100.0	71.5	3.4
Firearm	18,929	20.2	19,072	19.6	19,434	19.2	23,176	16.5	25,447	16.3	27,194	16.9	43.7	6.9
Knife or cutting instrument[a]	19,202	20.4	19,276	19.8	19,348	19.1	21,774	15.5	22,121	14.2	22,790	14.1	18.7	3.0
Other dangerous weapon	30,076	32.0	32,135	33.1	33,015	32.6	42,917	30.5	43,847	28.2	46,830	29.1	55.7	6.8
Personal weapon[b]	25,726	27.4	26,726	27.5	29,582	29.2	52,824	37.5	64,306	41.3	64,268	39.9	149.8	-.1
Nonaggravated assault	111,509		119,748		129,316		191,681		195,403		213,029		91.0	9.0

[a] Any instrument used to cut or stab.

[b] Hands, fists, feet, etc.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 7
BURGLARY CRIMES, 1983-1988
By Type of Entry, Location, and Time of Day

Entry, location, and time of day	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983-1988	1987-1988
TOTAL	460,401	100.0	443,624	100.0	449,065	100.0	457,743	100.0	420,182	100.0	407,555	100.0	-11.5	-3.0
Force and attempted force	326,267	70.9	306,618	69.1	308,102	68.6	314,734	68.8	284,652	67.7	272,659	66.9	-16.4	-4.2
No force (unlawful entry)	134,134	29.1	137,006	30.9	140,963	31.4	143,009	31.2	135,530	32.3	134,896	33.1	.6	-.5
Residence	309,169	67.2	300,125	67.7	300,723	67.0	304,264	66.5	277,055	65.9	265,415	65.1	-14.2	-4.2
Nonresidence	151,232	32.8	143,499	32.3	148,342	33.0	153,479	33.5	143,127	34.1	142,140	34.9	-6.0	-.7
Daytime	180,827	39.3	178,644	40.3	177,213	39.5	183,127	40.0	164,110	39.1	163,923	40.2	-9.3	-.1
Nighttime	158,016	34.3	147,331	33.2	146,967	32.7	149,046	32.6	136,454	32.5	123,634	30.3	-21.8	-9.4
Unknown	121,558	26.4	117,649	26.5	124,885	27.8	125,570	27.4	119,618	28.5	119,998	29.4	-1.3	.3

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 8
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CRIMES, 1983-1988
By Type of Vehicle

Type of vehicle	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983-1988	1987-1988
TOTAL	158,899	100.0	161,341	100.0	177,330	100.0	205,602	100.0	229,695	100.0	265,975	100.0	67.4	15.8
Autos	111,163	70.0	112,582	69.8	121,958	68.8	139,745	68.0	152,502	66.4	176,223	66.3	58.5	15.6
Trucks and buses[a]	30,498	19.2	30,814	19.1	35,510	20.0	44,541	21.7	55,553	24.2	67,351	25.3	120.8	21.2
Other vehicles[b]	17,238	10.8	17,945	11.1	19,862	11.2	21,316	10.4	21,640	9.4	22,401	8.4	30.0	3.5

[a] Includes vans and motor homes.

[b] Includes motorcycles, snowmobiles, motor scooters, trail bikes, etc.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 9
LARCENY-THEFT CRIMES, 1983-1988
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population

Year	Total	$200 and over			Under $200		
		Total	Over $400	$200-$400	Total	$50-$199	Under $50
1988	932,715	382,366	232,283	150,083	550,349	219,350	330,999
1987	896,770	362,943	214,326	148,617	533,827	218,430	315,397
1986	913,057	355,695	205,871	149,824	557,362	230,641	326,721
1985	892,646	341,382	202,773	138,609	551,264	228,142	323,122
1984	857,717	319,513	184,502	135,011	538,204	226,899	311,305
1983	866,992	310,450	174,623	135,827	556,542	233,116	323,426
Rate per 100,000 population							
1988	3,294.1	1,350.4	820.4	530.1	1,943.7	774.7	1,169.0
1987	3,241.8	1,312.0	774.8	537.2	1,929.8	789.6	1,140.1
1986	3,384.1	1,318.3	763.0	555.3	2,065.8	854.8	1,210.9
1985	3,385.7	1,294.8	769.1	525.7	2,090.9	865.3	1,225.6
1984	3,347.6	1,247.0	720.1	526.9	2,100.6	885.6	1,215.0
1983	3,444.0	1,233.2	693.7	539.6	2,210.8	926.0	1,284.8
Percent change in rate from							
1987 to 1988	1.6	2.9	5.9	-1.3	.7	-1.9	2.5
1986 to 1987	-4.2	-.5	1.5	-3.3	-6.6	-7.6	-5.8
1985 to 1986	.0	1.8	-.8	5.6	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2
1984 to 1985	1.1	3.8	6.8	-.2	-.5	-2.3	.9
1983 to 1984	-2.8	1.1	3.8	-2.4	-5.0	-4.4	-5.4
1983 to 1988	-4.4	9.5	18.3	-1.8	-12.1	-16.3	-9.0

Note: Individual crime rates may not add to the total or subtotal crime rates because of rounding.

TABLE 10
LARCENY-THEFT CRIMES, 1983-1988
By Type and Value

Type of larceny-theft and value	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1984 Number	1984 Percent	1985 Number	1985 Percent	1986 Number	1986 Percent	1987 Number	1987 Percent	1988 Number	1988 Percent	Percent change 1983-1988	Percent change 1987-1988
TOTAL	866,992	100.0	857,717	100.0	892,646	100.0	913,057	100.0	896,770	100.0	932,715	100.0	7.6	4.0
Pocket-picking	8,596	1.0	8,141	.9	7,895	.9	6,970	.8	6,180	.7	4,799	.5	44.2	-22.3
Purse-snatching	11,909	1.4	11,507	1.3	10,598	1.2	10,439	1.1	8,918	1.0	8,996	1.0	-24.5	.9
Shoplifting	122,827	14.2	123,044	14.3	135,550	15.2	145,032	15.9	148,150	16.5	157,982	16.9	28.6	6.6
From auto and auto accessories	379,889	43.8	365,152	42.6	377,071	42.2	394,825	43.2	394,581	44.0	421,554	45.2	11.0	6.8
Bicycles	75,248	8.7	77,222	9.0	81,479	9.1	73,235	8.0	63,720	7.1	65,936	7.1	-12.4	3.5
From buildings	123,331	14.2	127,925	14.9	131,453	14.7	131,648	14.4	125,962	14.0	120,223	12.9	-2.5	-4.6
From coin machines	5,291	.6	4,564	.5	4,881	.5	5,523	.6	5,184	.6	5,107	.5	-3.5	-1.5
All other	139,901	16.1	140,162	16.3	143,719	16.1	145,385	15.9	144,075	16.1	148,118	15.9	5.9	2.8
Over $400	174,623	20.1	184,502	21.5	202,773	22.7	205,871	22.5	214,326	23.9	232,283	24.9	33.0	8.4
$200 to $400	135,827	15.7	135,011	15.7	138,609	15.5	149,824	16.4	148,617	16.6	150,083	16.1	10.5	1.0
$50 to $199	233,116	26.9	226,899	26.5	228,142	25.6	230,641	25.3	218,430	24.4	219,350	23.5	-5.9	.4
Under $50	323,426	37.3	311,305	36.3	323,122	36.2	326,721	35.8	315,397	35.2	330,999	35.5	2.3	4.9

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 11
STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY, 1987-1988
By Type of Property, Dollar Value, and Percent Recovered
(Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)

Type of property	Stolen 1987 Value	Stolen 1987 Percent	Stolen 1988 Value	Stolen 1988 Percent	Percent change 1987-1988
TOTAL	$1,982,813	100.0	$2,278,860	100.0	14.9
Motor vehicles	949,170	47.9	1,169,829	51.3	23.2
Other property	1,033,643	52.1	1,109,029	48.7	7.3

Type of property	Recovered 1987 Value	Recovered 1987 Percent	Recovered 1988 Value	Recovered 1988 Percent	Percent change 1987-1988	Percent recovered[a] 1987	Percent recovered[a] 1988
TOTAL	$721,701	100.0	$915,199	100.0	26.8	36.4	40.2
Motor vehicles	653,801	90.6	854,356	93.4	30.7	68.9	73.0
Other property	67,901	9.4	60,843	6.6	-10.4	6.6	5.5

[a] Percent recovered is the ratio of the value of property recovered to the value of property stolen.

Note: Dollar amounts may not balance because of rounding.

Source: Table 12.

TABLE 12
STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY, 1987-1988
By Type of Property, Dollar Value, and Percent Recovered
(Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)

	Stolen				Percent change
	1987		1988		1987-1988
Type of property	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	
TOTAL	$1,982,813	100.0	$2,278,860	100.0	14.9
Currency, notes, etc.	132,435	6.7	139,378	6.1	5.2
Jewelry and precious metals	211,928	10.7	222,670	9.8	5.1
Clothing and furs	47,617	2.4	46,469	2.0	-2.4
Motor vehicles	949,170	47.9	1,169,829	51.3	23.2
Office equipment	37,499	1.9	48,021	2.1	28.1
Televisions, radios, stereos, etc.	203,965	10.3	201,903	8.9	-1.0
Firearms	17,361	.9	17,013	.7	-2.0
Household goods	32,294	1.6	35,049	1.5	8.5
Consumable goods	8,766	.4	11,489	.5	31.1
Livestock	2,271	.1	1,742	.1	-23.3
Other	339,507	17.1	385,295	16.9	13.5

	Recovered				Percent change	Percent recovered[a]	
	1987		1988		1987-1988		
Type of property	Value	Percent	Value	Percent		1987	1988
TOTAL	$721,701	100.0	$915,199	100.0	26.8	36.4	40.2
Currency, notes, etc.	5,957	.8	6,319	.7	6.1	4.5	4.5
Jewelry and precious metals	11,464	1.6	8,718	1.0	-24.0	5.4	3.9
Clothing and furs	5,951	.8	5,126	.6	-13.9	12.5	11.0
Motor vehicles	653,801	90.6	854,356	93.4	30.7	68.9	73.0
Office equipment	1,767	.2	1,993	.2	12.8	4.7	4.2
Televisions, radios, stereos, etc.	7,506	1.0	6,553	.7	-12.7	3.7	3.2
Firearms	1,280	.2	1,059	.1	-17.3	7.4	6.2
Household goods	2,002	.3	1,907	.2	-4.7	6.2	5.4
Consumable goods	2,210	.3	1,110	.1	-49.8	25.2	9.7
Livestock	745	.1	260	.0	-65.1	32.8	14.9
Other	29,019	4.0	27,798	3.0	-4.2	8.5	7.2

[a] Percent recovered is the ratio of the value of property recovered to the value of property stolen.

Note: Dollar amounts may not balance and percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 13
ARSON CRIMES, 1983-1988
Type of Property and Value of Property Damage
Rate per 100,000 Population
(Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)

Type of property	1983				1984				1985			
	Offenses		Property damage		Offenses		Property damage		Offenses		Property damage	
	Number	Percent	Value	Percent	Number	Percent	Value	Percent	Number	Percent	Value	Percent
TOTAL	17,705	100.0	$123,517	100.0	19,407	100.0	$153,317	100.0	20,455	100.0	$190,080	100.0
Total structural property	7,163	40.5	109,503	88.7	7,718	39.8	138,159	90.1	7,954	38.9	172,851	90.9
Residential												
Single occupancy[a]	2,612	14.8	32,774	26.5	2,588	13.3	34,440	22.5	2,631	12.9	47,540	25.0
Other[b]	1,402	7.9	10,754	8.7	1,475	7.6	14,102	9.2	1,500	7.3	17,561	9.2
Storage[c]	613	3.5	6,843	5.5	672	3.5	15,156	9.9	759	3.7	12,673	6.7
Commercial												
Industrial, manufacturing	144	.8	6,531	5.3	160	.8	10,427	6.8	165	.8	21,188	11.1
Other[d]	1,053	5.9	38,294	31.0	1,098	5.7	35,111	22.9	1,221	6.0	46,677	24.6
Community/public[e]	921	5.2	9,403	7.6	1,154	5.9	11,838	7.7	1,132	5.5	23,180	12.2
Other[f]	418	2.4	4,904	4.0	571	2.9	17,085	11.1	546	2.7	4,033	2.1
Total mobile property	4,423	25.0	12,849	10.4	4,585	23.6	13,929	9.1	5,127	25.1	15,933	8.4
Motor vehicles[g]	4,195	23.7	11,491	9.3	4,279	22.0	12,237	8.0	4,827	23.6	14,198	7.5
Other[h]	228	1.3	1,358	1.1	306	1.6	1,692	1.1	300	1.5	1,735	.9
Other property[i]	6,119	34.6	1,165	.9	7,104	36.6	1,230	.8	7,374	36.0	1,296	.7
Rate per 100,000 population												
Total	70.3				75.7				77.6			
Structural property	28.5				30.1				30.2			
Mobile property	17.6				17.9				19.4			
Other property	24.3				27.7				28.0			

Type of property	1986				1987				1988				Percent change			
													1983-1988		1987-1988	
	Offenses		Property damage		Offenses		Property damage		Offenses		Property damage					
	Number	Percent	Value	Percent	Number	Percent	Value	Percent	Number	Percent	Value	Percent	Offenses	Value of property damage	Offenses	Value of property damage
TOTAL	19,722	100.0	$166,888	-100.0	18,490	100.0	$139,156	100.0	18,846	100.0	$155,858	100.0	6.4	26.2	1.9	12.0
Total structural property	7,234	36.7	146,746	87.9	6,895	37.3	121,693	87.5	6,887	36.5	130,955	84.0	-3.9	19.6	-.1	7.6
Residential																
Single occupancy[a]	2,471	12.5	29,548	17.7	2,414	13.1	31,308	22.5	2,377	12.6	32,990	21.2	-9.0	.7	-1.5	5.4
Other[b]	1,412	7.2	22,644	13.6	1,490	8.1	19,418	14.0	1,470	7.8	20,070	12.9	4.9	86.6	-1.3	3.4
Storage[c]	659	3.3	11,585	6.9	573	3.1	10,342	7.4	534	2.8	10,874	7.0	-12.9	58.9	-6.8	5.1
Commercial																
Industrial, manufacturing	118	.6	7,133	4.3	112	.6	5,662	4.1	108	.6	7,705	4.9	-25.0	18.0	-3.6	36.1
Other[d]	1,079	5.5	30,816	18.5	916	5.0	32,553	23.4	1,029	5.5	40,972	26.3	-2.3	7.0	12.3	25.9
Community/public[e]	941	4.8	36,309	21.8	891	4.8	16,420	11.8	879	4.7	10,603	6.8	-4.6	12.8	-1.3	-35.4
Other[f]	554	2.8	8,712	5.2	499	2.7	5,990	4.3	490	2.6	7,741	5.0	17.2	57.9	-1.8	29.2
Total mobile property	5,720	29.0	16,427	9.8	5,497	29.7	14,992	10.8	5,410	28.7	19,095	12.3	22.3	48.6	-1.6	27.4
Motor vehicles[g]	5,424	27.5	13,851	8.3	5,255	28.4	13,445	9.7	5,160	27.4	16,702	10.7	23.0	45.3	-1.8	24.2
Other[h]	296	1.5	2,576	1.5	242	1.3	1,547	1.1	250	1.3	2,393	1.5	9.6	76.2	3.3	54.7
Other property[i]	6,768	34.3	3,715	2.2	6,098	33.0	2,472	1.8	6,549	34.8	5,808	3.7	7.0	398.5	7.4	135.0
Rate per 100,000 population																
Total	73.1				66.8				66.6				-5.3		-.3	
Structural property	26.8				24.9				24.3				-14.7		-2.4	
Mobile property	21.2				19.9				19.1				8.5		-4.0	
Other property	25.1				22.0				23.1				-4.9		5.0	

[a] Single occupancy - houses, townhouses, duplexes, etc.
[b] Other residential - apartments, tenements, hotels, motels, etc.
[c] Storage - barns, garages, warehouses, etc.
[d] Other commercial - stores, restaurants, offices, etc.
[e] Community/public - churches, jails, schools, hospitals, etc.
[f] Other structural property - outbuildings, buildings under construction, etc.
[g] Motor vehicles - autos, trucks, buses, etc.
[h] Other mobile property - trailers, recreational vehicles, airplanes, boats, etc.
[i] Other property - crops, timber, fences, etc.

Notes: Dollar amounts may not balance and percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Rates may not add to the total because of rounding.

TABLE 14
CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX OFFENSES CLEARED, 1983-1988
Number and Clearance Rate by Offense

Clearances	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent change 1983-1988	Percent change 1987-1988
TOTAL	166,177	177,490	175,239	200,104	216,697	218,481	31.5	.8
Violent crimes	82,207	87,779	89,162	112,858	125,646	125,739	53.0	.1
Willful homicide	1,795	1,861	1,838	1,887	1,925	1,900	5.8	-1.3
Forcible rape	5,584	5,793	5,650	5,846	6,250	6,099	9.2	-2.4
Robbery	20,397	21,074	22,035	22,833	23,009	23,233	13.9	1.0
Aggravated assault	54,431	59,051	59,639	82,292	94,462	94,507	73.6	.0
Property crimes	83,970	89,711	86,077	87,246	91,051	92,742	10.4	1.9
Burglary	62,443	65,453	60,229	58,395	57,424	55,429	-11.2	-3.5
Motor vehicle theft	21,527	24,258	25,848	28,851	33,627	37,313	73.3	11.0
Clearance rate[a]								
Total	20.4	22.2	21.2	21.9	24.0	23.4	14.7	-2.5
Violent crimes	42.3	44.9	44.1	45.4	49.4	48.0	13.5	-2.8
Willful homicide	68.0	68.3	66.1	62.3	65.7	64.5	-5.1	-1.8
Forcible rape	46.2	49.5	49.4	48.2	51.6	51.8	12.1	.4
Robbery	23.8	25.1	25.5	24.7	27.6	27.0	13.4	-2.2
Aggravated assault	57.9	60.7	58.8	58.5	60.7	58.7	1.4	-3.3
Property crimes	13.6	14.8	13.7	13.2	14.0	13.8	1.5	-1.4
Burglary	13.6	14.8	13.4	12.8	13.7	13.6	.0	-.7
Motor vehicle theft	13.5	15.0	14.6	14.0	14.6	14.0	3.7	-4.1

[a] Ratio of clearances to total crimes reported.

Note: Clearance data have remained fairly consistent from year to year; however, agency clearance rates may differ because of local reporting practices.

TABLE 15
ARRESTS, 1983-1988
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population

Year	Total			Law violations									Status offenses[a]
				Total			Felony			Misdemeanor			
	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total (juvenile only)
1988	1,903,067	1,673,864	229,203	1,879,183	1,673,864	205,319	550,446	469,688	80,758	1,328,737	1,204,176	124,561	23,884
1987	1,859,342	1,635,731	223,611	1,834,012	1,635,731	198,281	496,246	422,663	73,583	1,337,766	1,213,068	124,698	25,330
1986	1,794,481	1,558,601	235,880	1,769,204	1,558,601	210,603	469,982	393,790	76,192	1,299,222	1,164,811	134,411	25,277
1985	1,716,040	1,485,079	230,961	1,690,267	1,485,079	205,188	413,673	340,152	73,521	1,276,594	1,144,927	131,667	25,773
1984	1,680,721	1,458,674	222,047	1,653,997	1,458,674	195,323	384,861	315,872	68,989	1,269,136	1,142,802	126,334	26,724
1983	1,653,914	1,435,788	218,126	1,631,397	1,435,788	195,609	373,609	302,421	71,188	1,257,788	1,133,367	124,421	22,517
Percent change in number from													
1987 to 1988	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.5	10.9	11.1	9.8	-.7	-.7	-.1	-5.7
1986 to 1987	3.6	4.9	-5.2	3.7	4.9	-5.9	5.6	7.3	-3.4	3.0	4.1	-7.2	.2
1985 to 1986	4.6	5.0	2.1	4.7	5.0	2.6	13.6	15.8	3.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	-1.9
1984 to 1985	2.1	1.8	4.0	2.2	1.8	5.1	7.5	7.7	6.6	.6	.2	4.2	-3.6
1983 to 1984	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	-.1	3.0	4.4	-3.1	.9	.8	1.5	18.7
1983 to 1988	15.1	16.6	5.1	15.2	16.6	5.0	47.3	55.3	13.4	5.6	6.2	.1	6.1
Rate per 100,000 population (total)[b]													
1988	6,721.2	5,911.7	809.5	6,636.8	5,911.7	725.1	1,944.0	1,658.8	285.2	4,692.8	4,252.9	439.9	84.4
1987	6,721.4	5,913.1	808.3	6,629.9	5,913.1	716.8	1,793.9	1,527.9	266.0	4,836.0	4,385.2	450.8	91.6
1986	6,651.0	5,776.7	874.3	6,557.3	5,776.7	780.6	1,741.9	1,459.5	282.4	4,815.4	4,317.2	498.2	93.7
1985	6,508.8	5,632.7	876.0	6,411.0	5,632.7	778.3	1,569.0	1,290.2	278.9	4,842.0	4,342.6	499.4	97.8
1984	6,559.7	5,693.1	866.6	6,455.4	5,693.1	762.3	1,502.1	1,232.8	269.3	4,953.3	4,460.2	493.1	104.3
1983	6,569.9	5,703.5	866.5	6,480.5	5,703.5	777.0	1,484.1	1,201.3	282.8	4,996.4	4,502.1	494.2	89.4
Rate per 100,000 population at risk[c]													
1988	8,020.1	8,062.2	7,725.6	7,919.4	8,062.2	6,920.5	2,319.7	2,262.2	2,722.1	5,599.7	5,799.9	4,198.5	805.0
1987	8,091.0	8,150.2	7,682.8	7,980.8	8,150.2	6,812.5	2,159.4	2,106.0	2,528.1	5,821.4	6,044.3	4,284.3	870.3
1986	7,934.5	7,903.5	8,145.8	7,822.8	7,903.5	7,272.9	2,078.1	1,996.9	2,631.2	5,744.7	5,906.6	4,641.7	872.9
1985	7,781.2	7,734.7	8,094.7	7,664.4	7,734.7	7,191.4	1,875.8	1,771.6	2,576.8	5,788.6	5,963.1	4,614.6	903.3
1984	7,724.8	7,723.5	7,733.3	7,602.0	7,723.5	6,802.6	1,768.9	1,672.5	2,402.7	5,833.1	6,051.0	4,399.9	930.7
1983	7,703.2	7,736.1	7,493.2	7,598.3	7,736.1	6,719.7	1,740.1	1,629.5	2,445.5	5,858.2	6,106.6	4,274.2	773.5
Percent change in rate per 100,000 population at risk from													
1987 to 1988	-.9	-1.1	.6	-.8	-1.1	1.6	7.4	7.4	7.7	-3.8	-4.0	-2.0	-7.5
1986 to 1987	2.0	3.1	-5.7	2.0	3.1	-6.3	3.9	5.5	-3.9	1.3	2.3	-7.7	-.3
1985 to 1986	2.0	2.2	.6	2.1	2.2	1.1	10.8	12.7	2.1	-.8	-.9	.6	-3.4
1984 to 1985	.7	.1	4.7	.8	.1	5.7	6.0	5.9	7.2	-.8	-1.5	4.9	-2.9
1983 to 1984	.3	-.2	3.2	.0	-.2	1.2	1.7	2.6	-1.8	-.4	-.9	2.9	20.3
1983 to 1988	4.1	4.2	3.1	4.2	4.2	3.0	33.3	38.8	11.3	-4.4	-5.0	-1.8	4.1

[a] Status offenses include truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations.

[b] Rates are based on annual population estimates provided by the Population Research Unit, Department of Finance.

[c] These rates are based on the population at risk for each year: total (10 years of age and older), adult (18 years of age and older), and juvenile (10-17 years of age) (see Table 66).

Note: Arrest rates calculated from the total population may not add to the total or subtotal arrest rates because of rounding.

TABLE 16
ARRESTS, 1983-1988
By Adult, Juvenile, and Level of Offense

Level of offense	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1984 Number	1984 Percent	1985 Number	1985 Percent	1986 Number	1986 Percent	1987 Number	1987 Percent	1988 Number	1988 Percent
TOTAL	1,653,914	100.0	1,680,721	100.0	1,716,040	100.0	1,794,481	100.0	1,859,342	100.0	1,903,067	100.0
Felony	373,609	22.6	384,861	22.9	413,673	24.1	469,982	26.2	496,246	26.7	550,446	28.9
Misdemeanor	1,257,788	76.0	1,269,136	75.5	1,276,594	74.4	1,299,222	72.4	1,337,766	71.9	1,328,737	69.8
Status offenses	22,517	1.4	26,724	1.6	25,773	1.5	25,277	1.4	25,330	1.4	23,884	1.3
Adult	1,435,788	86.8	1,458,674	86.8	1,485,079	86.5	1,558,601	86.9	1,635,731	88.0	1,673,864	88.0
Felony	302,421	18.3	315,872	18.8	340,152	19.8	393,790	21.9	422,663	22.7	469,688	24.7
Misdemeanor	1,133,367	68.5	1,142,802	68.0	1,144,927	66.7	1,164,811	64.9	1,213,068	65.2	1,204,176	63.3
Juvenile	218,126	13.2	222,047	13.2	230,961	13.5	235,880	13.1	223,611	12.0	229,203	12.0
Felony	71,188	4.3	68,989	4.1	73,521	4.3	76,192	4.2	73,583	4.0	80,758	4.2
Misdemeanor	124,421	7.5	126,334	7.5	131,667	7.7	134,411	7.5	124,698	6.7	124,561	6.5
Status offenses	22,517	1.4	26,724	1.6	25,773	1.5	25,277	1.4	25,330	1.4	23,884	1.3

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Source: Table 15.

TABLE 17
FELONY ARRESTS, 1983-1988
By Adult, Juvenile, and Category

Category	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1984 Number	1984 Percent	1985 Number	1985 Percent	1986 Number	1986 Percent	1987 Number	1987 Percent	1988 Number	1988 Percent
TOTAL	373,609	100.0	384,861	100.0	413,673	100.0	469,982	100.0	496,246	100.0	550,446	100.0
Violent crimes	74,898	20.0	76,437	19.9	78,916	19.1	101,143	21.5	108,034	21.8	118,601	21.5
Property crimes	169,813	45.5	164,751	42.8	176,849	42.8	187,679	39.9	186,285	37.5	202,053	36.7
Drug law violations	79,422	21.3	93,124	24.2	108,729	26.3	131,672	28.0	146,588	29.5	170,156	30.9
All other	49,476	13.2	50,549	13.1	49,179	11.9	49,488	10.5	55,339	11.2	59,636	10.8
Total	373,609	100.0	384,861	100.0	413,673	100.0	469,982	100.0	496,246	100.0	550,446	100.0
Adult	302,421	80.9	315,872	82.1	340,152	82.2	393,790	83.8	422,663	85.2	469,688	85.3
Juvenile	71,188	19.1	68,989	17.9	73,521	17.8	76,192	16.2	73,583	14.8	80,758	14.7
Violent crimes	74,898	100.0	76,437	100.0	78,916	100.0	101,143	100.0	108,034	100.0	118,601	100.0
Adult	62,577	83.5	64,584	84.5	66,495	84.3	88,602	87.6	95,698	88.6	104,603	88.2
Juvenile	12,321	16.5	11,853	15.5	12,421	15.7	12,541	12.4	12,336	11.4	13,998	11.8
Property crimes	169,813	100.0	164,751	100.0	176,849	100.0	187,679	100.0	186,285	100.0	202,053	100.0
Adult	124,020	73.0	122,254	74.2	130,950	74.0	141,402	75.3	142,027	76.2	152,992	75.7
Juvenile	45,793	27.0	42,497	25.8	45,899	26.0	46,277	24.7	44,258	23.8	49,061	24.3
Drug law violations	79,422	100.0	93,124	100.0	108,729	100.0	131,672	100.0	146,588	100.0	170,156	100.0
Adult	73,318	92.3	85,696	92.0	99,752	91.7	120,365	91.4	135,283	92.3	158,510	93.2
Juvenile	6,104	7.7	7,428	8.0	8,977	8.3	11,307	8.6	11,305	7.7	11,646	6.8
All other	49,476	100.0	50,549	100.0	49,179	100.0	49,488	100.0	55,339	100.0	59,636	100.0
Adult	42,506	85.9	43,338	85.7	42,955	87.3	43,421	87.7	49,655	89.7	53,583	89.9
Juvenile	6,970	14.1	7,211	14.3	6,224	12.7	6,067	12.3	5,684	10.3	6,053	10.1

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 21.

TABLE 18
FELONY ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES AND PROPERTY CRIMES, 1983-1988
By Adult, Juvenile, Category, and Arrest Offense

Category and offense	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Violent crimes	74,898	100.0	76,437	100.0	78,916	100.0	101,143	100.0	108,034	100.0	118,601	100.0
Adult	62,577	83.5	64,584	84.5	66,495	84.3	88,602	87.6	95,698	88.6	104,603	88.2
Juvenile	12,321	16.5	11,853	15.5	12,421	15.7	12,541	12.4	12,336	11.4	13,998	11.8
Homicide	3,495	100.0	3,590	100.0	3,120	100.0	3,032	100.0	3,056	100.0	3,159	100.0
Adult	3,209	91.8	3,284	91.5	2,884	92.4	2,736	90.2	2,691	88.1	2,770	87.7
Juvenile	286	8.2	306	8.5	236	7.6	296	9.8	365	11.9	389	12.3
Forcible rape	4,382	100.0	4,369	100.0	4,214	100.0	4,523	100.0	4,543	100.0	4,534	100.0
Adult	3,801	86.7	3,813	87.3	3,733	88.6	3,962	87.6	4,023	88.6	3,991	88.0
Juvenile	581	13.3	556	12.7	481	11.4	561	12.4	520	11.4	543	12.0
Robbery	23,883	100.0	23,109	100.0	24,254	100.0	24,929	100.0	23,343	100.0	24,284	100.0
Adult	18,516	77.5	18,390	79.6	19,074	78.6	20,005	80.2	18,947	81.2	19,434	80.0
Juvenile	5,367	22.5	4,719	20.4	5,180	21.4	4,924	19.8	4,396	18.8	4,850	20.0
Assault	40,948	100.0	43,145	100.0	45,061	100.0	66,130	100.0	74,705	100.0	84,388	100.0
Adult	35,046	85.6	37,052	85.9	38,695	85.9	59,547	90.0	67,791	90.7	76,284	90.4
Juvenile	5,902	14.4	6,093	14.1	6,366	14.1	6,583	10.0	6,914	9.3	8,104	9.6
Kidnapping	2,190	100.0	2,224	100.0	2,267	100.0	2,529	100.0	2,387	100.0	2,236	100.0
Adult	2,005	91.6	2,045	92.0	2,109	93.0	2,352	93.0	2,246	94.1	2,124	95.0
Juvenile	185	8.4	179	8.0	158	7.0	177	7.0	141	5.9	112	5.0
Property crimes	169,813	100.0	164,751	100.0	176,849	100.0	187,679	100.0	186,285	100.0	202,053	100.0
Adult	124,020	73.0	122,254	74.2	130,950	74.0	141,402	75.3	142,027	76.2	152,992	75.7
Juvenile	45,793	27.0	42,497	25.8	45,899	26.0	46,277	24.7	44,258	23.8	49,061	24.3
Burglary	80,917	100.0	76,295	100.0	78,623	100.0	78,089	100.0	73,756	100.0	76,270	100.0
Adult	53,083	65.6	51,014	66.9	52,647	67.0	54,458	69.7	52,660	71.4	54,051	70.9
Juvenile	27,834	34.4	25,281	33.1	25,976	33.0	23,631	30.3	21,096	28.6	22,219	29.1
Theft	52,486	100.0	51,144	100.0	55,900	100.0	61,899	100.0	61,960	100.0	68,151	100.0
Adult	42,039	80.1	41,621	81.4	45,484	81.4	50,750	82.0	51,456	83.0	56,767	83.3
Juvenile	10,447	19.9	9,523	18.6	10,416	18.6	11,149	18.0	10,504	17.0	11,384	16.7
Motor vehicle theft	22,300	100.0	23,108	100.0	27,071	100.0	32,234	100.0	36,275	100.0	43,771	100.0
Adult	16,326	73.2	17,184	74.4	19,437	71.8	22,443	69.6	25,260	69.6	29,946	68.4
Juvenile	5,974	26.8	5,924	25.6	7,634	28.2	9,791	30.4	11,015	30.4	13,825	31.6
Forgery, checks, access cards	12,226	100.0	12,138	100.0	12,983	100.0	13,381	100.0	12,393	100.0	11,878	100.0
Adult	11,455	93.7	11,316	93.2	12,125	93.4	12,516	93.5	11,559	93.3	11,109	93.5
Juvenile	771	6.3	822	6.8	858	6.6	865	6.5	834	6.7	769	6.5
Arson	1,884	100.0	2,066	100.0	2,272	100.0	2,076	100.0	1,901	100.0	1,983	100.0
Adult	1,117	59.3	1,119	54.2	1,257	55.3	1,235	59.5	1,092	57.4	1,119	56.4
Juvenile	767	40.7	947	45.8	1,015	44.7	841	40.5	809	42.6	864	43.6

Source: Table 21.

TABLE 19
FELONY ARRESTS, 1983-1988
By Category and Offense

Category and offense	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	373,609		384,861		413,673		469,982		496,246		550,446	
Violent crimes	74,898	100.0	76,437	100.0	78,916	100.0	101,143	100.0	108,034	100.0	118,601	100.0
Homicide	3,495	4.7	3,590	4.7	3,120	4.0	3,032	3.0	3,056	2.8	3,159	2.7
Forcible rape	4,382	5.9	4,369	5.7	4,214	5.3	4,523	4.5	4,543	4.2	4,534	3.8
Robbery	23,883	31.9	23,109	30.2	24,254	30.7	24,929	24.6	23,343	21.6	24,284	20.5
Assault	40,948	54.7	43,145	56.4	45,061	57.1	66,130	65.4	74,705	69.1	84,388	71.2
Kidnapping	2,190	2.9	2,224	2.9	2,267	2.9	2,529	2.5	2,387	2.2	2,236	1.9
Property crimes	169,813	100.0	164,751	100.0	176,849	100.0	187,679	100.0	186,285	100.0	202,053	100.0
Burglary	80,917	47.7	76,295	46.3	78,623	44.5	78,089	41.6	73,756	39.6	76,270	37.7
Theft	52,486	30.9	51,144	31.0	55,900	31.6	61,899	33.0	61,960	33.3	68,151	33.7
Motor vehicle theft	22,300	13.1	23,108	14.0	27,071	15.3	32,234	17.2	36,275	19.5	43,771	21.7
Forgery, checks, access cards	12,226	7.2	12,138	7.4	12,983	7.3	13,381	7.1	12,393	6.7	11,878	5.9
Arson	1,884	1.1	2,066	1.3	2,272	1.3	2,076	1.1	1,901	1.0	1,983	1.0
Drug law violations	79,422	100.0	93,124	100.0	108,729	100.0	131,672	100.0	146,588	100.0	170,156	100.0
Narcotics	31,588	39.8	42,479	45.6	55,155	50.7	80,256	61.0	91,931	62.7	115,107	67.6
Marijuana	19,920	25.1	21,350	22.9	24,182	22.2	19,938	15.1	18,722	12.8	16,853	9.9
Dangerous drugs	25,302	31.9	27,820	29.9	28,139	25.9	29,915	22.7	34,252	23.4	36,045	21.2
Other	2,612	3.3	1,475	1.6	1,253	1.2	1,563	1.2	1,683	1.1	2,151	1.3
All other	49,476	100.0	50,549	100.0	49,179	100.0	49,488	100.0	55,339	100.0	59,636	100.0

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 21.

TABLE 20
FELONY DRUG LAW VIOLATION ARRESTS, 1983-1988
By Adult, Juvenile, and Arrest Offense

Offense	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	79,422	100.0	93,124	100.0	108,729	100.0	131,672	100.0	146,588	100.0	170,156	100.0
Adult	73,318	92.3	85,696	92.0	99,752	91.7	120,365	91.4	135,283	92.3	158,510	93.2
Juvenile	6,104	7.7	7,428	8.0	8,977	8.3	11,307	8.6	11,305	7.7	11,646	6.8
Narcotics	31,588	100.0	42,479	100.0	55,155	100.0	80,256	100.0	91,931	100.0	115,107	100.0
Adult	30,373	96.2	40,430	95.2	51,687	93.7	73,640	91.8	84,885	92.3	107,099	93.0
Juvenile	1,215	3.8	2,049	4.8	3,468	6.3	6,616	8.2	7,046	7.7	8,008	7.0
Marijuana	19,920	100.0	21,350	100.0	24,182	100.0	19,938	100.0	18,722	100.0	16,853	100.0
Adult	17,074	85.7	18,020	84.4	20,784	85.9	17,367	87.1	16,459	87.9	14,980	88.9
Juvenile	2,846	14.3	3,330	15.6	3,398	14.1	2,571	12.9	2,263	12.1	1,873	11.1
Dangerous drugs	25,302	100.0	27,820	100.0	28,139	100.0	29,915	100.0	34,252	100.0	36,045	100.0
Adult	23,491	92.8	25,892	93.1	26,106	92.8	27,883	93.2	32,315	94.3	34,379	95.4
Juvenile	1,811	7.2	1,928	6.9	2,033	7.2	2,032	6.8	1,937	5.7	1,666	4.6
Other	2,612	100.0	1,475	100.0	1,253	100.0	1,563	100.0	1,683	100.0	2,151	100.0
Adult	2,380	91.1	1,354	91.8	1,175	93.8	1,475	94.4	1,624	96.5	2,052	95.4
Juvenile	232	8.9	121	8.2	78	6.2	88	5.6	59	3.5	99	4.6

Source: Table 21.

TABLE 21

FELONY ARRESTS, 1983-1988

Number and Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

	Total			Violent crimes																	
				Total			Homicide			Forcible rape			Robbery			Assault			Kidnapping		
Year	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile
1988	550,446	469,688	80,758	118,601	104,603	13,998	3,159	2,770	389	4,534	3,991	543	24,284	19,434	4,850	84,388	76,284	8,104	2,236	2,124	112
1987	496,246	422,663	73,583	108,034	95,698	12,336	3,056	2,691	365	4,543	4,023	520	23,343	18,947	4,396	74,705	67,791	6,914	2,387	2,246	141
1986	469,982	393,790	76,192	101,143	88,602	12,541	3,032	2,736	296	4,523	3,962	561	24,929	20,005	4,924	66,130	59,547	6,583	2,529	2,352	177
1985	413,673	340,152	73,521	78,916	66,495	12,421	3,120	2,884	236	4,214	3,733	481	24,254	19,074	5,180	45,061	38,695	6,366	2,267	2,109	158
1984	384,861	315,872	68,989	76,437	64,584	11,853	3,590	3,284	306	4,369	3,813	556	23,109	18,390	4,719	43,145	37,052	6,093	2,224	2,045	179
1983	373,609	302,421	71,188	74,898	62,577	12,321	3,495	3,209	286	4,382	3,801	581	23,883	18,516	5,367	40,948	35,046	5,902	2,190	2,005	185
Percent change in number from																					
1987 to 1988	10.9	11.1	9.8	9.8	9.3	13.5	3.4	2.9	6.6	-.2	-.8	4.4	4.0	2.6	10.3	13.0	12.5	17.2	-6.3	-5.4	-20.6
1986 to 1987	5.6	7.3	-3.4	6.8	8.0	-1.6	.8	-1.6	23.3	.4	1.5	-7.3	-6.4	-5.3	-10.7	13.0	13.8	5.0	-5.6	-4.5	-20.3
1985 to 1986	13.6	15.8	3.6	28.2	33.2	1.0	-2.8	-5.1	25.4	7.3	6.1	16.6	2.8	4.9	-4.9	46.8	53.9	3.4	11.6	11.5	12.0
1984 to 1985	7.5	7.7	6.6	3.2	3.0	4.8	-13.1	-12.2	-22.9	-3.5	-2.1	-13.5	5.0	3.7	9.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	1.9	3.1	-11.7
1983 to 1984	3.0	4.4	-3.1	2.1	3.2	-3.8	2.7	2.3	7.0	-.3	.3	-4.3	-3.2	-.7	-12.1	5.4	5.7	3.2	1.6	2.0	-3.2
1983 to 1988	47.3	55.3	13.4	58.4	67.2	13.6	-9.6	-13.7	36.0	3.5	5.0	-6.5	1.7	5.0	-9.6	106.1	117.7	37.3	2.1	5.9	-39.5
Rate per 100,000 population at risk[a]																					
1988	2,319.7	2,262.2	2,722.1	499.8	503.8	471.8	13.3	13.3	13.1	19.1	19.2	18.3	102.3	93.6	163.5	355.6	367.4	273.2	9.4	10.2	3.8
1987	2,159.4	2,106.0	2,528.1	470.1	476.8	423.8	13.3	13.4	12.5	19.8	20.0	17.9	101.6	94.4	151.0	325.1	337.8	237.5	10.4	11.2	4.8
1986	2,078.1	1,996.9	2,631.2	447.2	449.3	433.1	13.4	13.9	10.2	20.0	20.1	19.4	110.2	101.4	170.0	292.4	302.0	227.3	11.2	11.9	6.1
1985	1,875.8	1,771.6	2,576.8	357.8	346.3	435.3	14.1	15.0	8.3	19.1	19.4	16.9	110.0	99.3	181.5	204.3	201.5	223.1	10.3	11.0	5.5
1984	1,768.9	1,672.5	2,402.7	351.3	342.0	412.8	16.5	17.4	10.7	20.1	20.2	19.4	106.2	97.4	164.3	198.3	196.2	212.2	10.2	10.8	6.2
1983	1,740.1	1,629.5	2,445.5	348.8	337.2	423.3	16.3	17.3	9.8	20.4	20.5	20.0	111.2	99.8	184.4	190.7	188.8	202.8	10.2	10.8	6.4
Percent change in rate from																					
1987 to 1988	7.4	7.4	7.7	6.3	5.7	11.3	.0	-.7	4.8	-3.5	-4.0	2.2	.7	-.8	8.3	9.4	8.8	15.0	-9.6	-8.9	-20.8
1986 to 1987	3.9	5.5	-3.9	5.1	6.1	-2.1	-.7	-3.6	22.5	-1.0	-.5	-7.7	-7.8	-6.9	-11.2	11.2	11.9	4.5	-7.1	-5.9	-21.3
1985 to 1986	10.8	12.7	2.1	25.0	29.7	-.5	-5.0	-7.3	22.9	4.7	3.6	14.8	.2	2.1	-6.3	43.1	49.9	1.9	8.7	8.2	10.9
1984 to 1985	6.0	5.9	7.2	1.9	1.3	5.5	-14.5	-13.8	-22.4	-5.0	-4.0	-12.9	3.6	2.0	10.5	3.0	2.7	5.1	1.0	1.9	-11.3
1983 to 1984	1.7	2.6	-1.8	.7	1.4	-2.5	1.2	.6	9.2	-1.5	-1.5	-3.0	-4.5	-2.4	-10.9	4.0	3.9	4.6	.0	.0	-3.1
1983 to 1988	33.3	38.8	11.3	43.3	49.4	11.5	-18.4	-23.1	33.7	-6.4	-6.3	-8.5	-8.0	-6.2	-11.3	86.5	94.6	34.7	-7.8	-5.6	-40.6

TABLE 21 - continued
FELONY ARRESTS, 1983-1988
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

	Property crimes																	
	Total			Burglary			Theft			Motor vehicle theft			Forgery, checks, access cards			Arson		
Year	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile
1988	202,053	152,992	49,061	76,270	54,051	22,219	68,151	56,767	11,384	43,771	29,946	13,825	11,878	11,109	769	1,983	1,119	864
1987	186,285	142,027	44,258	73,756	52,660	21,096	61,960	51,456	10,504	36,275	25,260	11,015	12,393	11,559	834	1,901	1,092	809
1986	187,679	141,402	46,277	78,089	54,458	23,631	61,899	50,750	11,149	32,234	22,443	9,791	13,381	12,516	865	2,076	1,235	841
1985	176,849	130,950	45,899	78,623	52,647	25,976	55,900	45,484	10,416	27,071	19,437	7,634	12,983	12,125	858	2,272	1,257	1,015
1984	164,751	122,254	42,497	76,295	51,014	25,281	51,144	41,621	9,523	23,108	17,184	5,924	12,138	11,316	822	2,066	1,119	947
1983	169,813	124,020	45,793	80,917	53,083	27,834	52,486	42,039	10,447	22,300	16,326	5,974	12,226	11,455	771	1,884	1,117	767
Percent change in number from																		
1987 to 1988	8.5	7.7	10.9	3.4	2.6	5.3	10.0	10.3	8.4	20.7	18.6	25.5	-4.2	-3.9	-7.8	4.3	2.5	6.8
1986 to 1987	-.7	.4	-4.4	-5.5	-3.3	-10.7	.1	1.4	-5.8	12.5	12.6	12.5	-7.4	-7.6	-3.6	-8.4	-11.6	-3.8
1985 to 1986	6.1	8.0	.8	-.7	3.4	-9.0	10.7	11.6	7.0	19.1	15.5	28.3	3.1	3.2	.8	-8.6	-1.8	-17.1
1984 to 1985	7.3	7.1	8.0	3.1	3.2	2.7	9.3	9.3	9.4	17.1	13.1	28.9	7.0	7.1	4.4	10.0	12.3	7.2
1983 to 1984	-3.0	-1.4	-7.2	-5.7	-3.9	-9.2	-2.6	-1.0	-8.8	3.6	5.3	-.8	-.7	-1.2	6.6	9.7	.2	23.5
1983 to 1988	19.0	23.4	7.1	-5.7	1.8	-20.2	29.8	35.0	9.0	96.3	83.4	131.4	-2.8	-3.0	-.3	5.3	.2	12.6
Rate per 100,000 population at risk[a]																		
1988	851.5	736.9	1,653.7	321.4	260.3	748.9	287.2	273.4	383.7	184.5	144.2	466.0	50.1	53.5	25.9	8.4	5.4	29.1
1987	810.6	707.7	1,520.6	321.0	262.4	724.8	269.6	256.4	360.9	157.9	125.9	378.4	53.9	57.6	28.7	8.3	5.4	27.8
1986	829.8	717.0	1,598.1	345.3	276.2	816.1	273.7	257.3	385.0	142.5	113.8	338.1	59.2	63.5	29.9	9.2	6.3	29.0
1985	801.9	682.0	1,608.7	356.5	274.2	910.4	253.5	236.9	365.1	122.8	101.2	267.6	58.9	63.1	30.1	10.3	6.5	35.6
1984	757.2	647.3	1,480.1	350.7	270.1	880.5	235.1	220.4	331.7	106.2	91.0	206.3	55.8	59.9	28.6	9.5	5.9	33.0
1983	790.9	668.2	1,573.1	376.9	286.0	956.2	244.5	226.5	358.9	103.9	88.0	205.2	56.9	61.7	26.5	8.8	6.0	26.3
Percent change in rate from																		
1987 to 1988	5.0	4.1	8.8	.1	-.8	3.3	6.5	6.6	6.3	16.8	14.5	23.2	-7.1	-7.1	-9.8	1.2	.0	4.7
1986 to 1987	-2.3	-1.3	-4.8	-7.0	-5.0	-11.2	-1.5	-.3	-6.3	10.8	10.6	11.9	-9.0	-9.3	-4.0	-9.8	-14.3	-4.1
1985 to 1986	3.5	5.1	-.7	-3.1	.7	-10.4	8.0	8.6	5.5	16.0	12.5	26.3	.5	.6	-.7	-10.7	-3.1	-18.5
1984 to 1985	5.9	5.4	8.7	1.7	1.5	3.4	7.8	7.5	10.1	15.6	11.2	29.7	5.6	5.3	5.2	8.4	10.2	7.9
1983 to 1984	-4.3	-3.1	-5.9	-7.0	-5.6	-7.9	-3.8	-2.7	-7.6	2.2	3.4	.5	-1.9	-2.9	7.9	8.0	-1.7	25.5
1983 to 1988	7.7	10.3	5.1	-14.7	-9.0	-21.7	17.5	20.7	6.9	77.6	63.9	127.1	-12.0	-13.3	-2.3	-4.5	-10.0	10.6

TABLE 21 - continued
FELONY ARRESTS, 1983-1988
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

Year	Drug law violations															All other		
	Total			Narcotics			Marijuana			Dangerous drugs			Other[b]					
	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile
1988	170,156	158,510	11,646	115,107	107,099	8,008	16,853	14,980	1,873	36,045	34,379	1,666	2,151	2,052	99	59,636	53,583	6,053
1987	146,588	135,283	11,305	91,931	84,885	7,046	18,722	16,459	2,263	34,252	32,315	1,937	1,683	1,624	59	55,339	49,655	5,684
1986	131,672	120,365	11,307	80,256	73,640	6,616	19,938	17,367	2,571	29,915	27,883	2,032	1,563	1,475	88	49,488	43,421	6,067
1985	108,729	99,752	8,977	55,155	51,687	3,468	24,182	20,784	3,398	28,139	26,106	2,033	1,253	1,175	78	49,179	42,955	6,224
1984	93,124	85,696	7,428	42,479	40,430	2,049	21,350	18,020	3,330	27,820	25,892	1,928	1,475	1,354	121	50,549	43,338	7,211
1983	79,422	73,318	6,104	31,588	30,373	1,215	19,920	17,074	2,846	25,302	23,491	1,811	2,612	2,380	232	49,476	42,506	6,970
Percent change in number from																		
1987 to 1988	16.1	17.2	3.0	25.2	26.2	13.7	-10.0	-9.0	-17.2	5.2	6.4	-14.0	27.8	26.4	67.8	7.8	7.9	6.5
1986 to 1987	11.3	12.4	.0	14.5	15.3	6.5	-6.1	-5.2	-12.0	14.5	15.9	-4.7	7.7	10.1	-33.0	11.8	14.4	-6.3
1985 to 1986	21.1	20.7	26.0	45.5	42.5	90.8	-17.6	-16.4	-24.3	6.3	6.8	.0	24.7	25.5	12.8	.6	1.1	-2.5
1984 to 1985	16.8	16.4	20.9	29.8	27.8	69.3	13.3	15.3	2.0	1.1	.8	5.4	-15.1	-13.2	-35.5	-2.7	-.9	-13.7
1983 to 1984	17.3	16.9	21.7	34.5	33.1	68.6	7.2	5.5	17.0	10.0	10.2	6.5	-43.5	-43.1	-47.8	2.2	2.0	3.5
1983 to 1988	114.2	116.2	90.8	264.4	252.6	559.1	-15.4	-12.3	-34.2	42.5	46.3	-8.0	-17.6	-13.8	-57.3	20.5	26.1	-13.2
Rate per 100,000 population at risk[a]																		
1988	717.1	763.5	392.5	485.1	515.8	269.9	71.0	72.2	63.1	151.9	165.6	56.2	9.1	9.9	3.3	251.3	258.1	204.0
1987	637.9	674.1	388.4	400.0	422.9	242.1	81.5	82.0	77.8	149.0	161.0	66.6	7.3	8.1	2.0	240.8	247.4	195.3
1986	582.2	610.4	390.5	354.9	373.4	228.5	88.2	88.1	88.8	132.3	141.4	70.2	6.9	7.5	3.0	218.8	220.2	209.5
1985	493.0	519.5	314.6	250.1	269.2	121.5	109.7	108.2	119.1	127.6	136.0	71.3	5.7	6.1	2.7	223.0	223.7	218.1
1984	428.0	453.8	258.7	195.2	214.1	71.4	98.1	95.4	116.0	127.9	137.1	67.1	6.8	7.2	4.2	232.3	229.5	251.1
1983	369.9	395.0	209.7	147.1	163.7	41.7	92.8	92.0	97.8	117.8	126.6	62.2	12.2	12.8	8.0	230.4	229.0	239.4
Percent change in rate from																		
1987 to 1988	12.4	13.3	1.1	21.3	22.0	11.5	-12.9	-12.0	-18.9	1.9	2.9	-15.6	24.7	22.2	65.0	4.4	4.3	4.5
1986 to 1987	9.6	10.4	-.5	12.7	13.3	6.0	-7.6	-6.9	-12.4	12.6	13.9	-5.1	5.8	8.0	-33.3	10.1	12.4	-6.8
1985 to 1986	18.1	17.5	24.1	41.9	38.7	88.1	-19.6	-18.6	-25.4	3.7	4.0	-1.5	21.1	23.0	11.1	-1.9	-1.6	-3.9
1984 to 1985	15.2	14.5	21.6	28.1	25.7	70.2	11.8	13.4	2.7	-.2	-.8	6.3	-16.2	-15.3	-35.7	-4.0	-2.5	-13.1
1983 to 1984	15.7	14.9	23.4	32.7	30.8	71.2	5.7	3.7	18.6	8.6	8.3	7.9	-44.3	-43.8	-47.5	.8	.2	4.9
1983 to 1988	93.9	93.3	87.2	229.8	215.1	547.2	-23.5	-21.5	-35.5	28.9	30.8	-9.6	-25.4	-22.7	-58.8	9.1	12.7	-14.8

[a] These rates are based on the population at risk for each year: total (10 years of age and older), adult (18 years of age and older), and juvenile (10-17 years of age) (see Table 66).
[b] A large increase which occurred in 1983 was attributed primarily to agency reporting problems.

TABLE 22
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1983-1988
By Adult, Juvenile, and Arrest Offense

Offense	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,257,788	100.0	1,269,136	100.0	1,276,594	100.0	1,299,222	100.0	1,337,766	100.0	1,328,737	100.0
Assault and battery	57,557	4.6	59,681	4.7	63,020	4.9	75,384	5.8	75,199	5.6	79,219	6.0
Petty theft	119,149	9.5	117,803	9.3	124,859	9.8	127,668	9.8	128,820	9.6	132,549	10.0
Drug law violations	106,458	8.5	117,119	9.2	120,428	9.4	114,816	8.8	122,928	9.2	130,943	9.9
Drunk	227,506	18.1	217,448	17.1	208,914	16.4	203,517	15.7	197,085	14.7	175,764	13.2
Driving under the influence	346,267	27.5	345,497	27.2	340,481	26.7	339,252	26.1	341,088	25.5	318,582	24.0
All other	400,851	31.9	411,588	32.4	418,892	32.8	438,585	33.8	472,646	35.3	491,680	37.0
Total	1,257,788	100.0	1,269,136	100.0	1,276,594	100.0	1,299,222	100.0	1,337,766	100.0	1,328,737	100.0
Adult	1,133,367	90.1	1,142,802	90.0	1,144,927	89.7	1,164,811	89.7	1,213,068	90.7	1,204,176	90.6
Juvenile	124,421	9.9	126,334	10.0	131,667	10.3	134,411	10.3	124,698	9.3	124,561	9.4
Assault and battery	57,557	100.0	59,681	100.0	63,020	100.0	75,384	100.0	75,199	100.0	79,219	100.0
Adult	46,110	80.1	47,903	80.3	50,747	80.5	60,881	80.8	61,285	81.5	63,507	80.2
Juvenile	11,447	19.9	11,778	19.7	12,273	19.5	14,503	19.2	13,914	18.5	15,712	19.8
Petty theft	119,149	100.0	117,803	100.0	124,859	100.0	127,668	100.0	128,820	100.0	132,549	100.0
Adult	80,942	67.9	80,115	68.0	85,779	68.7	88,173	69.1	90,973	70.6	93,932	70.9
Juvenile	38,207	32.1	37,688	32.0	39,080	31.3	39,495	30.9	37,847	29.4	38,617	29.1
Drug law violations	106,458	100.0	117,119	100.0	120,428	100.0	114,816	100.0	122,928	100.0	130,943	100.0
Adult	92,579	87.0	101,529	86.7	105,251	87.4	103,067	89.8	112,573	91.6	122,283	93.4
Juvenile	13,879	13.0	15,590	13.3	15,177	12.6	11,749	10.2	10,355	8.4	8,660	6.6
Drunk	227,506	100.0	217,448	100.0	208,914	100.0	203,517	100.0	197,085	100.0	175,764	100.0
Adult	219,818	96.6	210,490	96.8	201,919	96.7	195,675	96.1	191,347	97.1	170,888	97.2
Juvenile	7,688	3.4	6,958	3.2	6,995	3.3	7,842	3.9	5,738	2.9	4,876	2.8
Driving under the influence	346,267	100.0	345,497	100.0	340,481	100.0	339,252	100.0	341,088	100.0	318,582	100.0
Adult	342,203	98.8	341,579	98.9	336,679	98.9	334,902	98.7	337,294	98.9	315,585	99.1
Juvenile	4,064	1.2	3,918	1.1	3,802	1.1	4,350	1.3	3,794	1.1	2,997	.9
All other	400,851	100.0	411,588	100.0	418,892	100.0	438,585	100.0	472,646	100.0	491,680	100.0
Adult	351,715	87.7	361,186	87.8	364,552	87.0	382,113	87.1	419,596	88.8	437,981	89.1
Juvenile	49,136	12.3	50,402	12.2	54,340	13.0	56,472	12.9	53,050	11.2	53,699	-10.9

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 23.

TABLE 23
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1983-1988
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

Year	Total			Assault and battery			Petty theft			Drug law violations			Drunk			Driving under the influence			All other		
	Total	Adult	Juve-nile	Total	Adult	Juve-nile	Total	Adult	Juve-nile	Total	Adult	Juve-nile	Total	Adult	Juve-nile	Total	Adult	Juve-nile	Total	Adult	Juve-nile
1988	1,328,737	1,204,176	124,561	79,219	63,507	15,712	132,549	93,932	38,617	130,943	122,283	8,660	175,764	170,888	4,876	318,582	315,585	2,997	491,680	437,981	53,699
1987	1,337,766	1,213,068	124,698	75,199	61,285	13,914	128,820	90,973	37,847	122,928	112,573	10,355	197,085	191,347	5,738	341,088	337,294	3,794	472,646	419,596	53,050
1986	1,299,222	1,164,811	134,411	75,384	60,881	14,503	127,668	88,173	39,495	114,816	103,067	11,749	203,517	195,675	7,842	339,252	334,902	4,350	438,585	382,113	56,472
1985	1,276,594	1,144,927	131,667	63,020	50,747	12,273	124,859	85,779	39,080	120,428	105,251	15,177	208,914	201,919	6,995	340,481	336,679	3,802	418,892	364,552	54,340
1984	1,269,136	1,142,802	126,334	59,681	47,903	11,778	117,803	80,115	37,688	117,119	101,529	15,590	217,448	210,490	6,958	345,497	341,579	3,918	411,588	361,186	50,402
1983	1,257,788	1,133,367	124,421	57,557	46,110	11,447	119,149	80,942	38,207	106,458	92,579	13,879	227,506	219,818	7,688	346,267	342,203	4,064	400,851	351,715	49,136
Percent change in number from																					
1987 to 1988	-.7	-.7	-.1	5.3	3.6	12.9	2.9	3.3	2.0	6.5	8.6	-16.4	-10.8	-10.7	-15.0	-6.6	-6.4	-21.0	4.0	4.4	1.2
1986 to 1987	3.0	4.1	-7.2	-.2	.7	-4.1	.9	3.2	-4.2	7.1	9.2	-11.9	-3.2	-2.2	-26.8	.5	.7	-12.8	7.8	9.8	-6.1
1985 to 1986	1.8	1.7	2.1	19.6	20.0	18.2	2.2	2.8	1.1	-4.7	-2.1	-22.6	-2.6	-3.1	12.1	-.4	-.5	14.4	4.7	4.8	3.9
1984 to 1985	.6	.2	4.2	5.6	5.9	4.2	6.0	7.1	3.7	2.8	3.7	-2.6	-3.9	-4.1	.5	-1.5	-1.4	-3.0	1.8	.9	7.8
1983 to 1984	.9	.8	1.5	3.7	3.9	2.9	-1.1	-1.0	-1.4	10.0	9.7	12.3	-4.4	-4.2	-9.5	-.2	-.2	-3.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
1983 to 1988	5.6	6.2	.1	37.6	37.7	37.3	11.2	16.0	1.1	23.0	32.1	-37.6	-22.7	-22.3	-36.6	-8.0	-7.8	-26.3	22.7	24.5	9.3
Rate per 100,000 population at risk[a]																					
1988	5,599.7	5,799.9	4,198.5	333.9	305.9	529.6	558.6	452.4	1,301.6	551.8	589.0	291.9	740.7	823.1	164.4	1,342.6	1,520.0	101.0	2,072.1	2,109.5	1,810.0
1987	5,821.4	6,044.3	4,284.3	327.2	305.4	478.1	560.6	453.3	1,300.3	534.9	560.9	355.8	857.6	953.4	197.1	1,484.3	1,680.6	130.4	2,056.7	2,090.7	1,822.7
1986	5,744.7	5,906.6	4,641.7	333.3	308.7	500.8	564.5	447.1	1,363.9	507.7	522.6	405.7	899.9	992.2	270.8	1,500.0	1,698.3	150.2	1,939.3	1,937.7	1,950.2
1985	5,788.6	5,963.1	4,614.6	285.8	264.3	430.1	566.2	446.8	1,369.7	546.1	548.2	531.9	947.3	1,051.6	245.2	1,543.9	1,753.5	133.3	1,899.4	1,898.7	1,904.5
1984	5,833.1	6,051.0	4,399.9	274.3	253.6	410.2	541.4	424.2	1,312.6	538.3	537.6	543.0	999.4	1,114.5	242.3	1,587.9	1,808.6	136.5	1,891.7	1,912.4	1,755.4
1983	5,858.2	6,106.6	4,274.2	268.1	248.4	393.2	554.9	436.1	1,312.5	495.8	498.8	476.8	1,059.6	1,184.4	264.1	1,612.7	1,843.8	139.6	1,867.0	1,895.1	1,688.0
Percent change in rate from																					
1987 to 1988	-3.8	-4.0	-2.0	2.0	.2	10.8	-.4	-.2	.1	3.2	5.0	-18.0	-13.6	-13.7	-16.6	-9.5	-9.6	-22.5	.7	.9	-.7
1986 to 1987	1.3	2.3	-7.7	-1.8	-1.1	-4.5	-.7	1.4	-4.7	5.4	7.3	-12.3	-4.7	-3.9	-27.2	-1.0	-1.0	-13.2	6.1	7.9	-6.5
1985 to 1986	-.8	-.9	.6	16.6	16.8	16.4	-.3	.1	-.4	-7.0	-4.7	-23.7	-5.0	-5.6	10.4	-2.8	-3.1	12.7	2.1	2.1	2.4
1984 to 1985	-.8	-1.5	4.9	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.6	5.3	4.4	1.4	2.0	-2.0	-5.2	-5.6	1.2	-2.8	-3.0	-2.3	.4	-.7	8.5
1983 to 1984	-.4	-.9	2.9	2.3	2.1	4.3	-2.4	-2.7	.0	8.6	7.8	13.9	-5.7	-5.9	-8.3	-1.5	-1.9	-2.2	1.3	.9	4.0
1983 to 1988	-4.4	-5.0	-1.8	24.5	23.1	34.7	.7	3.7	-.8	11.3	18.1	-38.8	-30.1	-30.5	-37.8	-16.7	-17.6	-27.7	11.0	11.3	7.2

[a] These rates are based on the population at risk for each year; total (10 years of age and older), adult (18 years of age and older), and juvenile (10-17 years of age) (see Table 66).

TABLE 24
ADULT FELONY ARRESTS, 1983-1988
By Category and Arrest Offense

Category and offense	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 Number	1988 Percent	Percent change 1983-1988	Percent change 1987-1988
TOTAL	302,421	315,872	340,152	393,790	422,663	469,688	100.0	55.3	11.1
Violent crimes	62,577	64,584	66,495	88,602	95,698	104,603	22.3	67.2	9.3
Homicide	3,209	3,284	2,884	2,736	2,691	2,770	.6	-13.7	2.9
Forcible rape	3,801	3,813	3,733	3,962	4,023	3,991	.8	5.0	-.8
Robbery	18,516	18,390	19,074	20,005	18,947	19,434	4.1	5.0	2.6
Assault	35,046	37,052	38,695	59,547	67,791	76,284	16.2	117.7	12.5
Kidnapping	2,005	2,045	2,109	2,352	2,246	2,124	.5	5.9	-5.4
Property crimes	124,020	122,254	130,950	141,402	142,027	152,992	32.6	23.4	7.7
Burglary	53,083	51,014	52,647	54,458	52,660	54,051	11.5	1.8	2.6
Theft	42,039	41,621	45,484	50,750	51,456	56,767	12.1	35.0	10.3
Motor vehicle theft	16,326	17,184	19,437	22,443	25,260	29,946	6.4	83.4	18.6
Forgery, checks, access cards	11,455	11,316	12,125	12,516	11,559	11,109	2.4	-3.0	-3.9
Arson	1,117	1,119	1,257	1,235	1,092	1,119	.2	.2	2.5
Drug law violations	73,318	85,696	99,752	120,365	135,283	158,510	33.7	116.2	17.2
Narcotics	30,373	40,430	51,687	73,640	84,885	107,099	22.8	252.6	26.2
Marijuana	17,074	18,020	20,784	17,367	16,459	14,980	3.2	-12.3	-9.0
Dangerous drugs	23,491	25,892	26,106	27,883	32,315	34,379	7.3	46.3	6.4
Other[a]	2,380	1,354	1,175	1,475	1,624	2,052	.4	-13.8	26.4
Sex law violations	4,949	6,420	6,774	6,385	6,452	6,022	1.3	21.7	-6.7
Lewd or lascivious	2,330	3,363	3,900	3,806	3,882	3,760	.8	61.4	-3.1
Other	2,619	3,057	2,874	2,579	2,570	2,262	.5	-13.6	-12.0
All other	37,557	36,918	36,181	37,036	43,203	47,561	10.1	26.6	10.1
Weapons	11,035	11,290	11,793	12,299	12,823	13,330	2.8	20.8	4.0
Driving under the influence	6,633	6,980	7,105	7,755	8,269	8,395	1.8	26.6	1.5
Hit-and-run	1,245	1,322	1,440	1,637	1,673	1,760	.4	41.4	5.2
Escape	1,121	1,100	1,023	949	911	858	.2	-23.5	-5.8
Bookmaking	1,293	1,253	1,006	809	751	635	.1	-50.9	-15.4
Other	16,230	14,973	13,814	13,587	18,776	22,583	4.8	39.1	20.3
Total less drug law violations	229,103	230,176	240,400	273,425	287,380	311,178	66.3	35.8	8.3
Law enforcement dispositions	302,421	315,872	340,152	393,790	422,663	469,688	100.0	55.3	11.1
Released	44,588	36,139	39,177	45,923	44,581	52,346	11.1	17.4	17.4
Other jurisdiction	4,758	4,105	4,060	3,354	3,517	3,566	.8	-25.1	1.4
Complaint sought	253,075	275,628	296,915	344,513	374,565	413,776	88.1	63.5	10.5

[a] A large increase which occurred in 1983 was attributed primarily to agency reporting problems.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.

TABLE 25
ADULT MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1983-1988
By Arrest Offense

Offense	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 Number	1988 Percent	Percent change 1983-1988	Percent change 1987-1988
TOTAL	1,133,367	1,142,802	1,144,927	1,164,811	1,213,068	1,204,176	100.0	6.2	-.7
Assault and battery	46,110	47,903	50,747	60,881	61,285	63,507	5.3	37.7	3.6
Petty theft	80,942	80,115	85,779	88,173	90,973	93,932	7.8	16.0	3.3
Checks and access cards	2,089	1,738	1,661	1,335	1,407	1,315	.1	-37.1	-6.5
Drug law violations	92,579	101,529	105,251	103,067	112,573	122,283	10.2	32.1	8.6
Indecent exposure	3,013	2,830	2,534	2,443	2,612	2,661	.2	-11.7	1.9
Annoying children	599	539	797	583	436	521	.0	-13.0	19.5
Obscene matter	56	41	42	66	24	55	.0	-1.8	–
Lewd conduct	7,171	7,189	7,360	8,315	8,901	8,084	.7	12.7	-9.2
Prostitution	16,562	19,570	19,363	20,825	21,062	21,190	1.8	27.9	.6
Drunk	219,818	210,490	201,919	195,675	191,347	170,888	14.2	-22.3	-10.7
Liquor laws	29,738	29,582	33,489	38,678	32,465	29,790	2.5	.2	-8.2
Disorderly conduct	10,322	11,489	7,683	10,566	12,136	9,456	.8	-8.4	-22.1
Disturbing the peace	10,956	10,837	10,346	9,924	9,958	9,872	.8	-9.9	-.9
Malicious mischief	9,594	9,809	11,038	11,012	11,139	11,932	1.0	24.4	7.1
Trespassing	15,562	15,904	19,858	21,863	17,214	20,621	1.7	32.5	19.8
Weapons	9,665	9,670	9,920	10,815	11,714	11,623	1.0	20.3	-.8
Driving under the influence	342,203	341,579	335,679	334,902	337,294	315,585	26.2	-7.8	-6.4
Hit-and-run	6,053	5,963	6,171	6,773	6,575	6,649	.6	9.8	1.1
Selected traffic violations	102,985	97,942	83,707	84,796	87,298	81,991	6.8	-20.4	-6.1
Gambling	2,174	1,864	883	1,673	1,721	1,457	.1	-33.0	-15.3
Nonsupport	790	778	882	852	816	638	.1	-19.2	-21.8
All other	188,945	200,406	223,123	233,962	266,650	220,126	18.3	77.7	13.4
Law enforcement dispositions	1,133,367	1,142,802	1,144,927	1,164,811	1,213,068	1,204,176	100.0	6.2	-.7
Released	146,039	132,711	132,156	135,064	129,680	108,906	9.0	-25.4	-16.0
Other jurisdiction	14,811	14,087	12,908	21,206	17,048	14,989	1.2	1.2	-12.1
Complaint sought	972,517	996,004	999,863	1,008,541	1,066,340	1,080,281	89.7	11.1	1.3

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 26
JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1983-1988
By Category and Arrest Offense

Category and offense	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 Number	1988 Percent	Percent change 1983-1988	Percent change 1987-1988
TOTAL	218,126	222,047	230,961	235,880	223,611	229,203	100.0	5.1	2.5
Law violations	195,609	195,323	205,188	210,603	198,281	205,319	89.6	5.0	3.5
Felony-level	71,188	68,989	73,521	76,192	73,583	80,758	35.2	13.4	9.8
Violent crimes	12,321	11,853	12,421	12,541	12,336	13,998	6.1	13.6	13.5
Homicide	286	306	236	296	365	389	.2	36.0	6.6
Forcible rape	581	556	481	561	520	543	.2	-6.5	4.4
Robbery	5,367	4,719	5,180	4,924	4,396	4,850	2.1	-9.6	10.3
Assault	5,902	6,093	6,366	6,583	6,914	8,104	3.5	37.3	17.2
Kidnapping	185	179	158	177	141	112	.0	-39.5	-20.6
Property crimes	45,793	42,497	45,899	46,277	44,258	49,061	21.4	7.1	10.9
Burglary	27,834	25,281	25,976	23,631	21,096	22,219	9.7	-20.2	5.3
Theft	10,447	9,523	10,416	11,149	10,504	11,384	5.0	9.0	8.4
Motor vehicle theft	5,974	5,924	7,634	9,791	11,015	13,825	6.0	131.4	25.5
Forgery, checks, access cards	771	822	858	865	834	769	.3	-.3	-7.8
Arson	767	947	1,015	841	809	864	.4	12.6	6.8
Drug law violations	6,104	7,428	8,977	11,307	11,305	11,646	5.1	90.8	3.0
Narcotics	1,215	2,049	3,468	6,616	7,046	8,008	3.5	559.1	13.7
Marijuana	2,846	3,330	3,398	2,571	2,263	1,873	.8	-34.2	-17.2
Dangerous drugs	1,811	1,928	2,033	2,032	1,937	1,666	.7	-8.0	-14.0
Other[a]	232	121	78	88	59	99	.0	-57.3	67.8
All other	6,970	7,211	6,224	6,067	5,684	6,053	2.6	-13.2	6.5
Misdemeanor-level	124,421	126,334	131,667	134,411	124,698	124,561	54.3	.1	-.1
Assault and battery	11,447	11,778	12,273	14,503	13,914	15,712	6.9	37.3	12.9
Petty theft	38,207	37,688	39,080	39,495	37,847	38,617	16.8	1.1	2.0
Checks and access cards	61	76	79	69	85	85	.0	39.3	.0
Drug law violations	13,879	15,590	15,177	11,749	10,355	8,660	3.8	-37.6	-16.4
Drunk	7,688	6,958	6,995	7,842	5,738	4,876	2.1	-36.6	-15.0
Liquor law violations	10,816	10,537	10,860	12,844	10,807	9,174	4.0	-15.2	-15.1
Disturbing the peace	4,112	4,041	4,112	4,493	4,166	4,883	2.1	18.8	17.2
Malicious mischief	7,934	8,886	10,672	10,298	10,095	11,973	5.2	50.9	18.6
Trespassing	4,871	5,371	5,776	6,023	5,700	4,914	2.1	.9	-13.8
Weapons	1,346	1,462	2,135	2,360	2,380	2,819	1.2	109.4	18.4
Driving under the influence	4,064	3,918	3,802	4,350	3,794	2,997	1.3	-26.3	-21.0
Glue sniffing	958	719	713	538	207	188	.0	-80.4	-9.2
All other	19,038	19,310	19,993	19,847	19,610	19,663	8.6	3.3	.3
Status offenses[b]	22,517	26,724	25,773	25,277	25,330	23,884	10.4	6.1	-5.7
Law enforcement dispositions	218,126	222,047	230,961	235,880	223,611	229,203	100.0	5.1	2.5
Handled within department	75,333	73,577	75,423	74,484	67,116	65,091	28.4	-13.6	-3.0
Other agency[c]	2,427	4,863	4,791	2,442	1,497	1,363	.6	-43.8	-9.0
Juvenile court or probation department	140,366	143,607	150,747	158,954	154,998	162,749	71.0	15.9	5.0

[a] A large increase which occurred in 1983 was attributed primarily to agency reporting problems.

[b] Status offenses include truancy, incorrigible, running away, and curfew violations.

[c] Design changes in San Diego County Automated Regional Justice Information System caused data fluctuations in the number of juvenile arrestees released to other jurisdictions by the San Diego Police Department in 1984 and 1985.

Note: Percents may not add to subtotals because of rounding.

TABLE 27
FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1988
Sex, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

Sex, age, and race/ethnic group	Total		Total		Felony		Misdemeanor	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,879,183	100.0	1,879,183	100.0	550,446	29.3	1,328,737	70.7
Sex								
Male	1,583,295	84.3	1,583,295	100.0	469,808	29.7	1,113,487	70.3
Female	295,888	15.7	295,888	100.0	80,638	27.3	215,250	72.7
Age								
Under 20	365,801	19.5	365,801	100.0	134,392	36.7	231,409	63.3
20-29	800,830	42.6	800,830	100.0	235,078	29.4	565,752	70.6
30 and over	712,552	37.9	712,552	100.0	180,976	25.4	531,576	74.6
Race/ethnic group								
White (not Hispanic)	845,171	45.0	845,171	100.0	203,193	24.0	641,978	76.0
Hispanic	574,741	30.6	574,741	100.0	157,592	27.4	417,149	72.6
Black	378,201	20.1	378,201	100.0	169,507	44.8	208,694	55.2
Other	81,070	4.3	81,070	100.0	20,154	24.9	60,916	75.1

Source: Tables 31 and 35.

TABLE 28
FELONY ARRESTS, 1988
Category and Arrest Offense by Sex and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

Category and offense	Number							Percent						
	Total	Sex		Race/ethnic group				Total	Sex		Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	White (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	Black	Other		Male	Female	White (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	Black	Other
TOTAL	550,446	469,808	80,638	203,193	157,592	169,507	20,154	100.0	85.4	14.6	36.9	28.6	30.8	3.7
Violent crimes	118,601	106,446	12,155	38,834	36,064	38,342	5,361	100.0	89.8	10.2	32.7	30.4	32.3	4.5
Homicide	3,159	2,816	343	930	930	1,124	175	100.0	89.1	10.9	29.4	29.4	35.6	5.5
Forcible rape	4,534	4,520	14	1,333	1,476	1,541	184	100.0	99.7	.3	29.4	32.5	34.0	4.1
Robbery	24,284	22,097	2,187	4,917	6,427	12,090	850	100.0	91.0	9.0	20.2	26.5	49.8	3.5
Assault	84,388	75,047	9,341	30,839	26,547	22,965	4,037	100.0	88.9	11.1	36.5	31.5	27.2	4.8
Kidnapping	2,236	1,966	270	815	684	622	115	100.0	87.9	12.1	36.4	30.6	27.8	5.1
Property crimes	202,053	169,571	32,482	79,795	59,229	53,592	9,437	100.0	83.9	16.1	39.5	29.3	26.5	4.7
Burglary	76,270	65,266	11,004	30,325	24,458	17,729	3,758	100.0	85.6	14.4	39.8	32.1	23.2	4.9
Theft	68,151	56,133	12,018	28,061	18,939	18,148	3,003	100.0	82.4	17.6	41.2	27.8	26.6	4.4
Motor vehicle theft	43,771	39,058	4,713	14,010	13,680	13,983	2,098	100.0	89.2	10.8	32.0	31.3	31.9	4.8
Forgery, checks, access cards	11,878	7,385	4,493	6,327	1,722	3,325	504	100.0	62.2	37.8	53.3	14.5	28.0	4.2
Arson	1,983	1,729	254	1,072	430	407	74	100.0	87.2	12.8	54.1	21.7	20.5	3.7
Drug law violations	170,156	141,142	29,014	56,916	47,689	62,529	3,022	100.0	82.9	17.1	33.4	28.0	36.7	1.8
Narcotics	115,107	96,684	18,423	24,919	32,255	55,748	2,185	100.0	84.0	16.0	21.6	28.0	48.4	1.9
Marijuana	16,853	15,163	1,690	5,702	7,650	3,268	233	100.0	90.0	10.0	33.8	45.4	19.4	1.4
Dangerous drugs	36,045	27,778	8,267	25,190	7,579	2,711	565	100.0	77.1	22.9	69.9	21.0	7.5	1.6
Other	2,151	1,517	634	1,105	205	802	39	100.0	70.5	29.5	51.4	9.5	37.3	1.8
Sex law violations	7,547	7,310	237	3,458	2,396	1,348	345	100.0	96.9	3.1	45.8	31.7	17.9	4.6
Lewd or lascivious	4,810	4,697	113	2,261	1,651	686	212	100.0	97.7	2.3	47.0	34.3	14.3	4.4
Other	2,737	2,613	124	1,197	745	662	133	100.0	95.5	4.5	43.7	27.2	24.2	4.9
Driving offenses	10,539	9,284	1,255	5,498	3,793	827	421	100.0	88.1	11.9	52.2	36.0	7.8	4.0
Driving under the influence	8,604	7,587	1,017	4,750	2,908	630	316	100.0	88.2	11.8	55.2	33.8	7.3	3.7
Hit-and-run	1,935	1,697	238	748	885	197	105	100.0	87.7	12.3	38.7	45.7	10.2	5.4
All other	41,550	36,055	5,495	18,692	8,421	12,869	1,568	100.0	86.8	13.2	45.0	20.3	31.0	3.8
Weapons	16,034	15,211	823	7,313	4,446	3,589	686	100.0	94.9	5.1	45.6	27.7	22.4	4.3
Escape	980	843	137	490	292	176	22	100.0	86.0	14.0	50.0	29.8	18.0	2.2
Bookmaking	635	466	169	217	58	322	38	100.0	73.4	26.6	34.2	9.1	50.7	6.0
Other	23,901	19,535	4,366	10,672	3,625	8,782	822	100.0	81.7	18.3	44.7	15.2	36.7	3.4

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 31.

TABLE 29
FELONY ARRESTS, 1988
Category and Arrest Offense by Age of Arrestee

Category and offense	Number				Percent			
	Total	Under 20	20-29	30 and over	Total	Under 20	20-29	30 and over
TOTAL	550,446	134,392	235,078	180,976	100.0	24.4	42.7	32.9
Violent crimes	118,601	23,136	50,069	45,396	100.0	19.5	42.2	38.3
Homicide	3,159	793	1,298	1,068	100.0	25.1	41.1	33.8
Forcible rape	4,534	966	2,050	1,518	100.0	21.3	45.2	33.5
Robbery	24,284	7,814	10,600	5,870	100.0	32.2	43.7	24.2
Assault	84,388	13,265	34,988	36,135	100.0	15.7	41.5	42.8
Kidnapping	2,236	298	1,133	805	100.0	13.3	50.7	36.0
Property crimes	202,053	72,052	75,972	54,029	100.0	35.7	37.6	26.7
Burglary	76,270	31,223	26,975	18,072	100.0	40.9	35.4	23.7
Theft	68,151	18,229	27,212	22,710	100.0	26.7	39.9	33.3
Motor vehicle theft	43,771	19,972	15,935	7,864	100.0	45.6	36.4	18.0
Forgery, checks, access cards	11,878	1,659	5,377	4,842	100.0	14.0	45.3	40.8
Arson	1,983	969	473	541	100.0	48.9	23.9	27.3
Drug law violations	170,156	27,840	83,223	59,093	100.0	16.4	48.9	34.7
Narcotics	115,107	19,028	55,524	40,555	100.0	16.5	48.2	35.2
Marijuana	16,853	4,044	8,336	4,473	100.0	24.0	49.5	26.5
Dangerous drugs	36,045	4,566	18,554	12,925	100.0	12.7	51.5	35.9
Other	2,151	202	809	1,140	100.0	9.4	37.6	53.0
Sex law violations	7,547	1,931	2,051	3,565	100.0	25.6	27.2	47.2
Lewd or lascivious	4,810	1,263	1,162	2,385	100.0	26.3	24.2	49.6
Other	2,737	668	889	1,180	100.0	24.4	32.5	43.1
Driving offenses	10,539	1,233	4,957	4,349	100.0	11.7	47.0	41.3
Driving under the influence	8,604	839	3,998	3,767	100.0	9.8	46.5	43.8
Hit-and-run	1,935	394	959	582	100.0	20.4	49.6	30.1
All other	41,550	8,200	18,806	14,544	100.0	19.7	45.3	35.0
Weapons	16,034	4,912	7,000	4,122	100.0	30.6	43.7	25.7
Escape	980	196	474	310	100.0	20.0	48.4	31.6
Bookmaking	635	1	69	565	100.0	.2	10.9	89.0
Other	23,901	3,091	11,263	9,547	100.0	12.9	47.1	39.9

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 31.

TABLE 30
FELONY ARRESTS, 1988
Category and Arrest Offense by Age of Arrestee

Category and offense	Number						Percent					
	Total	Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40 and over	Total	Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40 and over
TOTAL	550,446	1,039	133,353	235,078	131,504	49,472	100.0	.2	24.2	42.7	23.9	9.0
Violent crimes	118,601	108	23,028	50,069	31,407	13,989	100.0	.1	19.4	42.2	26.5	11.8
Homicide	3,159	1	792	1,298	636	432	100.0	.0	25.1	41.1	20.1	13.7
Forcible rape	4,534	4	962	2,050	1,041	477	100.0	.1	21.2	45.2	23.0	10.5
Robbery	24,284	24	7,790	10,600	4,708	1,162	100.0	.1	32.1	43.7	19.4	4.8
Assault	84,388	79	13,186	34,988	24,432	11,703	100.0	.1	15.6	41.5	29.0	13.9
Kidnapping	2,236	0	298	1,133	590	215	100.0	.0	13.3	50.7	26.4	9.6
Property crimes	202,053	841	71,211	75,972	40,191	13,838	100.0	.4	35.2	37.6	19.9	6.8
Burglary	76,270	630	30,593	26,975	13,847	4,225	100.0	.8	40.1	35.4	18.2	5.5
Theft	68,151	71	18,158	27,212	16,365	6,345	100.0	.1	26.6	39.9	24.0	9.3
Motor vehicle theft	43,771	26	19,946	15,935	6,136	1,728	100.0	.1	45.6	36.4	14.0	3.9
Forgery, checks, access cards	11,878	5	1,654	5,377	3,521	1,321	100.0	.0	13.9	45.3	29.6	11.1
Arson	1,983	109	860	473	322	219	100.0	5.5	43.4	23.9	16.2	11.0
Drug law violations	170,156	9	27,831	83,223	45,088	14,005	100.0	.0	16.4	48.9	26.5	8.2
Narcotics	115,107	7	19,021	55,524	30,611	9,944	100.0	.0	16.5	48.2	26.6	8.6
Marijuana	16,853	1	4,043	8,336	3,367	1,106	100.0	.0	24.0	49.5	20.0	6.6
Dangerous drugs	36,045	1	4,565	18,554	10,342	2,583	100.0	.0	12.7	51.5	28.7	7.2
Other	2,151	0	202	809	768	372	100.0	.0	9.4	37.6	35.7	17.3
Sex law violations	7,547	48	1,883	2,051	1,926	1,639	100.0	.6	25.0	27.2	25.5	21.7
Lewd or lascivious	4,810	38	1,225	1,162	1,243	1,142	100.0	.8	25.5	24.2	25.8	23.7
Other	2,737	10	658	889	683	497	100.0	.4	24.0	32.5	25.0	18.2
Driving offenses	10,539	1	1,232	4,957	2,531	1,818	100.0	.0	11.7	47.0	24.0	17.3
Driving under the influence	8,604	0	839	3,998	2,170	1,597	100.0	.0	9.8	46.5	25.2	18.6
Hit-and-run	1,935	1	393	959	361	221	100.0	.1	20.3	49.6	18.7	11.4
All other	41,550	32	8,168	18,806	10,361	4,183	100.0	.1	19.7	45.3	24.9	10.1
Weapons	16,034	6	4,906	7,000	2,981	1,141	100.0	.0	30.6	43.7	18.6	7.1
Escape	980	0	196	474	242	68	100.0	.0	20.0	48.4	24.7	6.9
Bookmaking	635	0	1	69	143	422	100.0	.0	.2	10.9	22.5	66.5
Other	23,901	26	3,065	11,263	6,995	2,552	100.0	.1	12.8	47.1	29.3	10.7

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 31.

TABLE 31
FELONY ARRESTS, 1988
Arrest Offense by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

	Total			White (not Hispanic)			Hispanic			Black			Other		
Offense and age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	550,446	469,808	80,638	203,193	166,461	36,732	157,592	142,074	15,518	169,507	143,862	25,645	20,154	17,411	2,743
Under 10	1,039	969	70	435	397	38	272	257	15	287	274	13	45	41	4
10-19	133,353	118,785	14,568	43,056	36,740	6,316	45,105	41,591	3,514	37,249	33,233	4,016	7,943	7,221	722
20-29	235,078	198,750	36,328	85,334	68,939	16,395	71,814	64,675	7,139	71,158	59,403	11,755	6,772	5,733	1,039
30-39	131,504	108,950	22,554	52,909	42,473	10,436	30,176	26,488	3,688	44,742	36,974	7,768	3,677	3,015	662
40 and over	49,472	42,354	7,118	21,459	17,912	3,547	10,225	9,063	1,162	16,071	13,978	2,093	1,717	1,401	316
Violent crimes	118,601	106,446	12,155	38,834	34,616	4,218	36,064	33,573	2,491	38,342	33,390	4,952	5,361	4,867	494
Under 10	108	102	6	32	30	2	24	24	0	47	44	3	5	4	1
10-19	23,028	20,946	2,082	5,245	4,699	546	7,982	7,443	539	8,391	7,492	899	1,410	1,312	98
20-29	50,069	44,806	5,263	16,019	14,172	1,847	16,501	15,368	1,133	15,665	13,564	2,101	1,884	1,702	182
30-39	31,407	27,971	3,436	11,693	10,467	1,226	8,389	7,777	612	9,938	8,490	1,448	1,387	1,237	150
40 and over	13,989	12,621	1,368	5,845	5,248	597	3,168	2,961	207	4,301	3,800	501	675	612	63
Homicide	3,159	2,816	343	930	770	160	930	877	53	1,124	1,009	115	175	160	15
Under 10	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	792	745	47	101	83	18	284	277	7	352	332	20	55	53	2
20-29	1,298	1,154	144	360	302	58	408	377	31	462	413	49	68	62	6
30-39	636	545	91	247	198	49	159	150	9	197	170	27	33	27	6
40 and over	432	371	61	221	186	35	79	73	6	113	94	19	19	18	1
Forcible rape	4,534	4,520	14	1,333	1,327	6	1,476	1,474	2	1,541	1,535	6	184	184	0
Under 10	4	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
10-19	962	954	8	235	232	3	379	377	2	316	313	3	32	32	0
20-29	2,050	2,046	4	565	564	1	726	726	0	672	669	3	87	87	0
30-39	1,041	1,039	2	340	338	2	263	263	0	387	387	0	51	51	0
40 and over	477	477	0	192	192	0	107	107	0	164	164	0	14	14	0
Robbery	24,284	22,097	2,187	4,917	4,381	536	6,427	6,035	392	12,090	10,878	1,212	850	803	47
Under 10	24	22	2	3	2	1	3	3	0	17	16	1	1	1	0
10-19	7,790	7,235	555	1,217	1,096	121	2,451	2,318	133	3,681	3,406	275	441	415	26
20-29	10,600	9,542	1,058	2,164	1,893	271	2,858	2,677	181	5,299	4,706	593	279	266	13
30-39	4,708	4,232	476	1,185	1,075	110	919	850	69	2,504	2,214	290	100	93	7
40 and over	1,162	1,066	96	348	315	33	196	187	9	589	536	53	29	28	1
Assault	84,388	75,047	9,341	30,839	27,452	3,387	26,547	24,549	1,998	22,965	19,423	3,542	4,037	3,623	414
Under 10	79	75	4	27	26	1	20	20	0	28	26	2	4	3	1
10-19	13,186	11,739	1,447	3,618	3,221	397	4,760	4,370	390	3,959	3,367	592	849	781	68
20-29	34,988	31,060	3,928	12,571	11,111	1,460	12,126	11,227	899	8,886	7,475	1,411	1,405	1,247	158
30-39	24,432	21,658	2,774	9,646	8,634	1,012	6,904	6,381	523	6,702	5,590	1,112	1,180	1,053	127
40 and over	11,703	10,515	1,188	4,977	4,460	517	2,737	2,551	186	3,390	2,965	425	599	539	60
Kidnapping	2,236	1,966	270	815	686	129	684	638	46	622	545	77	115	97	18
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	298	273	25	74	67	7	108	101	7	83	74	9	33	31	2
20-29	1,133	1,004	129	359	302	57	383	361	22	346	301	45	45	40	5
30-39	590	497	93	275	222	53	144	133	11	148	129	19	23	13	10
40 and over	215	192	23	107	95	12	49	43	6	45	41	4	14	13	1

TABLE 31 - continued
FELONY ARRESTS, 1988
Arrest Offense by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

	Total			White (not Hispanic)			Hispanic			Black			Other		
Offense and age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Property crimes	202,053	169,571	32,482	79,795	64,995	14,800	59,229	52,337	6,892	53,592	44,332	9,260	9,437	7,907	1,530
Under 10	841	782	59	357	324	33	228	214	14	216	207	9	40	37	3
10-19	71,211	63,038	8,173	26,727	22,928	3,799	24,591	22,482	2,109	14,577	12,827	1,750	5,316	4,801	515
20-29	75,972	62,750	13,222	29,831	23,987	5,844	23,025	20,218	2,807	20,593	16,558	4,035	2,523	1,987	536
30-39	40,191	31,840	8,351	16,622	12,874	3,748	8,769	7,253	1,516	13,723	10,948	2,775	1,077	765	312
40 and over	13,838	11,161	2,677	6,258	4,882	1,376	2,616	2,170	446	4,483	3,792	691	481	317	164
Burglary	76,270	65,266	11,004	30,325	25,615	4,710	24,458	21,518	2,940	17,729	14,957	2,772	3,758	3,176	582
Under 10	630	579	51	264	236	28	176	162	14	161	154	7	29	27	2
10-19	30,593	27,124	3,469	13,196	11,514	1,682	10,487	9,593	894	4,548	3,877	671	2,362	2,140	222
20-29	26,975	22,846	4,129	9,992	8,433	1,559	9,310	8,118	1,192	6,782	5,589	1,193	891	706	185
30-39	13,847	11,303	2,544	5,157	4,084	1,073	3,546	2,898	648	4,814	4,103	711	330	218	112
40 and over	4,225	3,414	811	1,716	1,348	368	939	747	192	1,424	1,234	190	146	85	61
Theft	68,151	56,133	12,018	28,061	22,599	5,462	18,939	16,477	2,462	18,148	14,648	3,500	3,003	2,409	594
Under 10	71	70	1	27	26	1	24	24	0	20	20	0	0	0	0
10-19	18,158	16,044	2,114	6,947	5,920	1,027	6,454	5,921	533	3,483	3,068	415	1,274	1,135	139
20-29	27,212	22,033	5,179	11,083	8,822	2,261	7,855	6,747	1,108	7,286	5,704	1,582	988	760	228
30-39	16,365	12,823	3,542	7,078	5,518	1,560	3,388	2,770	618	5,399	4,185	1,214	500	350	150
40 and over	6,345	5,163	1,182	2,926	2,313	613	1,218	1,015	203	1,960	1,671	289	241	164	77
Motor vehicle theft	43,771	39,058	4,713	14,010	11,928	2,082	13,680	12,708	972	13,983	12,496	1,487	2,098	1,926	172
Under 10	26	25	1	6	6	0	3	3	0	14	14	0	3	2	1
10-19	19,946	18,043	1,903	5,131	4,404	727	7,152	6,586	566	6,129	5,634	495	1,534	1,419	115
20-29	15,935	14,125	1,810	5,672	4,790	882	4,906	4,628	278	4,938	4,327	611	419	380	39
30-39	6,136	5,306	830	2,450	2,067	383	1,340	1,230	110	2,236	1,908	328	110	101	9
40 and over	1,728	1,559	169	751	661	90	279	261	18	666	613	53	32	24	8
Forgery, checks, access cards	11,878	7,385	4,493	6,327	3,896	2,431	1,722	1,235	487	3,325	1,925	1,400	504	329	175
Under 10	5	5	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
10-19	1,654	1,035	619	939	610	329	294	192	102	316	163	153	105	70	35
20-29	5,377	3,346	2,031	2,868	1,750	1,118	835	619	216	1,459	845	614	215	132	83
30-39	3,521	2,155	1,366	1,774	1,070	704	446	310	136	1,174	687	487	127	88	39
40 and over	1,321	844	477	744	464	280	146	113	33	374	228	146	57	39	18
Arson	1,983	1,729	254	1,072	957	115	430	399	31	407	306	101	74	67	7
Under 10	109	103	6	58	54	4	24	24	0	19	17	2	8	8	0
10-19	860	792	68	514	480	34	204	190	14	101	85	16	41	37	4
20-29	473	400	73	216	192	24	119	106	13	128	93	35	10	9	1
30-39	322	253	69	163	135	28	49	45	4	100	65	35	10	8	2
40 and over	219	181	38	121	96	25	34	34	0	59	46	13	5	5	0
Drug law violations	170,156	141,142	29,014	56,916	42,963	13,953	47,689	42,537	5,152	62,529	53,107	9,422	3,022	2,535	487
Under 10	9	9	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
10-19	27,831	24,349	3,482	6,515	4,974	1,541	8,975	8,270	705	11,798	10,628	1,170	543	477	66
20-29	83,223	68,650	14,573	27,730	20,751	6,979	25,662	22,945	2,717	28,354	23,706	4,648	1,477	1,248	229
30-39	45,088	36,407	8,681	17,416	13,085	4,331	10,024	8,713	1,311	16,894	13,995	2,899	754	614	140
40 and over	14,005	11,727	2,278	5,254	4,152	1,102	3,025	2,606	419	5,478	4,773	705	248	196	52

TABLE 31 - continued
FELONY ARRESTS, 1988
Arrest Offense by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

Offense and age	Total			White (not Hispanic)			Hispanic			Black			Other		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Narcotics	115,107	96,684	18,423	24,919	18,815	6,104	32,255	28,791	3,464	55,748	47,206	8,542	2,185	1,872	313
Under 10	7	7	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
10-19	19,021	16,855	2,166	2,580	1,957	623	5,351	4,925	426	10,699	9,625	1,074	391	348	43
20-29	55,524	46,299	9,225	12,027	8,992	3,035	17,154	15,353	1,801	25,279	21,039	4,240	1,064	915	149
30-39	30,611	25,012	5,599	7,827	5,860	1,967	7,262	6,345	917	14,975	12,351	2,624	547	456	91
40 and over	9,944	8,511	1,433	2,485	2,006	479	2,486	2,166	320	4,790	4,186	604	183	153	30
Marijuana	16,853	15,163	1,690	5,702	4,683	1,019	7,650	7,288	362	3,268	2,999	269	233	193	40
Under 10	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	4,043	3,746	297	1,058	898	160	2,149	2,066	83	780	731	49	56	51	5
20-29	8,336	7,587	749	2,547	2,111	436	4,175	4,008	167	1,522	1,388	134	92	80	12
30-39	3,367	2,904	463	1,477	1,176	301	1,110	1,028	82	723	656	67	57	44	13
40 and over	1,106	925	181	620	498	122	215	185	30	243	224	19	28	18	10
Dangerous drugs	36,045	27,778	8,267	25,190	18,733	6,457	7,579	6,302	1,277	2,711	2,300	411	565	443	122
Under 10	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	4,565	3,594	971	2,795	2,062	733	1,434	1,243	191	245	215	30	91	74	17
20-29	18,554	14,209	4,345	12,781	9,424	3,357	4,238	3,510	728	1,229	1,031	198	306	244	62
30-39	10,342	7,952	2,390	7,671	5,744	1,927	1,603	1,309	294	931	794	137	137	105	32
40 and over	2,583	2,022	561	1,942	1,502	440	304	240	64	306	260	46	31	20	11
Other drug law violations	2,151	1,517	634	1,105	732	373	205	156	49	802	602	200	39	27	12
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	202	154	48	82	57	25	41	36	5	74	57	17	5	4	1
20-29	809	555	254	375	224	151	95	74	21	324	248	76	15	9	6
30-39	768	539	229	441	305	136	49	31	18	265	194	71	13	9	4
40 and over	372	269	103	207	146	61	20	15	5	139	103	36	6	5	1
Sex law violations	7,547	7,310	237	3,458	3,322	136	2,396	2,364	32	1,348	1,292	56	345	332	13
Under 10	48	44	4	25	23	2	10	9	1	13	12	1	0	0	0
10-19	1,883	1,821	62	822	791	31	599	584	15	407	392	15	55	54	1
20-29	2,051	1,977	74	832	790	42	739	731	8	381	360	21	99	96	3
30-39	1,926	1,860	66	887	845	42	586	582	4	366	350	16	87	83	4
40 and over	1,639	1,608	31	892	873	19	462	458	4	181	178	3	104	99	5
Lewd or lascivious	4,810	4,697	113	2,261	2,192	69	1,651	1,632	19	686	662	24	212	211	1
Under 10	38	35	3	20	19	1	9	8	1	9	8	1	0	0	0
10-19	1,225	1,178	47	575	550	25	395	382	13	223	214	9	32	32	0
20-29	1,162	1,132	30	487	466	21	461	460	1	160	152	8	54	54	0
30-39	1,243	1,219	24	569	552	17	440	438	2	181	176	5	53	53	0
40 and over	1,142	1,133	9	610	605	5	346	344	2	113	112	1	73	72	1
Other sex law violations	2,737	2,613	124	1,197	1,130	67	745	732	13	662	630	32	133	121	12
Under 10	10	9	1	5	4	1	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
10-19	658	643	15	247	241	6	204	202	2	184	178	6	23	22	1
20-29	889	845	44	345	324	21	278	271	7	221	208	13	45	42	3
30-39	683	641	42	318	293	25	146	144	2	185	174	11	34	30	4
40 and over	497	475	22	282	268	14	116	114	2	68	66	2	31	27	4

TABLE 31 - continued
FELONY ARRESTS, 1988
Arrest Offense by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

Offense and age	Total			White (not Hispanic)			Hispanic			Black			Other		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Driving offenses	10,539	9,284	1,255	5,498	4,609	889	3,793	3,568	225	827	729	98	421	378	43
Under 10	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	1,232	1,075	157	639	541	98	461	426	35	85	68	17	47	40	7
20-29	4,957	4,403	554	2,429	2,036	393	2,085	1,979	106	251	215	36	192	173	19
30-39	2,531	2,210	321	1,299	1,069	230	890	833	57	233	210	23	109	98	11
40 and over	1,818	1,595	223	1,130	962	168	357	330	27	258	236	22	73	67	6
Driving under the influence	8,604	7,587	1,017	4,750	3,979	771	2,908	2,758	150	630	560	70	316	290	26
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	839	734	105	516	438	78	273	254	19	23	17	6	27	25	2
20-29	3,998	3,544	454	2,089	1,744	345	1,585	1,513	72	175	149	26	149	138	11
30-39	2,170	1,908	262	1,152	958	194	739	699	40	196	177	19	83	74	9
40 and over	1,597	1,401	196	993	839	154	311	292	19	236	217	19	57	53	4
Hit-and-run	1,935	1,697	238	748	630	118	885	810	75	197	169	28	105	88	17
Under 10	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	393	341	52	123	103	20	188	172	16	62	51	11	20	15	5
20-29	959	859	100	340	292	48	500	466	34	76	66	10	43	35	8
30-39	361	302	59	147	111	36	151	134	17	37	33	4	26	24	2
40 and over	221	194	27	137	123	14	46	38	8	22	19	3	16	14	2
All other felonies	41,550	36,055	5,495	18,692	15,956	2,736	8,421	7,695	726	12,869	11,012	1,857	1,568	1,392	176
Under 10	32	31	1	19	18	1	7	7	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
10-19	8,168	7,556	612	3,108	2,807	301	2,497	2,386	111	1,991	1,826	165	572	537	35
20-29	18,806	16,164	2,642	8,493	7,203	1,290	3,802	3,434	368	5,914	5,000	914	597	527	70
30-39	10,361	8,662	1,699	4,992	4,133	859	1,518	1,330	188	3,588	2,981	607	263	218	45
40 and over	4,183	3,642	541	2,080	1,795	285	597	538	59	1,370	1,199	171	136	110	26
Weapons	16,034	15,211	823	7,313	6,829	484	4,446	4,325	121	3,589	3,393	196	686	664	22
Under 10	6	6	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
10-19	4,906	4,715	191	1,761	1,668	93	1,821	1,775	46	955	911	44	369	361	8
20-29	7,000	6,602	398	3,344	3,091	253	1,839	1,787	52	1,599	1,514	85	218	210	8
30-39	2,981	2,808	173	1,626	1,519	107	565	550	15	718	669	49	72	70	2
40 and over	1,141	1,080	61	580	549	31	218	210	8	316	298	18	27	23	4
Escape	980	843	137	490	409	81	292	260	32	176	154	22	22	20	2
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	196	181	15	88	78	10	44	40	4	56	55	1	8	8	0
20-29	474	391	83	239	193	46	154	133	21	72	58	14	9	7	2
30-39	242	207	35	128	106	22	72	65	7	38	32	6	4	4	0
40 and over	68	64	4	35	32	3	22	22	0	10	9	1	1	1	0
Bookmaking	635	466	169	217	180	37	58	41	17	322	211	111	38	34	4
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
20-29	69	36	33	31	28	3	5	2	3	29	2	27	4	4	0
30-39	143	83	60	54	39	15	22	13	9	60	24	36	7	7	0
40 and over	422	346	76	132	113	19	31	26	5	233	185	48	26	22	4
Other	23,901	19,535	4,366	10,672	8,538	2,134	3,625	3,069	556	8,782	7,254	1,528	822	674	148
Under 10	26	25	1	17	16	1	4	4	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
10-19	3,065	2,659	406	1,259	1,061	198	632	571	61	980	860	120	194	167	27
20-29	11,263	9,135	2,128	4,879	3,891	988	1,804	1,512	292	4,214	3,426	788	366	306	60
30-39	6,995	5,564	1,431	3,184	2,469	715	859	702	157	2,772	2,256	516	180	137	43
40 and over	2,552	2,152	400	1,333	1,101	232	326	280	46	811	707	104	82	64	18

TABLE 32
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1988
Arrest Offense by Sex and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

Offense	Number							Percent						
		Sex		Race/ethnic group					Sex		Race/ethnic group			
	Total	Male	Female	White (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	Black	Other	Total	Male	Female	White (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	Black	Other
TOTAL	1,328,737	1,113,487	215,250	641,978	417,149	208,694	60,916	100.0	83.8	16.2	48.3	31.4	15.7	4.6
Assault and battery	79,219	66,714	12,505	36,637	19,408	19,143	4,031	100.0	84.2	15.8	46.2	24.5	24.2	5.1
Petty theft	132,549	85,347	47,202	57,577	38,801	25,083	11,088	100.0	64.4	35.6	43.4	29.3	18.9	8.4
Checks and access cards	1,400	828	572	924	129	287	60	100.0	59.1	40.9	66.0	9.2	20.5	4.3
Drug law violations	130,943	103,500	27,443	51,640	48,122	28,066	3,115	100.0	79.0	21.2	39.4	36.8	21.4	2.4
Marijuana	27,373	24,568	2,805	14,555	6,359	5,462	997	100.0	89.8	10.2	53.2	23.2	20.0	3.6
Other	103,570	78,932	24,638	37,085	41,763	22,604	2,118	100.0	76.2	23.8	35.8	40.3	21.8	2.0
Indecent exposure	2,925	2,652	273	1,673	697	453	102	100.0	90.7	9.3	57.2	23.8	15.5	3.5
Annoying children	614	547	67	361	134	78	41	100.0	89.1	10.9	58.8	21.8	12.7	6.7
Obscene matter	57	33	24	28	8	12	9	100.0	57.9	42.1	49.1	14.0	21.1	15.8
Lewd conduct	8,748	7,399	1,349	4,648	2,200	1,384	516	100.0	84.6	15.4	53.1	25.1	15.8	5.9
Prostitution	21,468	8,035	13,433	8,412	4,090	7,393	1,573	100.0	37.4	62.6	39.2	19.1	34.4	7.3
Drunk	175,764	158,253	17,511	85,532	62,284	20,922	7,026	100.0	90.0	10.0	48.7	35.4	11.9	4.0
Liquor laws	38,964	31,688	7,276	25,809	9,015	2,081	2,059	100.0	81.3	18.7	66.2	23.1	5.3	5.3
Disturbing the peace	14,755	11,939	2,816	6,819	4,051	2,903	982	100.0	80.9	19.1	46.2	27.5	19.7	6.7
Malicious mischief	23,905	21,331	2,574	11,577	6,864	4,226	1,238	100.0	89.2	10.8	48.4	28.7	17.7	5.2
Trespassing	25,535	21,981	3,554	11,171	8,092	5,366	906	100.0	86.1	13.9	43.7	31.7	21.0	3.5
Weapons	14,442	13,361	1,081	5,889	4,179	3,690	684	100.0	92.5	7.5	40.8	28.9	25.6	4.7
Driving under the influence	318,582	284,791	33,791	177,475	112,540	17,114	11,453	100.0	89.4	10.6	55.7	35.3	5.4	3.6
Hit-and-run	7,463	6,322	1,141	4,125	2,449	452	437	100.0	84.7	15.3	55.3	32.8	6.1	5.9
Selected traffic violations	83,742	74,179	9,563	43,609	18,810	18,286	3,037	100.0	88.6	11.4	52.1	22.5	21.8	3.6
Gambling	1,625	1,541	84	70	532	738	285	100.0	94.8	5.2	4.3	32.7	45.4	17.5
All other	246,037	213,046	32,991	108,002	74,744	51,017	12,274	100.0	86.6	13.4	43.9	30.4	20.7	5.0

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 35.

TABLE 33
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1988
Arrest Offense by Age of Arrestee

Offense	Number				Percent			
	Total	Under 20	20-29	30 and over	Total	Under 20	20-29	30 and over
TOTAL	1,328,737	231,409	565,752	531,576	100.0	17.4	42.6	40.0
Assault and battery	79,219	21,459	31,166	26,594	100.0	27.1	39.3	33.6
Petty theft	132,549	50,376	41,005	41,168	100.0	38.0	30.9	31.1
Checks and access cards	1,400	149	621	630	100.0	10.6	44.4	45.0
Drug law violations	130,943	21,184	65,061	44,698	100.0	16.2	49.7	34.1
Marijuana	27,373	8,636	13,259	5,478	100.0	31.5	48.4	20.0
Other	103,570	12,548	51,802	39,220	100.0	12.1	50.0	37.9
Indecent exposure	2,925	403	1,275	1,247	100.0	13.8	43.6	42.6
Annoying children	614	120	192	302	100.0	19.5	31.3	49.2
Obscene matter	57	9	24	24	100.0	15.8	42.1	42.1
Lewd conduct	8,748	1,147	3,254	4,347	100.0	13.1	37.2	49.7
Prostitution	21,468	1,660	11,615	8,193	100.0	7.7	54.1	38.2
Drunk	175,764	13,021	63,070	99,673	100.0	7.4	35.9	56.7
Liquor laws	38,964	24,324	10,985	3,655	100.0	62.4	28.2	9.4
Disturbing the peace	14,755	6,389	4,793	3,573	100.0	43.3	32.5	24.2
Malicious mischief	23,905	13,902	5,800	4,203	100.0	58.2	24.3	17.6
Trespassing	25,535	7,438	11,759	6,338	100.0	29.1	46.1	24.8
Weapons	14,442	4,407	5,651	4,384	100.0	30.5	39.1	30.4
Driving under the influence	318,582	17,613	143,865	157,104	100.0	5.5	45.2	49.3
Hit-and-run	7,463	1,704	3,302	2,457	100.0	22.8	44.2	32.9
Selected traffic violations	83,742	9,974	47,509	26,259	100.0	11.9	56.7	31.4
Gambling	1,625	321	414	890	100.0	19.8	25.5	54.8
All other	246,037	35,809	114,391	95,837	100.0	14.6	46.5	39.0

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 35.

TABLE 34
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1988
Arrest Offense by Age of Arrestee[1]

Offense	Number						Percent					
	Total	Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40 and over	Total	Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40 and over
TOTAL	1,328,737	2,395	229,014	565,752	336,448	195,128	100.0	.2	17.2	42.6	25.3	14.7
Assault and battery	79,219	206	21,253	31,166	17,871	8,723	100.0	.3	26.8	39.3	22.6	11.0
Petty theft	132,549	1,251	49,125	41,005	25,961	15,207	100.0	.9	37.1	30.9	19.6	11.5
Checks and access cards	1,400	2	147	621	426	204	100.0	.1	10.5	44.4	30.4	14.6
Drug law violations	130,943	8	21,176	65,061	35,723	8,975	100.0	.0	16.2	49.7	27.3	6.9
Marijuana	27,373	7	8,629	13,259	4,470	1,008	100.0	.0	31.5	48.4	16.3	3.7
Other	103,570	1	12,547	51,802	31,253	7,967	100.0	.0	12.1	50.0	30.2	7.7
Indecent exposure	2,925	4	399	1,275	762	485	100.0	.1	13.6	43.6	26.1	16.6
Annoying children	614	7	113	192	183	119	100.0	1.1	18.4	31.3	29.8	19.4
Obscene matter	57	0	9	24	10	14	100.0	.0	15.8	42.1	17.5	24.6
Lewd conduct	8,748	1	1,146	3,254	2,475	1,872	100.0	.0	13.1	37.2	28.3	21.4
Prostitution	21,468	0	1,660	11,615	6,284	1,909	100.0	.0	7.7	54.1	29.3	8.9
Drunk	175,764	5	13,016	63,070	55,257	44,416	100.0	.0	7.4	35.9	31.4	25.3
Liquor laws	38,964	8	24,316	10,985	2,270	1,385	100.0	.0	62.4	28.2	5.8	3.6
Disturbing the peace	14,755	48	6,341	4,793	2,288	1,285	100.0	.3	43.0	32.5	15.5	8.7
Malicious mischief	23,905	600	13,302	5,800	3,025	1,178	100.0	2.5	55.6	24.3	12.7	4.9
Trespassing	25,535	113	7,325	11,759	4,161	2,177	100.0	.4	28.7	46.1	16.3	8.5
Weapons	14,442	12	4,395	5,651	2,804	1,580	100.0	.1	30.4	39.1	19.4	10.9
Driving under the influence	318,582	1	17,612	143,865	92,072	65,032	100.0	.0	5.5	45.2	28.9	20.4
Hit-and-run	7,463	3	1,701	3,302	1,443	1,014	100.0	.0	22.8	44.2	19.3	13.6
Selected traffic violations	83,742	4	9,970	47,509	19,434	6,825	100.0	.0	11.9	56.7	23.2	8.2
Gambling	1,625	0	321	414	321	569	100.0	.0	19.8	25.5	19.8	35.0
All other	246,037	122	35,687	114,391	63,678	32,159	100.0	.0	14.5	46.5	25.9	13.1

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 35.

TABLE 35
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1988
Arrest Offense by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

	Total			White (not Hispanic)			Hispanic			Black			Other		
Offense and age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	1,328,737	1,113,487	215,250	641,978	523,618	118,360	417,149	374,651	42,498	208,694	166,272	42,422	60,916	48,946	11,970
Under 10	2,395	2,092	303	1,088	950	138	594	533	61	542	454	88	171	155	16
10-19	229,014	185,198	43,816	114,766	90,185	24,581	68,862	59,025	9,837	32,552	25,725	6,827	12,834	10,263	2,571
20-29	565,752	476,931	88,821	257,095	210,945	46,150	202,000	183,227	18,773	84,612	64,889	19,723	22,045	17,870	4,175
30-39	336,448	280,971	55,477	162,021	131,825	30,196	97,464	87,803	9,661	60,716	48,393	12,323	16,247	12,950	3,297
40 and over	195,128	168,295	26,833	107,008	89,713	17,295	48,229	44,063	4,166	30,272	26,811	3,461	9,619	7,708	1,911
Assault and battery	79,219	66,714	12,505	36,637	30,537	6,100	19,408	16,898	2,510	19,143	15,905	3,238	4,031	3,374	657
Under 10	206	180	26	92	85	7	42	36	6	60	48	12	12	11	1
10-19	21,253	16,953	4,300	9,039	7,163	1,876	5,781	4,722	1,059	5,238	4,092	1,146	1,195	976	219
20-29	31,166	26,744	4,422	14,237	12,054	2,183	8,091	7,253	838	7,459	6,257	1,202	1,379	1,180	199
30-39	17,871	15,341	2,530	8,512	7,195	1,317	3,822	3,428	394	4,598	3,936	662	939	782	157
40 and over	8,723	7,496	1,227	4,757	4,040	717	1,672	1,459	213	1,788	1,572	216	506	425	81
Petty theft	132,549	85,347	47,202	57,577	36,749	20,828	38,801	26,192	12,609	25,083	15,718	9,365	11,088	6,688	4,400
Under 10	1,251	1,043	208	485	394	91	337	293	44	301	241	60	128	115	13
10-19	49,125	33,375	15,750	23,235	15,683	7,552	14,158	10,109	4,049	7,075	4,318	2,757	4,657	3,265	1,392
20-29	41,005	25,601	15,404	15,249	9,470	5,779	14,507	9,751	4,756	8,435	4,823	3,612	2,814	1,557	1,257
30-39	25,961	16,278	9,683	10,719	6,692	4,027	6,477	4,080	2,397	6,645	4,404	2,241	2,120	1,102	1,018
40 and over	15,207	9,050	6,157	7,889	4,510	3,379	3,322	1,959	1,363	2,627	1,932	695	1,369	649	720
Checks and access cards	1,400	828	572	924	535	389	129	81	48	287	173	114	60	39	21
Under 10	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	147	85	62	89	51	38	27	17	10	21	12	9	10	5	5
20-29	621	368	253	421	237	184	49	34	15	130	81	49	21	16	5
30-39	426	231	195	267	149	118	40	19	21	96	49	47	23	14	9
40 and over	204	142	62	146	97	49	12	10	2	40	31	9	6	4	2
Drug law violations	130,943	103,500	27,443	51,640	38,501	13,139	48,122	40,153	7,969	28,066	22,387	5,679	3,115	2,459	656
Under 10	8	7	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	5	4	1	0	0	0
10-19	21,176	17,325	3,851	9,267	7,281	1,986	8,144	6,865	1,279	3,220	2,716	504	545	463	82
20-29	65,061	50,635	14,426	24,951	18,237	6,714	25,654	21,160	4,494	12,999	10,114	2,885	1,457	1,124	333
30-39	35,723	27,838	7,885	14,358	10,495	3,863	11,300	9,423	1,877	9,214	7,276	1,938	851	644	207
40 and over	8,975	7,695	1,280	3,062	2,486	576	3,023	2,704	319	2,628	2,277	351	262	228	34
Marijuana	27,373	24,568	2,805	14,555	12,682	1,873	6,359	6,006	353	5,462	4,983	479	997	897	100
Under 10	7	6	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	0
10-19	8,629	7,630	999	4,566	3,897	669	2,211	2,034	177	1,553	1,428	125	299	271	28
20-29	13,259	12,117	1,142	6,887	6,135	752	3,246	3,124	122	2,662	2,444	218	464	414	50
30-39	4,470	3,938	532	2,544	2,184	360	752	710	42	993	880	113	181	164	17
40 and over	1,008	877	131	556	464	92	150	138	12	249	227	22	53	48	5
Other drug law violations	103,570	78,932	24,638	37,085	25,819	11,266	41,763	34,147	7,616	22,604	17,404	5,200	2,118	1,562	556
Under 10	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	12,547	9,695	2,852	4,701	3,384	1,317	5,933	4,831	1,102	1,667	1,288	379	246	192	54
20-29	51,802	38,518	13,284	18,064	12,102	5,962	22,408	18,036	4,372	10,337	7,670	2,667	993	710	283
30-39	31,253	23,900	7,353	11,814	8,311	3,503	10,548	8,713	1,835	8,221	6,396	1,825	670	480	190
40 and over	7,967	6,818	1,149	2,506	2,022	484	2,873	2,566	307	2,379	2,050	329	209	180	29
Indecent exposure	2,925	2,652	273	1,673	1,568	105	697	668	29	453	322	131	102	94	8
Under 10	4	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
10-19	399	380	19	228	215	13	95	94	1	59	54	5	17	17	0
20-29	1,275	1,096	179	676	618	58	360	341	19	200	103	97	39	34	5
30-39	762	698	64	452	424	28	153	146	7	129	103	26	28	25	3
40 and over	485	474	11	314	308	6	89	87	2	64	61	3	18	18	0

TABLE 35 - continued
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1988
Arrest Offense by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

Offense and age	Total			White (not Hispanic)			Hispanic			Black			Other		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Annoying children	614	547	67	361	327	34	134	124	10	78	60	18	41	36	5
Under 10	7	6	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
10-19	113	100	13	70	60	10	24	22	2	17	17	0	2	1	1
20-29	192	160	32	99	85	14	45	40	5	33	21	12	15	14	1
30-39	183	166	17	102	95	7	46	43	3	16	12	4	19	16	3
40 and over	119	115	4	86	84	2	19	19	0	9	7	2	5	5	0
Obscene matter	57	33	24	28	17	11	8	5	3	12	5	7	9	6	3
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	9	2	7	2	0	2	2	2	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
20-29	24	13	11	14	9	5	3	1	2	2	1	1	5	2	3
30-39	10	5	5	4	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	0
40 and over	14	13	1	8	7	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0
Lewd conduct	8,748	7,399	1,349	4,648	3,978	670	2,200	2,032	168	1,384	925	459	516	464	52
Under 10	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	1,146	956	190	414	321	93	382	345	37	233	185	48	117	105	12
20-29	3,254	2,522	732	1,518	1,168	350	978	895	83	604	329	275	154	130	24
30-39	2,475	2,121	354	1,397	1,214	183	567	530	37	373	253	120	138	124	14
40 and over	1,872	1,799	73	1,318	1,274	44	273	262	11	174	158	16	107	105	2
Prostitution	21,468	8,035	13,433	8,412	3,251	5,161	4,090	2,597	1,493	7,393	1,252	6,141	1,573	935	638
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	1,660	583	1,077	683	182	501	382	293	89	509	63	446	86	45	41
20-29	11,615	3,921	7,694	4,144	1,311	2,833	2,401	1,517	884	4,332	673	3,659	738	420	318
30-39	6,284	2,216	4,068	2,524	938	1,586	1,055	590	465	2,194	386	1,808	511	302	209
40 and over	1,909	1,315	594	1,061	820	241	252	197	55	358	130	228	238	168	70
Drunk	175,764	158,253	17,511	85,532	74,560	10,972	62,284	59,569	2,715	20,922	17,975	2,947	7,026	6,149	877
Under 10	5	5	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
10-19	13,016	11,515	1,501	6,448	5,473	975	5,188	4,873	315	820	698	122	560	471	89
20-29	63,070	57,071	5,999	27,491	23,935	3,556	26,837	25,769	1,068	6,307	5,203	1,104	2,435	2,164	271
30-39	55,257	49,072	6,185	27,514	23,732	3,782	17,574	16,716	858	7,804	6,579	1,225	2,365	2,045	320
40 and over	44,416	40,590	3,826	24,077	21,418	2,659	12,684	12,210	474	5,990	5,494	496	1,665	1,468	197
Liquor laws	38,964	31,688	7,276	25,809	20,349	5,460	9,015	7,907	1,108	2,081	1,836	245	2,059	1,596	463
Under 10	8	5	3	3	2	1	4	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
10-19	24,316	19,461	4,855	17,406	13,377	4,029	4,931	4,400	531	1,126	994	132	853	690	163
20-29	10,985	9,337	1,648	6,916	5,762	1,154	2,840	2,511	329	651	594	57	578	470	108
30-39	2,270	1,828	442	952	781	171	797	649	148	192	161	31	329	237	92
40 and over	1,385	1,057	328	532	427	105	443	344	99	111	87	24	299	199	100
Disturbing the peace	14,755	11,939	2,816	6,819	5,446	1,373	4,051	3,447	604	2,903	2,332	571	982	714	268
Under 10	48	41	7	21	18	3	13	11	2	13	11	2	1	1	0
10-19	6,341	5,026	1,315	2,528	1,958	570	2,110	1,715	395	1,287	1,023	264	416	330	86
20-29	4,793	4,027	766	2,323	1,946	377	1,263	1,149	114	885	715	170	322	217	105
30-39	2,288	1,854	434	1,169	944	225	480	407	73	505	406	99	134	97	37
40 and over	1,285	991	294	778	580	198	185	155	20	213	177	36	109	69	40
Malicious mischief	23,905	21,331	2,574	11,577	10,318	1,259	6,864	6,391	473	4,226	3,513	713	1,238	1,109	129
Under 10	600	562	38	358	333	25	135	130	5	87	80	7	20	19	1
10-19	13,302	12,154	1,148	6,197	5,585	612	4,614	4,296	318	1,730	1,568	162	761	705	56
20-29	5,800	5,059	741	2,862	2,552	310	1,373	1,285	88	1,314	1,007	307	251	215	36
30-39	3,025	2,565	460	1,494	1,289	205	559	518	41	831	639	192	141	119	22
40 and over	1,178	991	187	666	559	107	183	162	21	264	219	45	65	51	14

TABLE 35 - continued
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1988
Arrest Offense by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

	Total			White (not Hispanic)			Hispanic			Black			Other		
Offense and age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Trespassing	25,535	21,981	3,554	11,171	9,131	2,040	8,092	7,594	498	5,366	4,482	884	906	774	132
Under 10	113	102	11	50	45	5	27	25	2	32	29	3	4	3	1
10-19	7,325	6,188	1,137	4,278	3,521	757	1,604	1,390	214	1,102	970	132	341	307	34
20-29	11,759	10,512	1,247	3,596	3,049	547	5,626	5,413	213	2,226	1,789	437	311	261	50
30-39	4,161	3,454	707	1,907	1,522	385	577	533	44	1,504	1,255	249	173	144	29
40 and over	2,177	1,725	452	1,340	994	346	258	233	25	502	439	63	77	59	18
Weapons	14,442	13,361	1,081	5,889	5,363	526	4,179	4,005	174	3,690	3,357	333	684	636	48
Under 10	12	11	1	4	4	0	6	6	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
10-19	4,395	4,098	297	1,353	1,231	122	1,475	1,417	58	1,307	1,208	99	260	242	18
20-29	5,651	5,215	436	2,295	2,086	209	1,661	1,589	72	1,445	1,311	134	250	229	21
30-39	2,804	2,579	225	1,437	1,319	118	706	674	32	558	489	69	103	97	6
40 and over	1,580	1,458	122	800	723	77	331	319	12	378	348	30	71	68	3
Driving under the influence	318,582	284,791	33,791	177,475	151,158	26,317	112,540	107,701	4,839	17,114	15,436	1,678	11,453	10,496	957
Under 10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
10-19	17,612	15,843	1,769	9,947	8,505	1,442	6,725	6,475	250	509	464	45	431	399	32
20-29	143,865	130,108	13,757	74,322	63,639	10,683	59,104	56,962	2,142	5,647	5,073	574	4,792	4,434	358
30-39	92,072	81,493	10,579	51,374	43,347	8,027	31,444	29,894	1,550	5,352	4,722	630	3,902	3,530	372
40 and over	65,032	57,346	7,686	41,832	35,667	6,165	15,267	14,370	897	5,606	5,177	429	2,327	2,132	195
Hit-and-run	7,463	6,322	1,141	4,125	3,353	772	2,449	2,241	208	452	373	79	437	355	82
Under 10	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
10-19	1,701	1,421	280	867	681	186	601	540	61	132	113	19	101	87	14
20-29	3,302	2,872	430	1,701	1,414	287	1,251	1,163	88	177	149	28	173	146	27
30-39	1,443	1,214	229	864	715	149	396	362	34	87	70	17	96	67	29
40 and over	1,014	813	201	693	543	150	200	175	25	54	40	14	67	55	12
Selected traffic violations	83,742	74,179	9,563	43,609	38,020	5,589	18,810	17,294	1,516	18,286	16,227	2,059	3,037	2,638	399
Under 10	4	4	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	9,970	9,230	740	5,603	5,128	475	2,337	2,209	128	1,592	1,486	106	438	407	31
20-29	47,509	42,026	5,483	24,626	21,436	3,190	11,747	10,845	902	9,449	8,276	1,173	1,687	1,469	218
30-39	19,434	16,803	2,631	9,985	8,495	1,490	3,564	3,178	386	5,261	4,609	652	624	521	103
40 and over	6,825	6,116	709	3,392	2,958	434	1,161	1,061	100	1,984	1,856	128	288	241	47
Gambling	1,625	1,541	84	70	56	14	532	525	7	738	725	13	285	235	50
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	321	315	6	6	5	1	32	31	1	255	253	2	28	26	2
20-29	414	394	20	16	13	3	133	128	5	225	220	5	40	33	7
30-39	321	302	19	15	10	5	152	151	1	81	78	3	73	63	10
40 and over	569	530	39	33	28	5	215	215	0	177	174	3	144	113	31
All other	246,037	213,046	32,991	108,002	90,401	17,601	74,744	69,227	5,517	51,017	43,269	7,748	12,274	10,149	2,125
Under 10	122	116	6	59	54	5	25	24	1	34	34	0	4	4	0
10-19	35,687	30,188	5,499	17,106	13,765	3,341	10,250	9,210	1,040	6,315	5,491	824	2,016	1,722	294
20-29	114,391	99,250	15,141	49,638	41,924	7,714	38,077	35,421	2,656	22,092	18,150	3,942	4,584	3,755	829
30-39	63,678	54,913	8,765	26,975	22,468	4,507	17,753	16,461	1,292	15,273	12,964	2,309	3,677	3,020	657
40 and over	32,159	28,579	3,580	14,224	12,190	2,034	8,639	8,111	528	7,303	6,630	673	1,993	1,648	345

TABLE 36
DISPOSITIONS OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS, 1983-1988
Type of Disposition by Number and Percent Distribution

Type of disposition	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dispositions of felony arrests	201,158	100.0	210,398	100.0	240,978	100.0	258,832	100.0	270,496	100.0	265,990	100.0
Law enforcement releases	19,006	9.4	20,180	9.6	23,003	9.5	22,773	8.8	21,019	7.8	19,230	7.2
Complaints denied	37,215	18.5	35,498	16.9	39,732	16.5	47,807	18.5	52,464	19.4	50,170	18.9
Petition to revoke probation[a]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,052	.4
Complaints filed	144,937	72.1	154,720	73.5	178,243	74.0	188,252	72.7	197,013	72.8	195,538	73.5
Misdemeanor	59,948	29.8	65,844	31.3	77,331	32.1	78,832	30.5	82,999	30.7	79,131	29.7
Felony	84,989	42.2	88,876	42.2	100,912	41.9	109,420	42.3	114,014	42.1	116,407	43.8
Lower court dispositions	92,063	45.8	97,757	46.5	110,109	45.7	113,419	43.8	119,675	44.2	113,078	42.5
Dismissed	28,160	14.0	29,527	14.0	32,799	13.6	34,882	13.5	38,370	14.2	29,361	11.0
Diversions dismissed[b]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,784	2.9
Acquitted	309	.2	298	.1	339	.1	281	.1	287	.1	259	.1
Convicted	63,594	31.6	67,932	32.3	76,971	31.9	78,256	30.2	81,018	30.0	75,674	28.4
Sentence												
Youth Authority	5	.0	3	.0	3	.0	1	.0	2	.0	5	.0
Probation	16,257	8.1	16,391	7.8	17,949	7.4	14,839	5.7	14,862	5.5	12,895	4.8
Probation with jail	34,957	17.4	39,114	18.6	45,043	18.7	49,865	19.3	53,271	19.7	50,448	19.0
Jail	10,241	5.1	10,228	4.9	11,574	4.8	11,484	4.4	11,113	4.1	10,807	4.1
Fine	2,004	1.0	2,042	1.0	2,118	.9	1,871	.7	1,628	.6	1,391	.5
Other	130	.1	154	.1	284	.1	196	.1	142	.1	128	.0
Superior court dispositions	52,874	26.3	56,963	27.1	68,134	28.3	74,833	28.9	77,338	28.6	82,460	31.0
Dismissed	3,986	2.0	3,858	1.8	3,902	1.6	4,132	1.6	4,062	1.5	3,568	1.3
Diversions dismissed[b]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	328	.1
Acquitted	829	.4	770	.4	670	.3	667	.3	694	.3	567	.2
Convicted	48,059	23.9	52,335	24.9	63,562	26.4	70,034	27.1	72,582	26.8	77,997	29.3
Sentence												
Death	34	.0	27	.0	16	.0	21	.0	25	.0	34	.0
Prison	16,677	8.3	18,094	8.6	21,421	8.9	24,218	9.4	25,029	9.3	25,887	9.7
Youth Authority	464	.2	331	.2	225	.1	171	.1	125	.0	168	.1
Probation	5,017	2.5	5,091	2.4	4,978	2.1	4,434	1.7	4,128	1.5	4,818	1.8
Probation with jail	24,540	12.2	27,260	13.0	35,197	14.6	39,529	15.3	41,671	15.4	45,455	17.1
Jail	926	.5	944	.4	950	.4	912	.4	830	.3	760	.3
Fine	28	.0	26	.0	20	.0	28	.0	21	.0	28	.0
California Rehabilitation Center	357	.2	547	.3	678	.3	721	.3	743	.3	833	.3
Other	16	.0	15	.0	77	.0	0	.0	10	.0	14	.0

[a] Prior to 1988, "Petition to revoke probation" data were included in "Complaints denied" and cannot be extracted.

[b] Prior to 1988, "Diversions dismissed" data were included with "Dismissed" and cannot be extracted.

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.

TABLE 37
ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS, 1983-1988
By Type of Disposition

Type of disposition	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1984 Number	1984 Percent	1985 Number	1985 Percent	1986 Number	1986 Percent	1987 Number	1987 Percent	1988 Number	1988 Percent
TOTAL	201,158	100.0	210,398	100.0	240,978	100.0	258,832	100.0	270,496	100.0	265,990	100.0
Law enforcement releases	19,006	9.4	20,180	9.6	23,003	9.5	22,773	8.8	21,019	7.8	19,230	7.2
Complaints denied	37,215	18.5	35,498	16.9	39,732	16.5	47,807	18.5	52,464	19.4	50,170	18.9
Petition to revoke probation[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,052	.4
Dismissed, acquitted	33,284	16.5	34,453	16.4	37,710	15.6	39,962	15.4	43,413	16.0	41,867	15.7
Convicted	111,653	55.5	120,267	57.2	140,533	58.3	148,290	57.3	153,600	56.8	153,671	57.8

[a] Prior to 1988, "Petition to revoke probation" data were included in "Complaints denied" and cannot be extracted.

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.

Source: Table 36.

TABLE 38
ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS, 1988
Arrest Offense Category by Type of Disposition

	Arrest offense category									
	Total		Violent crimes		Property crimes		Drug law violations		All other	
Type of disposition	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	265,990	100.0	61,951	100.0	90,080	100.0	92,562	100.0	21,397	100.0
Law enforcement releases	19,230	7.2	4,369	7.1	6,416	7.1	7,733	8.4	712	3.3
Complaints denied	50,170	18.9	15,887	25.6	12,999	14.4	17,024	18.4	4,260	19.9
Petition to revoke probation	1,052	.4	76	.1	349	.4	593	.6	34	.2
Dismissed, acquitted	41,867	15.7	11,009	17.8	10,390	11.5	17,766	19.2	2,702	12.6
Convicted	153,671	57.8	30,610	49.4	59,926	66.5	49,446	53.4	13,689	64.0

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.

TABLE 39
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1983-1988
By Convicted Offense Category and Type of Sentence

Convicted offense category and type of sentence	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL CONVICTIONS	111,653	100.0	120,267	100.0	140,533	100.0	148,290	100.0	153,600	100.0	153,671	100.0
State institutions[a]	17,537	15.7	19,002	15.8	22,343	15.9	25,132	16.9	25,924	16.9	26,927	17.5
Probation[b]	23,452	21.0	23,719	19.7	25,426	18.1	21,368	14.4	20,791	13.5	19,274	12.5
Probation with jail	59,497	53.3	66,374	55.2	80,240	57.1	89,394	60.3	94,942	61.8	95,903	62.4
Jail	11,167	10.0	11,172	9.3	12,524	8.9	12,396	8.4	11,943	7.8	11,567	7.5
Violent crime convictions	17,397	100.0	17,586	100.0	19,968	100.0	23,528	100.0	25,835	100.0	24,958	100.0
State institutions[a]	5,993	34.4	5,792	32.9	6,551	32.8	6,737	28.6	6,372	24.7	5,814	23.3
Probation[b]	2,489	14.3	2,456	14.0	2,542	12.7	2,800	11.9	3,234	12.5	3,194	12.8
Probation with jail	7,791	44.8	8,245	46.9	9,610	48.1	12,597	53.5	14,748	57.1	14,445	57.9
Jail	1,124	6.5	1,093	6.2	1,265	6.3	1,394	5.9	1,481	5.7	1,505	6.0
Property crime convictions	53,342	100.0	56,073	100.0	63,006	100.0	62,015	100.0	60,279	100.0	57,212	100.0
State institutions[a]	8,018	15.0	8,662	15.4	9,818	15.6	10,308	16.6	10,010	16.6	9,916	17.3
Probation[b]	9,327	17.5	9,395	16.8	10,181	16.2	7,755	12.5	7,097	11.8	6,155	10.8
Probation with jail	30,396	57.0	32,619	58.2	37,116	58.9	38,133	61.5	38,042	63.1	36,579	63.9
Jail	5,601	10.5	5,397	9.6	5,891	9.3	5,819	9.4	5,130	8.5	4,562	8.0
Drug law violation convictions	17,112	100.0	20,706	100.0	28,788	100.0	35,913	100.0	41,359	100.0	47,246	100.0
State institutions[a]	1,775	10.4	2,332	11.3	3,491	12.1	5,577	15.5	6,979	16.9	8,652	18.3
Probation[b]	3,426	20.0	3,486	16.8	3,673	12.8	3,211	8.9	3,281	7.9	3,847	8.1
Probation with jail	10,289	60.1	12,990	62.7	19,442	67.5	24,889	69.3	28,520	69.0	32,101	67.9
Jail	1,622	9.5	1,898	9.2	2,182	7.6	2,236	6.2	2,579	6.2	2,646	5.6
All other convictions	23,802	100.0	25,902	100.0	28,771	100.0	26,834	100.0	26,127	100.0	24,255	100.0
State institutions[a]	1,751	7.4	2,216	8.6	2,483	8.6	2,510	9.4	2,563	9.8	2,545	10.5
Probation[b]	8,210	34.5	8,382	32.4	9,030	31.4	7,602	28.3	7,179	27.5	6,078	25.1
Probation with jail	11,021	46.3	12,520	48.3	14,072	48.9	13,775	51.3	13,632	52.2	12,778	52.7
Jail	2,820	11.8	2,784	10.7	3,186	11.1	2,947	11.0	2,753	10.5	2,854	11.8

[a] State institutions includes prison, Youth Authority, and California Rehabilitation Center.

[b] Probation includes straight probation, fine, and other (no sentence given and sentence suspended).

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

Source: Tables 40-45.

TABLE 40
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1983
Convicted Offense Category by Type of Sentence

	Convicted offense category									
	Total		Violent crimes		Property crimes		Drug law violations		All other	
Type of sentence	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	111,653	100.0	17,397	100.0	53,342	100.0	17,112	100.0	23,802	100.0
Lower court	63,594	57.0	7,300	42.0	31,280	58.6	6,568	38.4	18,446	77.5
Youth Authority	5	.0	0	.0	5	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Probation	16,257	14.6	1,806	10.4	6,654	12.5	1,480	8.6	6,317	26.5
Probation with jail	34,957	31.3	4,418	25.4	18,888	35.4	3,443	20.1	8,208	34.5
Jail	10,241	9.2	946	5.4	5,220	9.8	1,446	8.5	2,629	11.0
Fine	2,004	1.8	120	.7	483	.9	186	1.1	1,215	5.1
Other	130	.1	10	.1	30	.1	13	.1	77	.3
Superior court	48,059	43.0	10,097	58.0	22,062	41.4	10,544	61.6	5,356	22.5
Death	34	.0	34	.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prison	16,677	14.9	5,757	33.1	7,550	14.2	1,652	9.7	1,718	7.2
Youth Authority	464	.4	175	1.0	241	.5	23	.1	25	.1
Probation	5,017	4.5	543	3.1	2,149	4.0	1,735	10.1	590	2.5
Probation with jail	24,540	22.0	3,373	19.4	11,508	21.6	6,846	40.0	2,813	11.8
Jail	926	.8	178	1.0	381	.7	176	1.0	191	.8
Fine	28	.0	6	.0	6	.0	10	.1	6	.0
California Rehabilitation Center	357	.3	27	.2	222	.4	100	.6	8	.0
Other	16	.0	4	.0	5	.0	2	.0	5	.0

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

TABLE 41
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1984
Convicted Offense Category by Type of Sentence

Type of sentence	Convicted offense category									
	Total		Violent crimes		Property crimes		Drug law violations		All other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	120,267	100.0	17,586	100.0	56,073	100.0	20,706	100.0	25,902	100.0
Lower court	67,932	56.5	7,660	43.6	33,176	59.2	7,780	37.6	19,316	74.6
Youth Authority	3	.0	0	.0	3	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Probation	16,391	13.6	1,799	10.2	6,658	11.9	1,578	7.6	6,356	24.5
Probation with jail	39,114	32.5	4,833	27.5	20,943	37.3	4,289	20.7	9,049	34.9
Jail	10,228	8.5	934	5.3	5,000	8.9	1,742	8.4	2,552	9.9
Fine	2,042	1.7	86	.5	540	1.0	155	.7	1,261	4.9
Other	154	.1	8	.0	32	.1	16	.1	98	.4
Superior court	52,335	43.5	9,926	56.4	22,897	40.8	12,926	62.4	6,586	25.4
Death	27	.0	27	.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prison	18,094	15.0	5,642	32.1	8,143	14.5	2,130	10.3	2,179	8.4
Youth Authority	331	.3	91	.5	189	.3	22	.1	29	.1
Probation	5,091	4.2	557	3.2	2,151	3.8	1,723	8.3	660	2.5
Probation with jail	27,260	22.7	3,412	19.4	11,676	20.8	8,701	42.0	3,471	13.4
Jail	944	.8	159	.9	397	.7	156	.8	232	.9
Fine	26	.0	3	.0	9	.0	10	.0	4	.0
California Rehabilitation Center	547	.5	32	.2	327	.6	180	.9	8	.0
Other	15	.0	3	.0	5	.0	4	.0	3	.0

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

TABLE 42
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1985
Convicted Offense Category by Type of Sentence

	Convicted offense category									
	Total		Violent crimes		Property crimes		Drug law violations		All other	
Type of sentence	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	140,533	100.0	19,968	100.0	63,006	100.0	28,788	100.0	28,771	100.0
Lower court	76,971	54.8	8,834	44.2	37,593	59.7	9,001	31.3	21,543	74.9
Youth Authority	3	.0	0	.0	2	.0	0	.0	1	.0
Probation	17,949	12.8	1,895	9.5	7,600	12.1	1,481	5.1	6,973	24.2
Probation with jail	45,043	32.1	5,712	28.6	23,867	37.9	5,298	18.4	10,166	35.3
Jail	11,574	8.2	1,096	5.5	5,504	8.7	1,999	6.9	2,975	10.3
Fine	2,118	1.5	105	.5	532	.8	193	.7	1,288	4.5
Other	284	.2	26	.1	88	.1	30	.1	140	.5
Superior court	63,562	45.2	11,134	55.8	25,413	40.3	19,787	68.7	7,228	25.1
Death	16	.0	16	.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prison	21,421	15.2	6,431	32.2	9,261	14.7	3,279	11.4	2,450	8.5
Youth Authority	225	.2	63	.3	126	.2	19	.1	17	.1
Probation	4,978	3.5	505	2.5	1,933	3.1	1,935	6.7	605	2.1
Probation with jail	35,197	25.0	3,898	19.5	13,249	21.0	14,144	49.1	3,906	13.6
Jail	950	.7	169	.8	387	.6	183	.6	211	.7
Fine	20	.0	2	.0	7	.0	9	.0	2	.0
California Rehabilitation Center	678	.5	41	.2	429	.7	193	.7	15	.1
Other	77	.1	9	.0	21	.0	25	.1	22	.1

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

TABLE 43
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1986
Convicted Offense Category by Type of Sentence

Type of sentence	Convicted offense category									
	Total		Violent crimes		Property crimes		Drug law violations		All other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	148,290	100.0	23,528	100.0	62,015	100.0	35,913	100.0	26,834	100.0
Lower court	78,256	52.8	12,058	51.2	36,396	58.7	9,787	27.3	20,015	74.6
Youth Authority	1	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.0	0	.0
Probation	14,839	10.0	2,169	9.2	5,662	9.1	1,263	3.5	5,745	21.4
Probation with jail	49,865	33.6	8,470	36.0	24,886	40.1	6,284	17.5	10,225	38.1
Jail	11,484	7.7	1,260	5.4	5,451	8.8	2,023	5.6	2,750	10.2
Fine	1,871	1.3	140	.6	355	.6	191	.5	1,185	4.4
Other	196	.1	19	.1	42	.1	25	.1	110	.4
Superior court	70,034	47.2	11,470	48.8	25,619	41.3	26,126	72.7	6,819	25.4
Death	21	.0	21	.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prison	24,218	16.3	6,627	28.2	9,786	15.8	5,318	14.8	2,487	9.3
Youth Authority	171	.1	39	.2	88	.1	35	.1	9	.0
Probation	4,434	3.0	470	2.0	1,689	2.7	1,723	4.8	552	2.1
Probation with jail	39,529	26.7	4,127	17.5	13,247	21.4	18,605	51.8	3,550	13.2
Jail	912	.6	134	.6	368	.6	213	.6	197	.7
Fine	28	.0	2	.0	7	.0	9	.0	10	.0
California Rehabilitation Center	721	.5	50	.2	434	.7	223	.6	14	.1
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

TABLE 44
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1987
Convicted Offense Category by Type of Sentence

	Convicted offense category									
	Total		Violent crimes		Property crimes		Drug law violations		All other	
Type of sentence	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	153,600	100.0	25,835	100.0	60,279	100.0	41,359	100.0	26,127	100.0
Lower court	81,018	52.7	15,218	58.9	35,539	59.0	10,759	26.0	19,502	74.6
Youth Authority	2	.0	0	.0	1	.0	1	.0	0	.0
Probation	14,862	9.7	2,692	10.4	5,340	8.9	1,329	3.2	5,501	21.1
Probation with jail	53,271	34.7	11,058	42.8	25,071	41.6	6,844	16.5	10,298	39.4
Jail	11,113	7.2	1,344	5.2	4,833	8.0	2,379	5.8	2,557	9.8
Fine	1,628	1.1	105	.4	258	.4	178	.4	1,087	4.2
Other	142	.1	19	.1	36	.1	28	.1	59	.2
Superior court	72,582	47.3	10,617	41.1	24,740	41.0	30,600	74.0	6,625	25.4
Death	25	.0	25	.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prison	25,029	16.3	6,264	24.2	9,518	15.8	6,712	16.2	2,535	9.7
Youth Authority	125	.1	27	.1	58	.1	26	.1	14	.1
Probation	4,128	2.7	413	1.6	1,456	2.4	1,733	4.2	526	2.0
Probation with jail	41,671	27.1	3,690	14.3	12,971	21.5	21,676	52.4	3,334	12.8
Jail	830	.5	137	.5	297	.5	200	.5	196	.8
Fine	21	.0	2	.0	5	.0	8	.0	6	.0
California Rehabilitation Center	743	.5	56	.2	433	.7	240	.6	14	.1
Other	10	.0	3	.0	2	.0	5	.0	0	.0

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

TABLE 45
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1988
Convicted Offense Category by Type of Sentence

Type of sentence	Convicted offense category									
	Total		Violent crimes		Property crimes		Drug law violations		All other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	153,671	100.0	24,958	100.0	57,212	100.0	47,246	100.0	24,255	100.0
Lower court	75,674	49.2	14,777	59.2	32,233	56.3	11,129	23.6	17,535	72.3
Youth Authority	5	.0	0	.0	3	.0	1	.0	1	.0
Probation	12,895	8.4	2,601	10.4	4,428	7.7	1,246	2.6	4,620	19.0
Probation with jail	50,448	32.8	10,671	42.8	23,290	40.7	7,241	15.3	9,246	38.1
Jail	10,807	7.0	1,382	5.5	4,264	7.5	2,453	5.2	2,708	11.2
Fine	1,391	.9	105	.4	222	.4	168	.4	896	3.7
Other	128	.1	18	.1	26	.0	20	.0	64	.3
Superior court	77,997	50.8	10,181	40.8	24,979	43.7	36,117	76.4	6,720	27.7
Death	34	.0	34	.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prison	25,887	16.8	5,685	22.8	9,408	16.4	8,289	17.5	2,505	10.3
Youth Authority	168	.1	41	.2	74	.1	42	.1	11	.0
Probation	4,818	3.1	464	1.9	1,467	2.6	2,400	5.1	487	2.0
Probation with jail	45,455	29.6	3,774	15.1	13,289	23.2	24,860	52.6	3,532	14.6
Jail	760	.5	123	.5	298	.5	193	.4	146	.6
Fine	28	.0	2	.0	6	.0	10	.0	10	.0
California Rehabilitation Center	833	.5	54	.2	431	.8	320	.7	28	.1
Other	14	.0	4	.0	6	.0	3	.0	1	.0

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

TABLE 46
STATUS OF ADULTS UNDER STATE AND LOCAL SUPERVISION, 1983-1988
Type of Supervision and Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

Type of supervision	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent change 1983-1988	Percent change 1987-1988
TOTAL	283,205	318,427	346,269	375,685	418,985	463,455	63.6	10.6
State supervision[a]	64,439	73,685	84,767	97,432	112,689	130,791	103.0	16.1
Institutions	41,642	45,685	52,747	62,128	69,299	78,204	87.8	12.9
Prison	38,464	42,219	48,749	58,090	65,211	74,131	92.7	13.7
Youth Authority[b]	1,668	1,928	2,397	2,489	2,201	1,931	15.8	-12.3
California Rehabilitation Center[c]	909	1,145	1,362	1,394	1,764	2,040	124.4	15.6
State hospital (mentally disordered sex offender)	601	393	239	155	123	102	-83.0	-17.1
Parole/outpatient caseload	22,797	28,000	32,020	35,304	43,390	52,587	130.7	21.2
Prison	19,133	24,543	29,061	32,646	40,894	49,138	156.8	20.2
Youth Authority[d]	3,016	2,641	2,054	1,432	1,092	1,755	-41.8	60.7
California Rehabilitation Center (outpatient)[c]	648	816	905	1,226	1,404	1,694	161.4	20.7
Local supervision	218,766	244,742	261,502	278,253	306,296	332,664	52.1	8.6
County and city jails and camps[e]	42,211	47,329	51,053	57,639	63,767	67,021	58.8	5.1
Sentenced	22,350	23,922	26,186	28,594	33,171	32,651	46.1	-1.6
Not sentenced	19,861	23,407	24,867	29,045	30,596	34,370	73.1	12.3
County jails	31,546	35,272	39,183	45,348	49,651	47,338	50.1	-4.7
Sentenced	13,635	14,236	15,949	18,803	21,387	16,474	20.8	-23.0
Not sentenced	17,911	21,036	23,234	26,545	28,264	30,864	72.3	9.2
City jails	1,365	1,304	1,326	1,574	1,663	1,735	27.1	4.3
Sentenced	123	133	386	129	123	102	-17.1	-17.1
Not sentenced	1,242	1,171	940	1,445	1,540	1,633	31.5	6.0
County and city camps	9,300	10,753	10,544	10,717	12,453	17,948	93.0	44.1
Sentenced	8,592	9,553	9,851	9,662	11,661	16,075	87.1	37.9
Not sentenced	708	1,200	693	1,055	792	1,873	164.5	136.5
Active probation caseload[a]	176,555	197,413	210,449	220,614	242,529	265,643	50.5	9.5
Superior court	72,152	75,562	81,921	87,194	93,699	104,149	44.3	11.2
Lower court	104,403	121,851	128,528	133,420	148,830	161,494	54.7	8.5
Rate per 100,000 population at risk								
Total	1,525.9	1,686.0	1,803.5	1,905.1	2,087.6	2,232.2	46.3	6.9
State supervision	347.2	390.2	441.5	494.1	561.5	630.0	81.5	12.2
Institutions	224.4	241.9	274.7	315.0	345.3	376.7	67.9	9.1
Parole/outpatient caseload	122.8	148.3	166.8	179.0	216.2	253.3	106.3	17.2
Local supervision	1,178.7	1,295.9	1,362.0	1,411.0	1,526.2	1,602.3	35.9	5.0
County and city jails and camps	227.4	250.6	265.9	292.3	317.7	322.8	42.0	1.6
Active probation caseload	951.3	1,045.3	1,096.1	1,118.7	1,208.4	1,279.5	34.5	5.9

[a] Population or caseload count on December 31 of each year.

[b] Under Welfare and Institutions Code 1731.5(c), Department of Corrections commitments under the age of 21 can be transferred to the custody of the Youth Authority. In 1988, there were 1,181 inmates housed in the Youth Authority under 1731.5(c) WI.

[c] Civil narcotic addicts. Felons housed in the California Rehabilitation Center are included in the prison count.

[d] Beginning January 1, 1988, 1731.5(c) WI cases could be paroled to CYA parole supervision. In 1988, there were 818 inmates on parole under CYA parole supervision.

[e] One-day count taken each year on the fourth Thursday in September.

Note: Rates may not add to the total or subtotal because of rounding.

Source: Prison, parole, and California Rehabilitation Center data are provided by the California Department of Corrections, mentally disordered sex offender data by the California Department of Mental Health, and Youth Authority data by the California Department of the Youth Authority.

TABLE 47
STATUS OF ADULTS UNDER STATE AND LOCAL SUPERVISION, 1983-1988
Percent Distribution of Type of Supervision

Type of supervision	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State supervision	22.8	23.1	24.5	25.9	26.9	28.2
Local supervision	77.2	76.9	75.5	74.1	73.1	71.8
State supervision[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Institutions	64.6	62.0	62.2	63.8	61.5	59.8
Prison	59.7	57.3	57.5	59.6	57.9	56.7
Youth Authority	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.5
California Rehabilitation Center	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6
State hospital (mentally disordered sex offender)	.9	.5	.3	.2	.1	.1
Parole/outpatient caseload	35.4	38.0	37.8	36.2	38.5	40.2
Prison	29.7	33.3	34.3	33.5	36.3	37.6
Youth Authority	4.7	3.6	2.4	1.5	1.0	1.3
California Rehabilitation Center (outpatient)	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3
Local supervision	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
County and city jails and camps[b]	19.3	19.3	19.5	20.7	20.8	20.1
Sentenced	10.2	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.8	9.8
Not sentenced	9.1	9.6	9.5	10.4	10.0	10.3
County jails	14.4	14.4	15.0	16.3	16.2	14.2
Sentenced	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.8	7.0	5.0
Not sentenced	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.5	9.2	9.3
City jails	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5
Sentenced	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0
Not sentenced	.6	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5
County and city camps	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.1	5.4
Sentenced	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.8
Not sentenced	.3	.5	.3	.4	.3	.6
Active probation caseload[a]	80.7	80.7	80.5	79.3	79.2	79.9
Superior court	33.0	30.9	31.3	31.3	30.6	31.3
Lower court	47.7	49.8	49.1	47.9	48.6	48.5

[a] Population or caseload count on December 31 of each year.

[b] One-day count taken each year on the fourth Thursday in September.

Notes: Percent distributions were calculated from data presented in Table 46.
Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.

TABLE 48
ADULT PROBATION ACTIVE CASELOADS ON DECEMBER 31, 1983-1988
Type of Court

Year	Total		Superior court		Lower court	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1988	265,643	100.0	104,149	39.2	161,494	60.8
1987	242,529	100.0	93,699	38.6	148,830	61.4
1986	220,614	100.0	87,194	39.5	133,420	60.5
1985	210,449	100.0	81,921	38.9	128,528	61.1
1984	197,413	100.0	75,562	38.3	121,851	61.7
1983	176,555	100.0	72,152	40.9	104,403	59.1
Percent change in number						
1983 to 1988.......	50.5		44.3		54.7	
1987 to 1988.......	9.5		11.2		8.5	

TABLE 49

ADULTS PLACED ON AND REMOVED FROM PROBATION, 1983-1988

Type of Court and Reason for Removal

Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

Type of court and reason for removal	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983-1988	1987-1988
Placed on probation														
Total	103,622	100.0	103,575	100.0	111,529	100.0	126,252	100.0	138,900	100.0	150,927	100.0	45.7	8.7
Superior court	38,089	36.8	42,014	40.6	47,053	42.2	54,403	43.1	58,528	42.1	68,344	45.3	79.4	16.8
Lower court	65,533	63.2	61,561	59.4	64,476	57.8	71,849	56.9	80,372	57.9	82,583	54.7	26.0	2.8
Removed from probation														
Total	94,700	100.0	86,636	100.0	96,944	100.0	116,140	100.0	117,785	100.0	125,269	100.0	32.3	6.4
Superior court	33,734	35.6	36,889	42.6	40,727	42.0	49,120	42.3	51,786	44.0	58,395	46.6	73.1	12.8
Lower court	60,966	64.4	49,747	57.4	56,217	58.0	67,020	57.7	65,999	56.0	66,874	53.4	9.7	1.3
Terminated	59,403	62.7	48,654	56.2	55,272	57.0	66,263	57.1	62,790	53.3	59,816	47.8	.7	-4.7
Superior court	20,040	21.2	19,624	22.7	21,279	21.9	23,906	20.6	23,876	20.3	28,305	22.6	41.2	18.6
Lower court	39,363	41.6	29,030	33.5	33,993	35.1	42,357	36.5	38,914	33.0	31,511	25.2	-19.9	-19.0
Revoked	30,321	32.0	32,253	37.2	36,208	37.3	42,575	36.7	47,351	40.2	57,203	45.7	88.7	20.8
Superior court	11,371	12.0	15,240	17.6	17,251	17.8	21,451	18.5	24,663	20.9	26,436	21.1	132.5	7.2
Lower court	18,950	20.0	17,013	19.6	18,957	19.6	21,124	18.2	22,688	19.3	30,767	24.6	62.4	35.6
Other[a]	4,976	5.3	5,729	6.6	5,464	5.6	7,302	6.3	7,644	6.5	8,250	6.6	65.8	7.9
Superior court	2,323	2.5	2,025	2.3	2,197	2.3	3,763	3.2	3,247	2.8	3,654	2.9	57.3	12.5
Lower court	2,653	2.8	3,704	4.3	3,267	3.4	3,539	3.0	4,397	3.7	4,596	3.7	73.2	4.5
Rate per 100,000 population at risk														
Total adults placed on probation	558.3		548.4		580.9		640.2		692.1		726.9		30.2	5.0
Superior court	205.2		222.5		245.1		275.9		291.6		329.2		60.4	12.9
Lower court	353.1		326.0		335.8		364.3		400.5		397.8		12.7	-.6
Total adults removed from probation	510.2		458.7		504.9		588.9		586.9		603.4		18.3	2.8
Terminated	320.1		257.6		287.9		336.0		312.9		288.1		-10.0	-7.9
Revoked	163.4		170.8		188.6		215.9		235.9		275.5		68.6	16.8
Other	26.8		30.3		28.5		37.0		38.1		39.7		48.1	4.2

[a] "Other" includes transfers of jurisdiction from one county to another, deaths, sentences vacated, appeals, etc.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals and rates may not add to the total because of rounding.

TABLE 50
ADULTS COMMITTED TO PRISON, CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER, AND YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1983-1988
Type of Commitment and Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

Type of commitment	Number						Percent						Percent change	
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1983-1988	1987-1988
TOTAL	23,078	23,544	28,555	32,028	35,550	40,747	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	76.6	14.6
Newly received from court	19,861	19,515	23,475	26,217	29,152	32,263	86.1	82.9	82.2	81.9	82.0	79.2	62.4	10.7
Parolees/outpatients returned with new commitment	3,217	4,029	5,080	5,811	6,408	8,484	13.9	17.1	17.8	18.1	18.0	20.8	163.7	32.4
Prison	21,559	21,532	25,906	29,322	33,026	38,009	93.4	91.5	90.7	91.6	92.9	93.3	76.3	15.1
Newly received from court	18,401	17,552	20,864	23,532	26,649	29,551	79.7	74.4	73.1	73.5	74.9	72.5	60.6	10.9
Parolees returned with new commitment	3,158	3,980	5,042	5,790	6,377	8,458	13.7	16.9	17.7	18.1	17.9	20.8	167.8	32.6
California Rehabilitation Center[a]	815	876	1,075	1,181	1,314	1,558	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	91.2	18.6
Newly received from court	800	875	1,068	1,176	1,296	1,537	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	92.1	18.6
Outpatients returned with new commitment	15	1	7	5	18	21	.1	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	-	-
Youth Authority	704	1,136	1,574	1,525	1,220	1,180	3.0	4.8	5.5	4.8	3.4	2.9	67.6	-3.3
Newly received from court[b]	660	426	308	247	191	195	2.9	1.8	1.1	.8	.5	.5	-70.5	2.1
Newly received from court, 1731.5(c) WI[c]	--	662	1,235	1,262	1,016	980	--	2.8	4.3	3.9	2.9	2.4	-	-3.5
Parolees returned with new commitment[d]	44	48	31	16	13	5	.2	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	-	-
Rate per 100,000 population at risk														
Total	124.3	124.7	148.7	162.4	177.2	196.3							57.9	10.8
Prison	116.2	114.0	134.9	148.7	164.6	183.1							57.6	11.2
California Rehabilitation Center	4.4	4.6	5.6	6.0	6.5	7.5							70.5	15.4
Youth Authority	3.8	6.0	8.2	7.7	6.1	5.7							50.0	-6.6

[a] Civil narcotic addicts newly received from court with a felony charge and returned from outpatient status with a new felony charge.

[b] Includes first commitments of adults from criminal court.

[c] Under Welfare and Institutions Code 1731.5(c), persons sentenced to the Department of Corrections and transferred to the custody of the Youth Authority.

[d] Includes commitments of adults from criminal court who had previous Youth Authority commitments and who may have been under Youth Authority jurisdiction at the time of the new commitment.

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals and rates may not add to the total because of rounding.

Dash indicates either not applicable or percent changes from one given year to a subsequent year are not calculated when the given base year number is less than 50.

Unit of count for prison and California Rehabilitation Center is persons received by the California Department of Corrections.

Unit of count for Youth Authority is persons coming under their jurisdiction from criminal court.

As a result of additional information, 1987 parolees returned with new commitment data have been revised from previously published data.

Sources: California Department of Corrections, Offender Information Services, Policy and Planning Division; and California Department of the Youth Authority.

TABLE 51
LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPOSITIONS OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1983-1988
Sex of Arrestee and Disposition by Offense Level

Sex of arrestee, disposition, and offense level	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983-1988	1987-1988
TOTAL	218,126	100.0	222,047	100.0	230,961	100.0	235,880	100.0	223,611	100.0	229,203	100.0	5.1	2.5
Male	172,160	78.9	173,620	78.2	181,517	78.6	185,406	78.6	175,303	78.4	182,450	79.6	6.0	4.1
Female	45,966	21.1	48,427	21.8	49,444	21.4	50,474	21.4	48,308	21.6	46,753	20.4	1.7	-3.2
Handled within department	75,333	34.5	73,577	33.1	75,423	32.7	74,484	31.6	67,116	30.0	65,091	28.4	-13.6	-3.0
To other agency[a]	2,427	1.1	4,863	2.2	4,791	2.1	2,442	1.0	1,497	.7	1,363	.6	-43.8	-9.0
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	140,366	64.4	143,607	64.7	150,747	65.3	158,954	67.4	154,998	69.3	162,749	71.0	15.9	5.0
Felony	71,188	100.0	68,989	100.0	73,521	100.0	76,192	100.0	73,583	100.0	80,758	100.0	13.4	9.8
Handled within department	14,856	20.9	13,851	20.1	15,044	20.5	15,546	20.4	14,053	19.1	14,689	18.2	-1.1	4.5
To other agency[a]	871	1.2	1,546	2.2	1,503	2.0	922	1.2	646	.9	598	.7	-31.3	-7.4
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	55,461	77.9	53,592	77.7	56,974	77.5	59,724	78.4	58,884	80.0	65,471	81.1	18.0	11.2
Misdemeanor	124,421	100.0	126,334	100.0	131,667	100.0	134,411	100.0	124,698	100.0	124,561	100.0	.1	-1.0
Handled within department	46,980	37.8	43,861	34.7	46,285	35.2	45,294	33.7	39,358	31.6	38,623	31.0	-17.8	-1.9
To other agency[a]	1,062	.9	2,457	1.9	2,380	1.8	1,092	.8	549	.4	567	.5	-46.6	3.3
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	76,379	61.4	80,016	63.3	83,002	63.0	88,025	65.5	84,791	68.0	85,371	68.5	11.8	.7
Status offenses	22,517	100.0	26,724	100.0	25,773	100.0	25,277	100.0	25,330	100.0	23,884	100.0	6.1	-5.7
Handled within department	13,497	59.9	15,865	59.4	14,094	54.7	13,644	54.0	13,705	54.1	11,779	49.3	-12.7	-14.1
To other agency[a]	494	2.2	860	3.2	908	3.5	428	1.7	302	1.2	198	.8	-59.9	-34.4
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	8,526	37.9	9,999	37.4	10,771	41.8	11,205	44.3	11,323	44.7	11,907	49.9	39.7	5.2

[a] Design changes in the San Diego County Automated Regional Justice Information System caused data fluctuations in the number of juvenile arrestees released to other jurisdictions by the San Diego Police Department in 1984 and 1985.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 52
NEW REFERRALS TO PROBATION DEPARTMENTS, 1983-1988[a]
Source of Referral, Type of Disposition, and Sex

Source of referral, type of disposition, and sex	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983-1988	1987-1988
TOTAL	96,617	100.0	95,462	100.0	103,564	100.0	106,683	100.0	105,664	100.0	104,674	100.0	8.3	-.9
Source of referral														
Law enforcement	87,918	91.0	86,637	90.8	93,797	90.6	95,760	89.8	94,624	89.6	93,844	89.7	6.7	-.8
Schools	1,099	1.1	1,260	1.3	1,738	1.7	1,964	1.8	1,627	1.5	1,576	1.5	43.4	-3.1
Parents	660	.7	548	.6	478	.5	394	.4	481	.5	533	.5	-19.2	10.8
Other and unknown	6,940	7.2	7,017	7.4	7,551	7.3	8,565	8.0	8,932	8.5	8,721	8.3	25.7	-2.4
Type of disposition														
Closed, transferred	52,445	54.3	51,456	53.9	56,458	54.5	59,544	55.8	59,700	56.5	59,731	57.1	13.9	.1
Informal probation	13,068	13.5	13,656	14.3	15,427	14.9	14,797	13.9	14,030	13.3	14,087	13.5	7.8	.4
Petition filed	31,104	32.2	30,350	31.8	31,679	30.6	32,342	30.3	31,934	30.2	30,856	29.5	-.8	-3.4
Sex														
Male	73,612	76.2	72,663	76.1	78,561	75.9	80,933	75.9	79,868	75.6	80,187	76.6	8.9	.4
Female	23,005	23.8	22,799	23.9	25,003	24.1	25,750	24.1	25,796	24.4	24,487	23.4	6.4	-5.1

[a] These 1983-1988 data exclude Los Angeles County. In 1988 a new reporting system was implemented by the Los Angeles County Probation Department. Data are being examined for consistency with prior years.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 53
JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS OF NEW PETITIONS, 1983-1988[a]
Type of Disposition

Type of disposition	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983-1988	1987-1988
TOTAL	31,104	100.0	30,350	100.0	31,679	100.0	32,342	100.0	31,934	100.0	30,856	100.0	-.8	-3.4
Dismissed, transferred, remanded to adult court	7,438	23.9	7,390	24.3	7,571	23.9	8,454	26.1	8,851	27.7	8,349	27.1	12.2	-5.7
Dismissed, transferred	7,233	23.3	7,243	23.9	7,416	23.4	8,308	25.7	8,733	27.3	8,197	26.6	13.3	-6.1
Remanded to adult court	205	.7	147	.5	155	.5	146	.5	118	.4	152	.5	-25.9	28.8
Non-ward probation[b]	2,037	6.5	1,964	6.5	2,050	6.5	1,923	5.9	1,906	6.0	1,948	6.3	-4.4	2.2
Formal probation	21,386	68.8	20,777	68.5	21,799	68.8	21,749	67.2	20,943	65.6	20,300	65.8	-5.1	-3.1
Committed to Youth Authority	243	.8	219	.7	259	.8	216	.7	234	.7	259	.8	6.6	10.7

[a] These 1983-1988 data exclude Los Angeles County. In 1988 a new reporting system was implemented by the Los Angeles County Probation Department. Data are being examined for consistency with prior years.

[b] Includes both 654 and 725a Welfare and Institutions Codes.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.

TABLE 54
JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS OF NEW PETITIONS, 1988
Offense Level by Type of Disposition

Type of disposition	Total		Offense level					
			Felony		Misdemeanor		Status offenses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	30,856	100.0	19,078	100.0	11,279	100.0	499	100.0
Dismissed, transferred, remanded to adult court	8,349	27.1	4,817	25.2	3,309	29.3	223	44.7
Non-ward probation[b]	1,948	6.3	873	4.6	1,041	9.2	34	6.8
Formal probation	20,300	65.8	13,157	69.0	6,901	61.2	242	48.5
Committed to Youth Authority	259	.8	231	1.2	28	.2	0	.0

[a] These 1983-1988 data exclude Los Angeles County. In 1988 a new reporting system was implemented by the Los Angeles County Probation Department. Data are being examined for consistency with prior years.

[b] Includes both 654 and 725a Welfare and Institutions Codes.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 55
PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS OF SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS, 1983-1988
Type of Disposition
54 Counties[a]

Type of disposition	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983-1988	1987-1988
TOTAL	25,756	100.0	24,266	100.0	25,848	100.0	26,871	100.0	28,000	100.0	26,678	100.0	3.6	-4.7
Closed, transferred	6,050	23.5	5,225	21.5	5,820	22.5	6,065	22.6	6,013	21.5	5,536	20.8	-8.5	-7.9
Informal probation	238	.9	187	.8	205	.8	254	.9	374	1.3	329	1.2	38.2	-12.0
Petition filed	19,468	75.6	18,854	77.7	19,823	76.7	20,552	76.5	21,613	77.2	20,813	78.0	6.9	-3.7

[a] Data are not available for Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Clara counties for 1983-1987 and Alameda County for 1983 and 1984; therefore, all data shown are for 54 counties only.

TABLE 56
JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS OF SUBSEQUENT PETITIONS, 1983-1988
Type of Disposition
54 Counties[a]

Type of disposition	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983-1988	1987-1988
TOTAL	19,468	100.0	18,854	100.0	19,823	100.0	20,552	100.0	21,613	100.0	20,813	100.0	6.9	-3.7
Dismissed, transferred, remanded to adult court	2,888	14.8	2,646	14.0	2,914	14.7	3,068	14.9	3,470	16.1	3,340	16.0	15.7	-3.7
Dismissed, transferred	2,804	14.4	2,574	13.7	2,870	14.5	3,019	14.7	3,420	15.8	3,288	15.8	17.3	-3.9
Remanded to adult court	84	.4	72	.4	44	.2	49	.2	50	.2	52	.2	-38.1	4.0
Non-ward probation[b]	225	1.2	181	1.0	194	1.0	177	.9	223	1.0	228	1.1	1.3	2.2
Formal probation	15,300	78.6	15,173	80.5	15,757	79.5	16,386	79.7	16,995	78.6	16,214	77.9	6.0	-4.6
Committed to Youth Authority	1,055	5.4	854	4.5	958	4.8	921	4.5	925	4.3	1,031	5.0	-2.3	11.5

[a] Data are not available for Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Clara counties for 1983-1987 and Alameda County for 1983 and 1984; therefore, all data shown are for 54 counties only.

[b] Includes both 654 and 725a Welfare and Institutions Codes.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.

TABLE 57
JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS OF SUBSEQUENT PETITIONS, 1988
Offense Level by Type of Disposition
54 Counties[a]

Type of disposition	Total		Offense level					
			Felony		Misdemeanor		Status offenses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	20,813	100.0	6,631	100.0	14,036	100.0	146	100.0
Dismissed, transferred, remanded to adult court	3,340	16.0	933	14.1	2,367	16.9	40	27.4
Non-ward probation[b]	228	1.1	82	1.2	146	1.0	0	.0
Formal probation	16,214	77.9	5,004	75.5	11,104	79.1	106	72.6
Committed to Youth Authority	1,031	5.0	612	9.2	419	3.0	0	.0

[a] Data for Alameda, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Clara counties are not included.

[b] Includes both 654 and 725a Welfare and Institutions Codes.

TABLE 58
JUVENILE PROBATION CASELOAD, 1983-1988
Type of Probation

Type of probation	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983-1988	1987-1988
TOTAL[a]	67,236	100.0	71,386	100.0	78,812	100.0	61,644	100.0	63,903	100.0	62,942	100.0	-6.4	-1.5
Informal	6,999	10.4	7,291	10.2	8,543	10.8	6,332	10.3	8,588	13.4	8,285	13.2	18.4	-3.5
Non-ward	1,132	1.7	1,132	1.6	1,242	1.6	1,376	2.2	1,359	2.1	1,421	2.3	25.5	4.6
Formal	59,105	87.9	62,963	88.2	69,027	87.6	53,936	87.5	53,956	84.4	53,236	84.6	-9.9	-1.3

[a] Cases pending court actions are not included. One-day count taken on December 31 of each year.

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
In 1986, a new survey form was developed by BCS to collect juvenile probation caseload data (see Data Limitations).

TABLE 59
JUVENILES IN COUNTY-OPERATED DETENTION FACILITIES, 1983-1988
Type of Facility by Sex

Type of facility by sex	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983-1988	1987-1988
TOTAL	7,542	100.0	8,252	100.0	8,474	100.0	8,598	100.0	8,601	100.0	9,126	100.0	21.0	6.1
Nonsecure	2,605	34.5	2,600	31.5	2,675	31.6	2,791	32.5	2,753	32.0	2,781	30.5	6.8	1.0
Secure	4,937	65.5	5,652	68.5	5,799	68.4	5,807	67.5	5,848	68.0	6,345	69.5	28.5	8.5
Male	6,672	88.5	7,219	87.5	7,484	88.3	7,624	88.7	7,712	89.7	8,287	90.8	24.2	7.5
Female	870	11.5	1,033	12.5	990	11.7	974	11.3	889	10.3	839	9.2	-3.6	-5.6
Nonsecure	2,605	100.0	2,600	100.0	2,675	100.0	2,791	100.0	2,753	100.0	2,781	100.0	6.8	1.0
Male	2,501	96.0	2,456	94.5	2,516	94.1	2,537	90.9	2,593	94.2	2,645	95.1	5.8	2.0
Female	104	4.0	144	5.5	159	5.9	254	9.1	160	5.8	136	4.9	30.8	-15.0
Secure	4,937	100.0	5,652	100.0	5,799	100.0	5,807	100.0	5,848	100.0	6,345	100.0	28.5	8.5
Male	4,171	84.5	4,763	84.3	4,968	85.7	5,087	87.6	5,119	87.5	5,642	88.9	35.3	10.2
Female	766	15.5	889	15.7	831	14.3	720	12.4	729	12.5	703	11.1	-8.2	-3.6

Note: One-day count taken on the fourth Thursday in September.

TABLE 60
FIRST COMMITMENTS TO CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY FROM JUVENILE COURT, 1983-1988

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent change	
							1983-1988	1987-1988
TOTAL[a]	2,231	2,128	2,213	2,326	2,436	2,467	10.6	1.3

[a] Includes juveniles committed to CYA for the first time and juveniles who, after discharge, have received another commitment for a subsequent offense.

Source: California Department of the Youth Authority.

TABLE 61
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1982/83-1987/88
Agency and Expenditures by Fiscal Year
(Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)

Agency	Fiscal year						Percent change	
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1982/83-1987/88	1986/87-1987/88
TOTAL[a]	$5,355,311	$5,878,081	$6,679,904	$7,486,696	$8,370,447	$9,087,289	69.7	8.6
Law enforcement	2,981,519	3,256,388	3,591,614	3,888,570	4,243,343	4,509,517	51.2	6.3
California Highway Patrol	305,840	345,922	402,971	432,520	460,791	484,741	58.5	5.2
Police departments	1,969,917	2,140,203	2,380,733	2,582,084	2,854,166	3,011,605	52.9	5.5
Sheriffs' departments	693,159	754,452	790,189	853,411	905,719	991,307	43.0	9.4
California State Police	12,603	15,811	17,721	20,555	22,667	21,864	73.5	-3.5
Prosecution	280,884	307,483	343,958	383,142	414,671	453,235	61.4	9.3
Public defense	111,941	119,559	138,085	157,113	185,772	213,335	90.6	14.8
Courts	349,700	374,582	435,454	487,530	527,905	579,933	65.8	9.9
Superior	146,439	156,194	164,298	188,057	206,952	230,984	57.7	11.6
Municipal	190,079	204,914	255,924	283,663	304,489	331,309	74.3	8.8
Justice	13,182	13,474	15,232	15,810	16,464	17,640	33.8	7.1
Court-related	166,324	176,512	227,007	265,463	298,384	318,402	91.4	6.7
Constables and marshals	57,979	62,834	118,394	134,585	152,128	160,886	177.5	5.8
Court reporters and transcripts	1,849	1,729	8,936	16,172	18,411	19,773	969.4	7.4
County clerks	75,227	75,489	85,078	89,138	98,280	106,351	41.4	8.2
Grand juries	2,559	2,661	3,134	3,321	3,703	3,572	39.6	-3.5
All other[b]	28,710	33,799	11,465	22,247	25,862	27,820	-3.1	7.6
Corrections	1,464,943	1,643,557	1,943,786	2,304,878	2,700,372	3,012,867	105.7	11.6
Jail and rehabilitation	346,363	387,353	461,347	536,707	621,538	713,468	106.0	14.8
Probation departments	390,493	408,482	433,196	476,602	535,087	549,081	40.6	2.6
Department of Corrections	496,387	604,271	778,317	990,064	1,216,376	1,410,448	184.1	16.0
Youth Authority	231,700	243,451	270,926	301,505	327,371	339,870	46.7	3.8

[a] Expenditures include salaries and employee benefits, services, and supplies. Monies spent for building construction or derived from federal and state grants are not included.

[b] Includes expenditures related to the provision of the administration of justice not reported in any other category to the State Controller's Office.

Notes: In Fiscal Year 1984/85 the State Controller's Office revised its method of data collection which impacted various subcategories.
Expenditure data for the Department of Justice and other regulatory agencies are not included.

Sources: State of California Governor's Budget.
Annual Report of Financial Transactions Concerning Cities and Counties in California, State Controller's Office.

TABLE 62
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1982/83-1987/88
Current Dollar and Constant Dollar Expenditures by Fiscal Year
(Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)

Agency	Fiscal year						Percent change	
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1982/83-1987/88	1986/87-1987/88
Current-dollar expenditures	$5,355,311	$5,878,081	$6,679,904	$7,486,696	$8,370,447	$9,087,289	69.7	8.6
Constant-dollar expenditures[a]	$2,604,723	$2,733,991	$2,964,893	$3,200,811	$3,471,774	$3,604,637	38.4	3.8

[a] Constant-dollar expenditures have been calculated according to the State and Local Government Implicit Price Deflator. Fiscal year 1973/74 was used as the base year.

TABLE 63
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1982/83-1987/88
By Type of Agency
(Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)

Type of agency	1982/83		1983/84		1984/85		1985/86		1986/87		1987/88	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	$5,355,311	100.0	$5,878,081	100.0	$6,679,904	100.0	$7,486,696	100.0	$8,370,447	100.0	$9,087,289	100.0
Law enforcement	2,981,519	55.7	3,256,388	55.4	3,591,614	53.8	3,888,570	51.9	4,243,343	50.7	4,509,517	49.6
Prosecution	280,884	5.2	307,483	5.2	343,958	5.1	383,142	5.1	414,671	5.0	453,235	5.0
Public defense	111,941	2.1	119,559	2.0	138,085	2.1	157,113	2.1	185,772	2.2	213,335	2.3
Courts and court-related	516,024	9.6	551,094	9.4	662,461	9.9	752,993	10.1	826,289	9.9	898,335	9.9
Courts	349,700	6.5	374,582	6.4	435,454	6.5	487,530	6.5	527,905	6.3	579,933	6.4
Court-related	166,324	3.1	176,512	3.0	227,007	3.4	265,463	3.5	298,384	3.6	318,402	3.5
Corrections	1,464,943	27.4	1,643,557	28.0	1,943,786	29.1	2,304,878	30.8	2,700,372	32.3	3,012,867	33.2

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Source: Table 61.

TABLE 64
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 1983-1988
By Agency

Agency and personnel	Year						Percent change	
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1983-1988	1987-1988
TOTAL	107,057	110,558	114,293	118,538	122,073	123,099	15.0	.8
Law enforcement	72,618	74,536	73,582	75,437	77,015	72,586	.0	-5.8
Sworn								
Number	52,111	53,044	52,189	53,606	54,106	50,913	-2.3	-5.9
Percent	71.8	71.2	70.9	71.1	70.3	70.1		
Civilian								
Number	20,507	21,492	21,393	21,831	22,909	21,673	5.7	-5.4
Percent	28.2	28.8	29.1	28.9	29.7	29.9		
Police departments	39,570	40,348	41,638	42,389	43,311	44,527	12.5	2.8
Sworn	28,846	29,113	29,778	30,421	30,906	31,621	9.6	2.3
Civilian	10,724	11,235	11,860	11,968	12,405	12,906	20.3	4.0
Sheriffs' departments	24,305	25,345	22,938	24,014	24,759	18,904	-22.2	-23.6
Sworn	17,211	17,630	16,026	16,885	16,950	12,688	-26.3	-25.1
Civilian	7,094	7,715	6,912	7,129	7,809	6,216	-12.4	-20.4
California Highway Patrol	7,480	7,580	7,660	7,687	7,558	8,127	8.6	7.5
Sworn	5,308	5,522	5,609	5,531	5,490	5,862	10.4	6.8
Civilian	2,172	2,058	2,051	2,156	2,068	2,265	4.3	9.5
Other law enforcement agencies[a]	1,263	1,263	1,346	1,347	1,387	1,028	-18.6	-25.9
Sworn	746	779	776	769	760	742	-.5	-2.4
Civilian	517	484	570	578	627	286	-44.7	-54.4
Prosecution	7,460	7,686	8,072	8,470	8,334	8,251	10.6	-1.0
Attorneys	2,144	2,282	2,420	2,540	2,757	2,667	24.4	-3.3
Investigators	898	883	917	957	965	1,018	13.4	5.5
Clerical and all other	4,418	4,521	4,735	4,973	4,612	4,566	3.3	-1.0
Public defense	1,992	2,013	2,179	2,286	2,406	2,839	42.5	18.0
Attorneys	1,255	1,262	1,361	1,430	1,479	1,752	39.6	18.5
Investigators	241	243	256	275	286	335	39.0	17.1
Clerical and all other	496	508	562	581	641	752	51.6	17.3
Courts	1,451	1,473	1,502	1,540	1,589	1,613	11.2	1.5
Superior	755	757	777	789	828	839	11.1	1.3
Judgeship	655	655	677	687	724	725	10.7	.1
Auxiliary[b]	100	102	100	102	104	114	14.0	9.6
Municipal	609	634	642	668	678	695	14.1	2.5
Judgeship	515	523	529	547	554	566	9.9	2.2
Auxiliary[b]	94	111	113	121	124	129	37.2	4.0
Justice - Judgeship	87	82	83	83	83	79	-9.2	-4.8
Corrections	23,536	24,850	28,958	30,805	32,729	37,810	60.6	15.5
Probation departments	9,025	9,677	11,794	12,105	12,378	12,644	40.1	2.1
Probation officers	5,359	5,526	5,427	5,653	5,749	5,903	10.2	2.7
All other	3,666	4,151	6,367	6,452	6,629	6,741	83.9	1.7
Department of Corrections	10,136	10,965	12,827	14,292	15,664	20,333	100.6	29.8
Correctional officers	5,484	6,064	7,206	7,709	8,137	11,671	112.8	43.4
Parole officers	408	508	619	679	789	909	122.8	15.2
Guidance, counseling, and all other	4,244	4,393	5,002	5,904	6,738	7,753	82.7	15.1
Youth Authority	4,375	4,208	4,337	4,408	4,687	4,833	10.5	3.1
Correctional officers	715	682	754	747	809	777	8.7	-4.0
Parole officers	425	373	371	347	328	301	-29.2	-8.2
Guidance, counseling, and all other	3,235	3,153	3,212	3,314	3,550	3,755	16.1	5.8

[a] The California State Police, University of California, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, and Bay Area Rapid Transit are included in the "Other law enforcement agencies" category.

[b] In order to permit meaningful comparisons of workload, full-time court commissioners and referees employed by courts were included as auxiliary judicial positions. This treatment assumes that these court officers were available to handle matters which would have otherwise required the full-time effort of an equivalent number of judges.

Notes: One-day count of personnel taken June 30 with the exception of police departments, sheriffs' departments, California Highway Patrol, and University of California Police which were taken October 31.

Personnel in Department of Justice and other regulatory agencies are not included.

Decreases in sheriff personnel may be the result of a revision to the UCR definition for counting law enforcement personnel (see data limitations, page 126).

In 1985, a new survey form was developed by BCS to collect probation department data. Because of the new data collection method, additional classifications may be included in the "All other" category.

As a result of additional information, 1985 and 1986 law enforcement data, and 1987 prosecution data have been revised from previously published data.

Sources: State of California Governor's Budget. Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the California Courts, California Judicial Council. Salary Survey of California Probation Departments, Department of the Youth Authority. California Public Defender, District Attorney, and Law Enforcement Personnel and Probation Personnel Surveys, Bureau of Criminal Statistics.

TABLE 65
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 1983-1988
By Type of Agency

Type of agency	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1984 Number	1984 Percent	1985 Number	1985 Percent	1986 Number	1986 Percent	1987 Number	1987 Percent	1988 Number	1988 Percent
TOTAL	107,057	100.0	110,558	100.0	114,293	100.0	118,538	100.0	122,073	100.0	123,099	100.0
Law enforcement	72,618	67.8	74,536	67.4	73,582	64.4	75,437	63.6	77,015	63.1	72,586	59.0
Prosecution	7,460	7.0	7,686	7.0	8,072	7.1	8,470	7.1	8,334	6.8	8,251	6.7
Public defense	1,992	1.9	2,013	1.8	2,179	1.9	2,286	1.9	2,406	2.0	2,839	2.3
Courts	1,451	1.4	1,473	1.3	1,502	1.3	1,540	1.3	1,589	1.3	1,613	1.3
Corrections	23,536	22.0	24,850	22.5	28,958	25.3	30,805	26.0	32,729	26.8	37,810	30.7

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 64.

TABLE 66
POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1983-1988

Year	Total	Population at risk Total[a]	Population at risk Adult[b]	Population at risk Juvenile[c]
1988	28,314,500	23,728,796	20,761,991	2,966,805
1987	27,662,900	22,980,331	20,069,774	2,910,557
1986	26,980,800	22,616,101	19,720,387	2,895,714
1985	26,365,100	22,053,576	19,200,335	2,853,241
1984	25,622,000	21,757,477	18,886,160	2,871,317
1983	25,174,000	21,470,619	18,559,647	2,910,972

[a] Total population at risk, 10 years of age and older.
[b] Adult population, 18 years of age and older.
[c] Juvenile population, 10-17 years of age.

Notes: These population estimates are provided by the Population Research Unit of the California Department of Finance.
Each year, minor adjustments are made in the population estimates. The adjustments have a minimal effect on crime and arrest rates.
Crime rates are based on the total population; arrest rates are based on the population at risk.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Debra Callahand
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Nancy Edralin
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Mae Fong
Rebecca Granroth
Julianna Griffin
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Gail Nesbit
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Toni Rose
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Robin Tipton
Joann Tolley

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Claudia Ball
Marta Cozakas
Joyce Luckensmeyer
Sandy Owens
Monica Rainville
Robert Segalman

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CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA, 1980-1989

State of California

Department of Justice

JOHN K. VAN DE KAMP, Attorney General

Crime and Delinquency in California, 1980-1989

Prepared by

Division of Law Enforcement

Criminal Identification and Information Branch

Bureau of Criminal Statistics and Special Services

4949 Broadway
P.O. Box 903427
Sacramento, CA 94203-4270

90030 7/90 6M

Man, when perfected, is the best of animals; but if he be isolated from law and justice he is the worst of all . . .

Aristotle
(384-322 B.C.)

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National Council on Crime and Delinquency

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Center for the Study of Law and Society
University of California, Berkeley

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Stanford University

Franklin Zimring, Professor
Earl Warren Legal Institute (Boalt Hall)
University of California, Berkeley

The role of the Bureau of Criminal Statistics is:

- To collect, analyze, and report statistical data, which provide valid measures of crime and the criminal justice process;
- To examine these data on an ongoing basis to better describe crime and the criminal justice system;
- To promote the responsible presentation and use of crime statistics.

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Donnette Orsi	Composing Technician
Bonnie Collins	Data Technician
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Bill Whitney	Section Manager, Special Requests/Special Projects
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Del McGuire	Adult Probation and Juvenile Justice Data Bases
Myrna Naughton	Adult Criminal Justice Statistical System
Teresa Vaccaro	Statute Code Coordination

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S

The 1980s have been a period of change and challenging contradictions for the criminal justice system in California. The decade began with an encouraging downward trend in the number of crimes reported — as measured by the California Crime Index (CCI), comprising willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary and motor vehicle theft — and ended on the upswing. The '80s also witnessed a steady increase in the number of arrests and convictions, especially for drug law violations — along with corresponding and dramatic increases in California's jail and prison populations.

At the end of the decade, our jail and prison population are higher than ever before, yet the crime rate is on the rise again.

As measured by the CCI, the crime rate for 1989 was up by 3.4 percent over 1988, the second consecutive annual increase. For the 1980-1989 period as a whole, however, there was a decline of 12.6 percent.

The ten-year decrease was primarily due to steady drops in the rate of burglary, the largest single category of crimes in the CCI. By contrast, the increases in recent years have been primarily influenced by jumps in motor vehicle theft and aggravated assault. Because of a change in the law in 1986, the assault category now includes many crimes of domestic violence that were previously unreported.

Adult felony arrests have shown an increase of 52.4 percent change in rate over the ten-year period, a steady upward trend broken only in 1983 when there was a small decrease (2 percent). The greatest rate increase was in arrests for drug law violations, which more than doubled over the ten-year period. This, too, reflected a steady upward trend. Last year's increase of 3.2 percent for adult felony drug arrests was actually the lowest for the entire ten-year period.

Juvenile felony arrests showed a decline of 5.3 percent in rate during the ten-year period — a not unexpected result, given the decline in California's juvenile population. The last two years, however, have shown big jumps, 7.7 percent in 1988 and 11.4 in 1989. We speculate that these jumps in juvenile arrest rates may be tied to law enforcement efforts to deal with the spread of cheap street-level drugs like "crack."

[In a state of nature] No arts; no letters; no society; and which is worst of all, continual fear and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.

Thomas Hobbes
(1588-1679)

. . . for each felt that he in turn might be subject to a wrong; and to prevent similar evils, they set to work to make laws, and to institute punishments for those who contravened them. Such was the origin of justice.

Niccolò Machiavelli
(1469-1527)

What man loses by the social contract is his natural liberty and an unlimited right to everything he tries to get and succeeds in getting; what he gains is civil liberty and the proprietorship of all he possesses.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau
(1712-1778)

Utopian ideas become "dangerous when they succeed in bringing a large mass of intellectual and moral energies to bear upon an end that can never be achieved . . ."

Gaetano Mosca
(1858-1941)

Our government is based on the belief that a people can be both strong and free, that civilized men need no restraint but that imposed by themselves against abuse of freedom.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
(1882-1945)

The struggle against lawlessness is the struggle for civilization itself. It is the herculean effort to bring under control the persistently primitive nature of men, their greed and lust and animal violence, so that their energies shall not destroy them.

Walter Lippmann
(1889-1974)

HIGHLIGHTS

The California Crime Index rate has decreased 12.6 percent since 1980. From 1988 to 1989, however, the CCI increased 3.4 percent in rate.

The violent crime rate has increased 10.7 percent since 1980. This trend is primarily due to increases in the aggravated assault rate. This increase is attributed to a 1986 law change which required reporting domestic violence as criminal conduct.

The motor vehicle theft rate has increased for the fifth consecutive year (up 9.3 percent from 1988).

The felony arrest rate per 100,000 population increased for the sixth consecutive year to 2,489.7 in 1989.

HIGHLIGHTS

Narcotic violation arrest rates increased steadily during the decade, from 104.7 in 1980 to 504.5 in 1989.

Throughout the 1980-1989 period, more than half of adult felony arrests resulted in convictions.

Since 1980, the proportion of drug law violation convictions which received sentences to state institutions increased from 6.7 to 20.6 percent, while sentences to probation decreased from 35.9 to 8.3 percent.

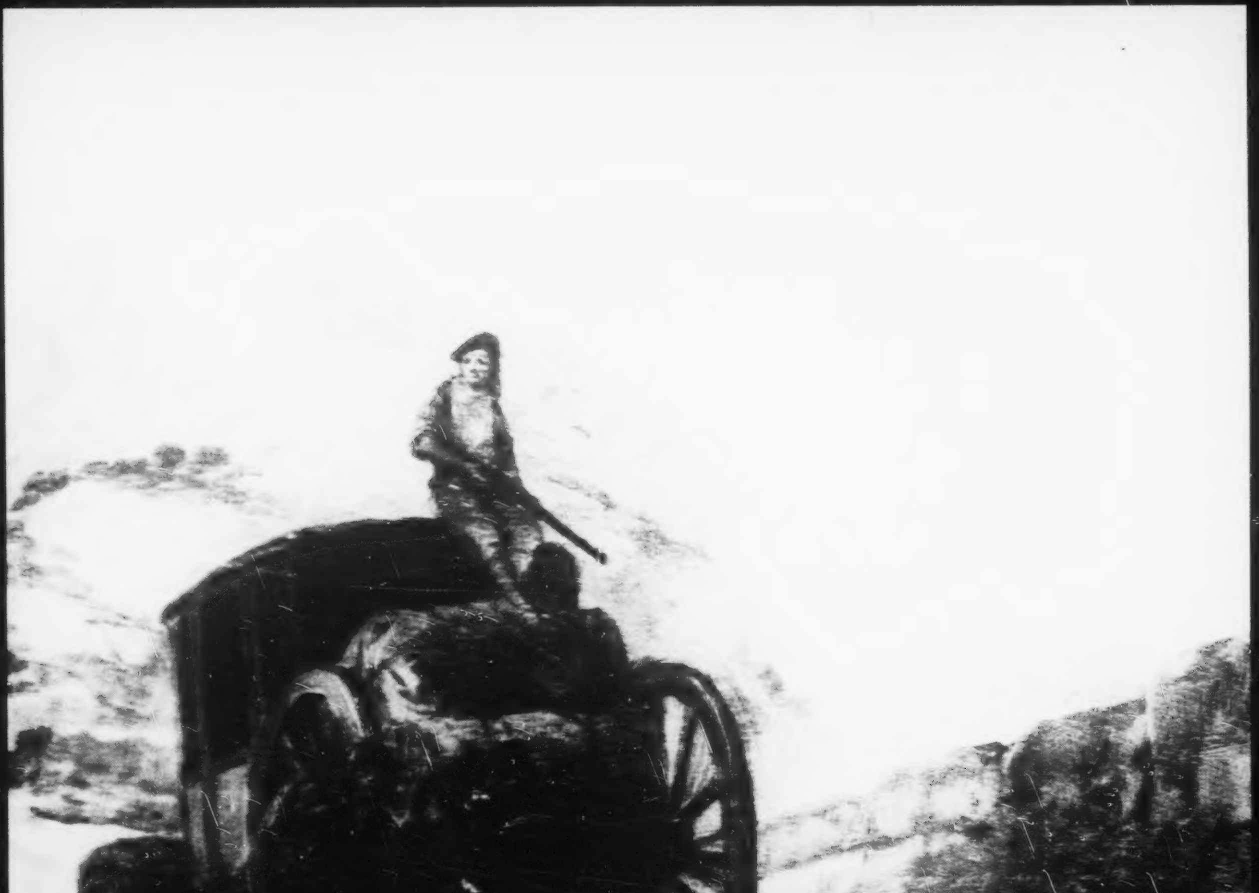
Since 1980, the rate of adults under state supervision has almost tripled (253.0 to 724.3).

The proportion of total juvenile arrests referred to probation departments for disposition has increased every year since 1980.

■■■

T

Joseph Conrad
(1857-1924)



CRIMES

WHAT IS A CRIME?

A crime is an act specifically prohibited by law, or failure to perform an act specifically required by law, for which punishment is prescribed.

- **Felonies** are serious crimes for which the offender can be sentenced to state prison.
- **Misdemeanors** are less serious crimes for which the offender can be sentenced to various combinations of probation, county jail, fine, etc.
- **Infractions** are the least serious crimes and are usually punishable by a fine.

HOW ARE CRIMES COUNTED?

All crimes are not counted on a nationwide, or in California on a statewide, scale. Instead, there are two methods used as indicators of the scope of crime and its fluctuations: victimization studies and the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

Victimization Studies have been conducted regularly by the Federal Government since 1972. The method is similar to public polling, in which a representative sample of households and commercial organizations is selected and their occupants interviewed to determine the crimes which have been committed against them and/or their premises. The amount of crime is determined by the responses of the representative sample, expressed in percentages of the entire population.

The **Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program** was inaugurated 60 years ago and is administered on the national level by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It provides criminal statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management. In California, this program is administered by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS).

As part of the UCR program, law enforcement agencies throughout the state report summary information to BCS on "selected" offenses. Offenses reported are classified by UCR definitions designed to eliminate differences among various states in penal code definitions of crimes. This information is not only incorporated in this Crime and Delinquency report; it is processed and forwarded to the FBI for use in its annual publication, *Crime in the United States.*

The offenses, selected because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported to the police, are: willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Except for larceny-theft, UCR does not count misdemeanors and infractions.

BCS differs slightly from the FBI in presentation of crime data. The **California Crime Index** (CCI) comprises willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. These crimes are all felony offenses. When a 1983 law raised the lower limit of felony theft from $200 to over $400, BCS dropped theft ($200 and over) from its measure of crime. Law enforcement agencies began submitting arson crime data in 1979; 1980 was the first year of complete reporting. Therefore, to maintain long-term felony trend data in the CCI, BCS excludes larceny-theft and arson.

CRIMES

In 1982, the Federal Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the FBI initiated a joint study of the National UCR Program, which has been operational since 1930. This study was completed in 1985 and published as the "Blueprint For The Future Of The Uniform Crime Reporting Program." The Blueprint recommended the summary UCR system be redesigned as an **Incident-Based Reporting** (IBR) system. The U.S. Department of Justice endorsed the Blueprint recommendations in late 1985.

Under an IBR system, law enforcement agencies would submit a separate record on each criminal incident including data on all offenses which occurred, along with information on the victim(s), suspect(s), and arrestee(s) involved. An IBR system would provide legislators, administrators, and planners with data that more accurately measure the total number of crimes occurring in society, the severity of those crimes, and profile the victims of those crimes.

With the Blueprint as a model, the FBI began the implementation phase of IBR in 1986. A contractor was hired to write the implementation guidelines and the state of South Carolina was selected as a test site for a demonstration project. Data collection for the project started early in 1987. Based on experience gained in the project, the FBI developed and released final guidelines for the national system in August 1988. In April 1987, limited federal grant funds were made available to state UCR programs, including California. California used the funds for a study to evaluate the feasibility of converting to an IBR system. This study began in September 1987 and was completed in November 1989. When state funding is available, California will begin developing an IBR system that will more accurately portray crime and delinquency in California.

WHAT IS A CRIME RATE?

Crime rates describe the number of events reported to the police per 100,000 population. In effect, the number of crimes is divided by the total population. For instance, in 1989 there were 96,424 robberies in California and the population was 29,063,200, equalling a robbery crime rate per 100,000 population of 331.8.

$$\frac{96{,}424}{29{,}063{,}200} = .0033177 \times 100{,}000 = 331.8$$

WHAT IS A CLEARANCE RATE?

Clearance rates are determined by dividing the number of clearances reported by the number of crimes reported. For instance, in 1989 there were 1,916 clearances for willful homicide crimes and 3,159 willful homicides reported, equalling a willful homicide clearance rate of 60.7.

$$\frac{1{,}916}{3{,}159} = .606521 \times 100 = 60.7$$

WHY IS SERIOUS CRIME UNDERREPORTED?

As mentioned, the UCR Program accounts for only Index crimes; however, some Index crimes go undetected and therefore unreported.

Another reason for underreporting of serious crime is the **hierarchy rule**. Most offenses occur singly as opposed to more than one crime being committed simultaneously. However, if several offenses are committed at the same time, only one is reported. For example, if a person were to enter a bar, rob eight patrons, and kill the bartender, only the homicide would be reported.

The **hierarchy rule** assigns a value to each crime and requires that only the single most serious offense be reported. Arson is the exception. Since arson frequently occurs in conjunction with other crimes, it was felt that valuable information would be lost using the hierarchy rule.

The system collects information in summary form which shows one count for each offense reported. No distinction can be made as to the range of seriousness that can be present in most offenses.

CAN JURISDICTIONAL COMPARISONS BE MADE?

These data are collected nationwide in a manner that standardizes the definitions of offenses. However, a number of factors can influence crime counts in particular jurisdictions. These factors should be considered when using crime statistics, especially for comparison purposes.

- Variations in composition of the population, particularly age structure.
- Population density and size of locality and its surrounding area.
- Stability of population with respect to residents' mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors.
- Modes of transportation and highway system.
- Economic conditions, including median income and job availability.
- Cultural conditions, such as education, recreation, and religious characteristics.
- Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness.
- Climate.
- Effective strength of law enforcement agencies.
- Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement.
- Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probational).
- Attitudes of citizenry toward crime.
- Crime-reporting practices of citizenry.

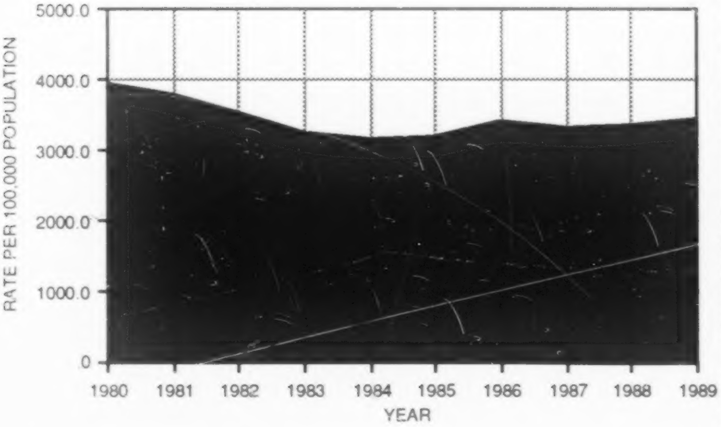
WHAT IS THE VALUE OF THE UCR PROGRAM?

Since its inception in 1930, UCR has become a nationwide program. All California law enforcement agencies participate. Quality control surveys conducted by BCS staff since the mid-1970s have shown a high level of compliance with UCR reporting standards. The number of participants and the amount and quality of data collected under the stringent rules of the system make UCR a valuable program.

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

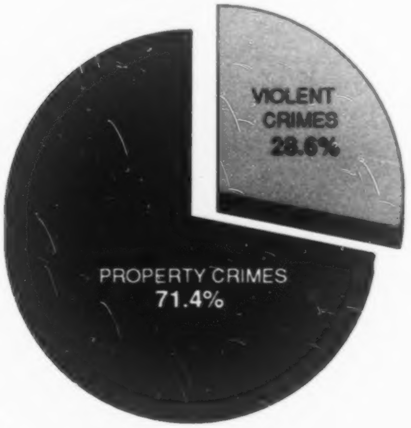
It means crime is not an easy thing to measure. In California, however, due to the high quality of its police agencies and their close cooperation with the State Department of Justice, UCR is, and has been for many years, an extremely good *indicator* of the extent and fluctuation in crimes reported to the police.

CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX, 1980-1989
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 1.

CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX, 1989
By Category



Source: Table 2.

California Crime Index, 1980-1989

The California Crime Index (CCI) offenses are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft.

From 1980 to 1989:

- Reported California Crime Index offenses decreased 12.6 percent in rate per 100,000 population.

From 1988 to 1989:

- The California Crime Index increased 3.4 percent in rate.

In 1989,

Of 992,555 California Crime Index offenses reported:

- Violent crimes accounted for 28.6 percent (284,015).
- Property crimes accounted for 71.4 percent (708,540).

The CCI has decreased 12.6 percent in rate since 1980. From 1988 to 1989, however, the CCI increased 3.4 percent in rate.

Violent Crimes, 1980-1989

Violent crimes are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

From 1980 to 1989:

- Reported violent crimes increased 10.7 percent in rate.

From 1988 to 1989:

- The violent crime rate increased 5.6 percent.

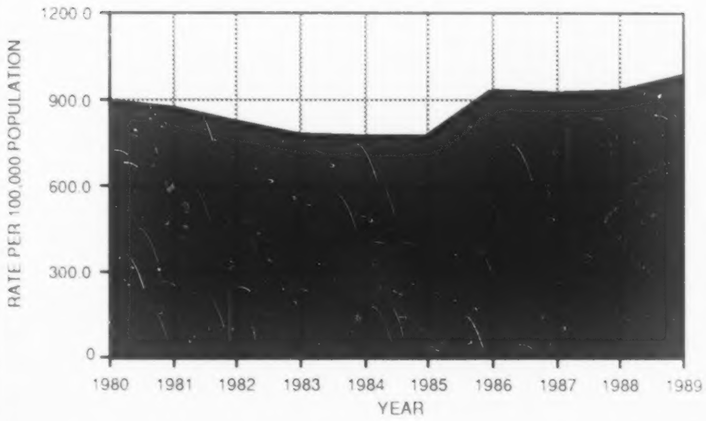
In 1989,

Of 284,015 violent crimes reported:

- Willful homicide accounted for 1.1 percent (3,159).
- Forcible rape accounted for 4.2 percent (11,956).
- Robbery accounted for 34.0 percent (96,424).
- Aggravated assault accounted for 60.7 percent (172,476).

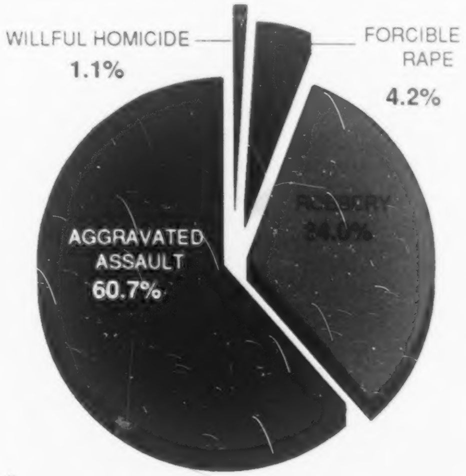
The violent crime rate has increased 10.7 percent since 1980. This trend is primarily due to increases in the aggravated assault rate. This increase is attributed to a 1986 law change which required reporting domestic violence as criminal conduct.

VIOLENT CRIMES, 1980-1989
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 1.

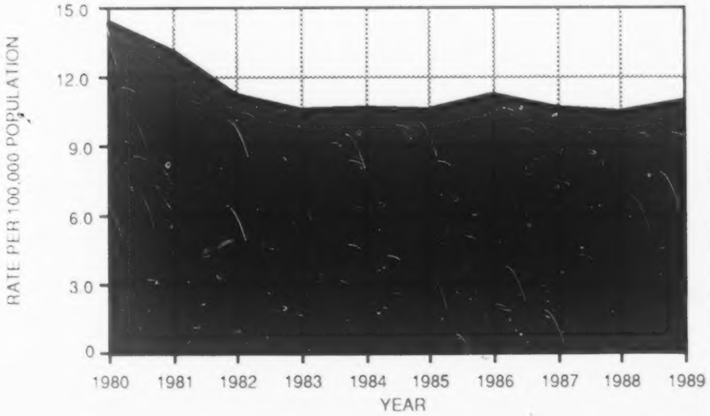
VIOLENT CRIMES, 1989
By Offense



Source: Table 2.

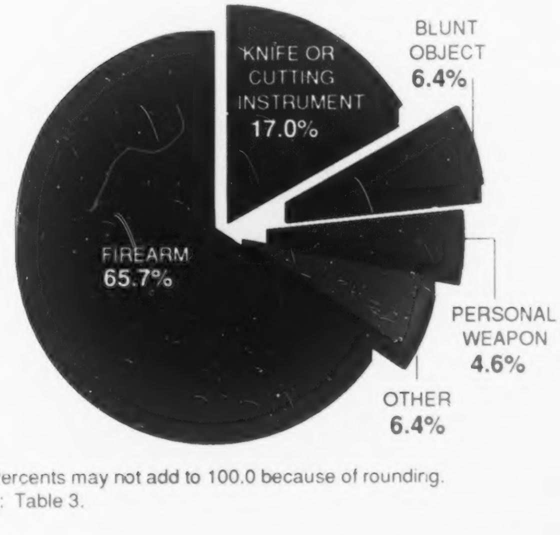
Willful Homicide, 1980-1989

WILLFUL HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1980-1989
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 1.

WILLFUL HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1989
Known Type of Weapon



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 3.

Willful Homicide - *The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.*

From 1980 to 1989:

- The rate of reported willful homicides decreased 23.8 percent.

From 1988 to 1989:

- Willful homicides increased 4.8 percent in rate.

In 1989,

Of 3,159 willful homicides reported, the type of weapon was known in 3,133 cases (99.2 percent). Of these:

- Firearms accounted for 65.7 percent (2,058).
- Knives or cutting instruments accounted for 17.0 percent (533).
- Other weapons, such as blunt objects, personal weapons (hands, fists, feet), and "other" accounted for 17.3 percent (542).

Since 1980, the homicide rate has declined 23.8 percent. In 1989, the homicide rate rose for the first time in three years (up 4.8 percent from 1988).

Homicides Involving Peace Officers, 1980-1989

Because of the relatively small numbers of both peace officers killed in the line of duty and justifiable homicides by peace officers each year, annual percent changes are unreliable for detecting meaningful trends. Consequently, analysis of these data covers two five-year periods.

Peace officers killed in the line of duty

From 1980-1984 to 1985-1989:

- There was a 22.2 percent decrease in the number of peace officers killed (36 and 28, respectively).

From 1988 to 1989:

- The number of peace officers killed decreased from 9 to 5.

Justifiable homicides by peace officers

From 1980-1984 to 1985-1989:

- There was a 32.2 percent increase in the number of justifiable homicides by peace officers (373 and 493, respectively).

From 1988 to 1989:

- The number of justifiable homicides by peace officers increased from 101 to 124.

HOMICIDES INVOLVING PEACE OFFICERS, 1980-1989

Year	Peace officers killed	Justifiable homicides by peace officers
TOTAL.............	64	866
Total	28	493
1989..............	5	124
1988..............	9	101
1987..............	4	92
1986..............	6	85
1985..............	4	91
Total	36	373
1984..............	6	64
1983..............	9	78
1982..............	6	71
1981..............	8	68
1980..............	7	92

Forcible Rape, 1980-1989

Forcible Rape - *The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included.*

Forcible rape crimes are included in both the violent crime category and the California Crime Index. The crime rates for these two measures of crime are calculated using the total (general) population. Since the UCR definition of forcible rape states that only females can be victims, the forcible rape crime rate using the female (at-risk) population has been added. Although both rates are shown on the trend chart, only the at-risk rate is discussed in the narrative.

From 1980 to 1989:

- The at-risk rate of reported forcible rapes decreased 26.5 percent.

From 1988 to 1989:

- Forcible rapes increased 1.6 percent in at-risk rate.

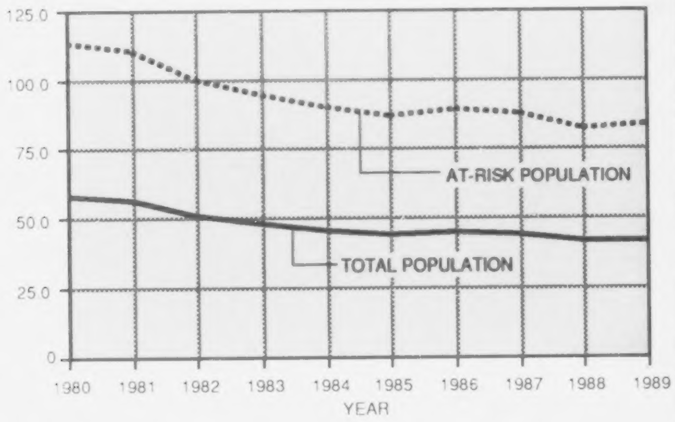
In 1989,

Of 11,956 forcible rapes reported:

- Rapes by force accounted for 75.3 percent (9,001).
- Attempts to commit forcible rape accounted for 24.7 percent (2,955).

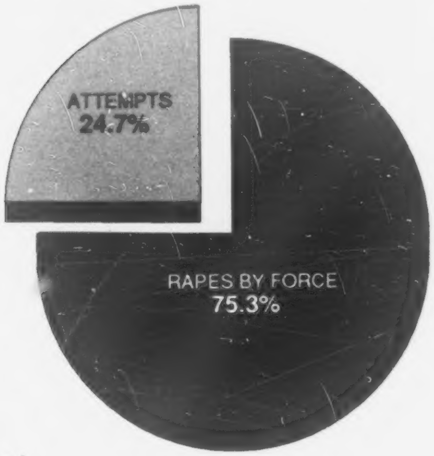
Although the 1989 forcible rape rate increased slightly (1.6 percent), there has been a 26.5 percent decrease in rate over the 1980-1989 period.

FORCIBLE RAPE CRIMES, 1980-1989
Rate per 100,000 Total and At-Risk Populations



Sources: Tables 1 and 4.

FORCIBLE RAPE CRIMES, 1989



Source: Table 4.

Robbery, 1980-1989

Robbery - *The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.*

From 1980 to 1989:

- The rate of reported robberies decreased 12.6 percent.

From 1988 to 1989:

- Robberies increased 9.0 percent in rate.

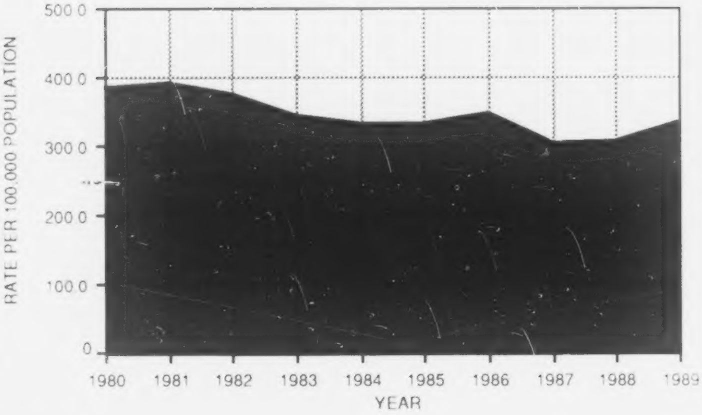
In 1989,

Of 96,424 robberies reported:

- Highway robberies (streets, parks, parking lots, etc.) accounted for 54.1 percent (52,182).
- Commercial robberies accounted for 21.2 percent (20,460).
- Residential robberies accounted for 7.8 percent (7,492).
- Bank robberies accounted for 2.5 percent (2,401).
- Miscellaneous robberies (churches, schools, trains, etc.) accounted for 14.4 percent (13,889).

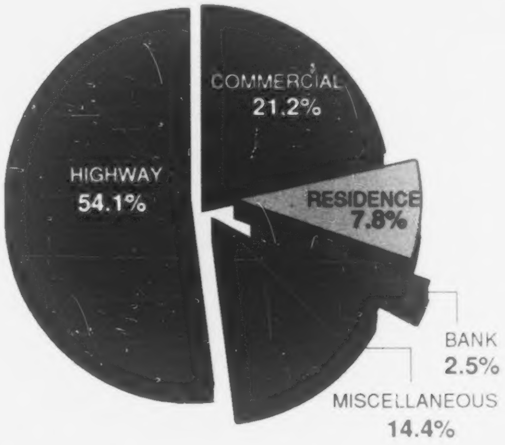
Robbery increased 9.0 percent in rate in 1989. The ten-year period, however, shows a 12.6 percent decrease in rate.

ROBBERY CRIMES, 1980-1989
Rate per 100,000 Population



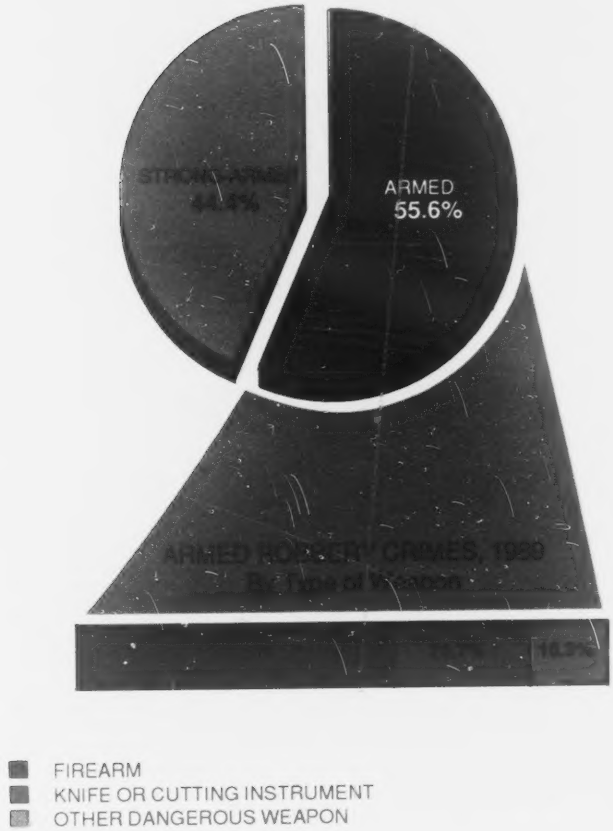
Source: Table 1.

ROBBERY CRIMES, 1989
By Location



Source: Table 5.

ROBBERY CRIMES, 1989
By Type of Robbery



Source: Table 5.

Robbery (continued)

In 1989,

Of all robberies reported:

- Armed robberies accounted for 55.6 percent (53,623).
- Strong-armed robberies accounted for 44.4 percent (42,801).

Of the 53,623 armed robberies reported:

- Firearms were involved in 59.0 percent (31,650).
- Knives or cutting instruments were involved in 24.7 percent (13,255).
- Other dangerous weapons were involved in 16.3 percent (8,718).

The decade has seen a steady and continuous decline in the proportion of armed robberies (64.0 percent in 1980 to 55.6 percent in 1989).

Aggravated Assault, 1980-1989

Aggravated Assault - *An unlawful attack or attempted attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.*

From 1980 to 1989:

- The rate of reported aggravated assaults increased 37.5 percent.

From 1988 to 1989:

- Aggravated assaults increased 4.3 percent in rate.

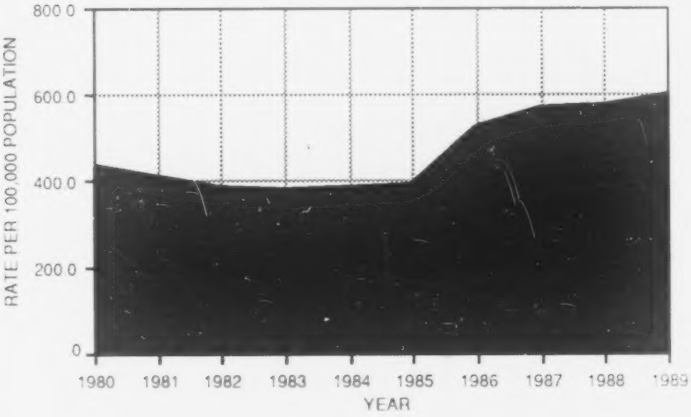
In 1989,

Of 172,476 aggravated assaults reported:

- Firearms were involved in 19.3 percent (33,239).
- Knives or cutting instruments were involved in 14.2 percent (24,514).
- Other dangerous weapons were involved in 29.5 percent (50,837).
- Personal weapons were involved in 37.0 percent (63,886).

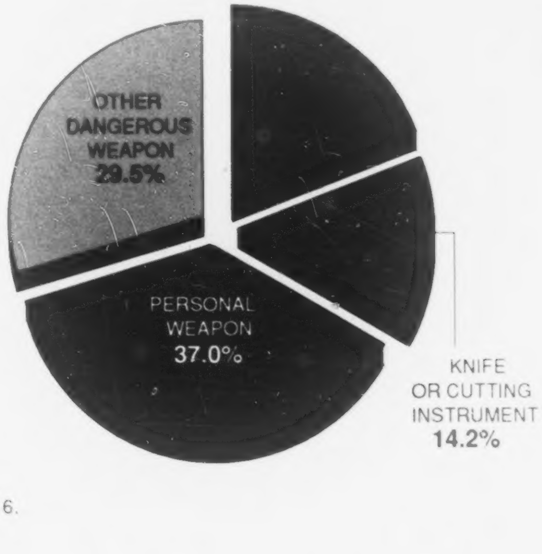
The aggravated assault rate has increased 37.5 percent since 1980. This increase is attributed to a 1986 law change which required reporting domestic violence as criminal conduct.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT CRIMES, 1980-1989
Rate per 100,000 Population



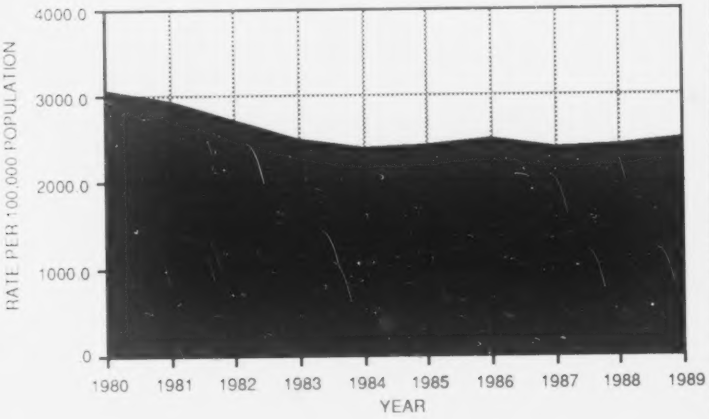
Source: Table 1.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT CRIMES, 1989
By Type of Weapon



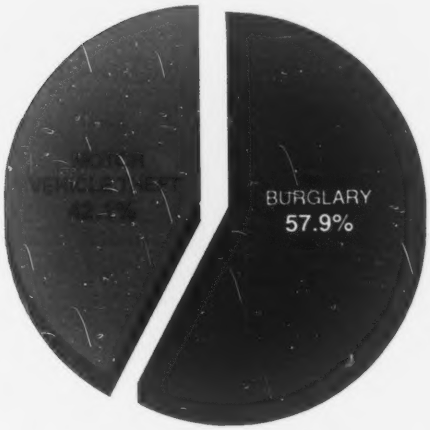
Source: Table 6.

PROPERTY CRIMES, 1980-1989
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 1.

PROPERTY CRIMES, 1989
By Offense



Source: Table 2.

Property Crimes, 1980-1989

Property crimes are burglary and motor vehicle theft.

From 1980 to 1989:

- Reported property crimes decreased 19.3 percent in rate.

From 1988 to 1989:

- The property crime rate increased 2.5 percent.

In 1989,

Of 708,540 property crimes reported:

- Burglary accounted for 57.9 percent (410,148).
- Motor vehicle theft accounted for 42.1 percent (298,392).

The property crime rate increased slightly in 1989 (up 2.5 percent from 1988). Since 1980, however, the property crime rate has decreased 19.3 percent.

Burglary, 1980-1989

Burglary - *The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.*

From 1980 to 1989:

- The rate of reported burglaries decreased 38.3 percent.

From 1988 to 1989:

- Burglaries decreased 2.0 percent in rate.

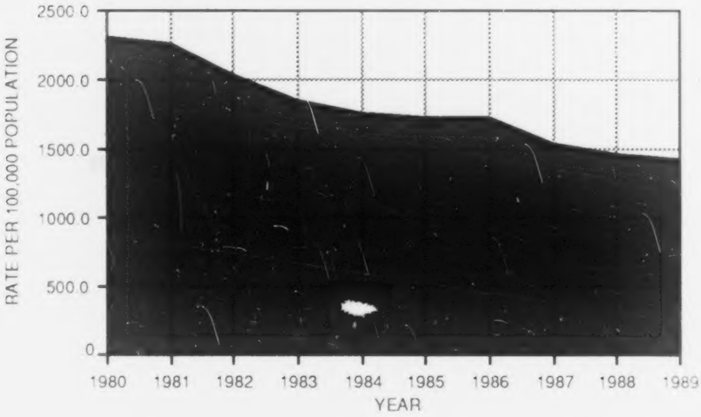
In 1989,

Of 410,148 burglaries reported:

- Entry or attempted entry of a structure by force accounted for 67.3 percent (275,897).
- Entry of a structure without force (unlawful entry) accounted for 32.7 percent (134,251).

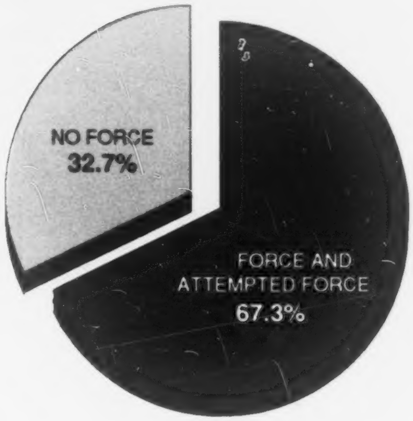
The burglary rate declined again in 1989 (2.0 percent). Burglary has shown decreases every year since 1980, for an overall decrease of 38.3 percent in rate.

BURGLARY CRIMES, 1980-1989
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 1.

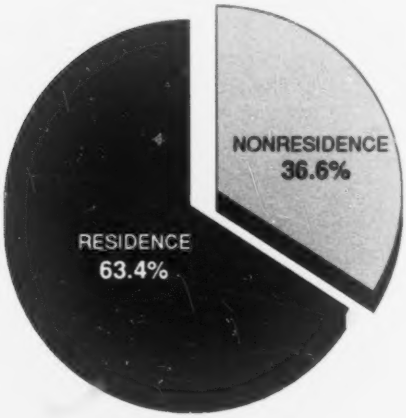
BURGLARY CRIMES, 1989
By Type of Entry



Source: Table 7.

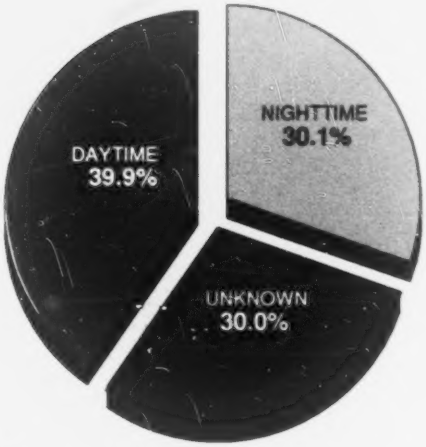
Burglary (continued)

BURGLARY CRIMES, 1989
By Location



Source: Table 7.

BURGLARY CRIMES, 1989
By Time of Day



Source: Table 7.

And,

- Residential burglaries accounted for 63.4 percent (259,861).
- Nonresidential burglaries accounted for 36.6 percent (150,287). Included in this category are commercial establishments, public buildings, etc.

And,

- Daytime burglaries accounted for 39.9 percent (163,693).
- Nighttime burglaries accounted for 30.1 percent (123,410).
- Burglaries occurring during an unknown hour accounted for 30.0 percent (123,045).

The ratio of residential to nonresidential burglary has remained relatively unchanged throughout the decade.

Motor Vehicle Theft, 1980-1989

Motor Vehicle Theft - *The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.*

From 1980 to 1989:

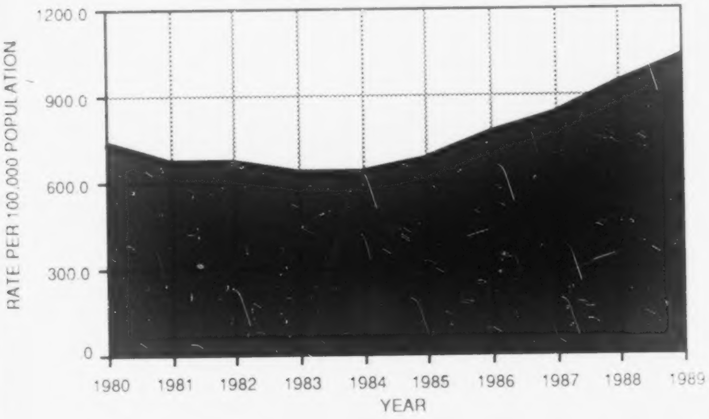
- The rate of reported motor vehicle thefts increased 39.8 percent.

From 1988 to 1989:

- Motor vehicle thefts increased 9.3 percent in rate.

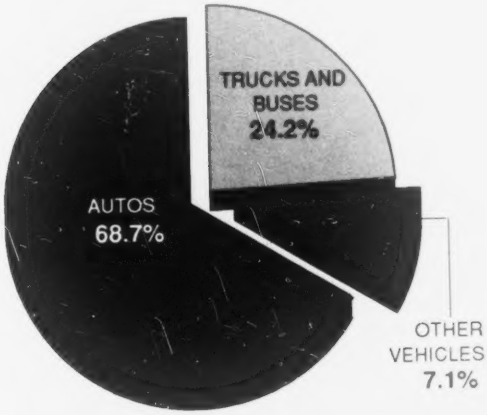
The motor vehicle theft rate has increased for the fifth consecutive year (up 9.3 percent from 1988).

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CRIMES, 1980-1989
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 1.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CRIMES, 1989
By Type of Vehicle



Source: Table 8.

Motor Vehicle Theft (continued)

In 1989,

Of 298,392 motor vehicle thefts reported:

- Autos accounted for 68.7 percent (204,900).
- Trucks and buses accounted for 24.2 percent (72,185). Included in this category are vans and motor homes.
- Other vehicles accounted for 7.1 percent (21,307). Included in this category are motorcycles, snowmobiles, motor scooters, and trail bikes.

Trucks and buses as a proportion of total motor vehicle theft crimes has increased from 15.9 percent in 1980 to 24.2 percent in 1989.

Larceny-theft, 1980-1989

Larceny-theft - *The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another (except embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and worthless checks).*

A 1983 law raised the lower limit of felony theft from $200 to over $400. In order to maintain trend data, theft was removed from the BCS measure of crime (formerly Seven Major Offenses and now California Crime Index). A high-volume crime, larceny-theft comprises almost 50 percent of the FBI Crime Index.

From 1980 to 1989:

- The rate of total reported larceny-theft crimes decreased 12.6 percent.

From 1988 to 1989:

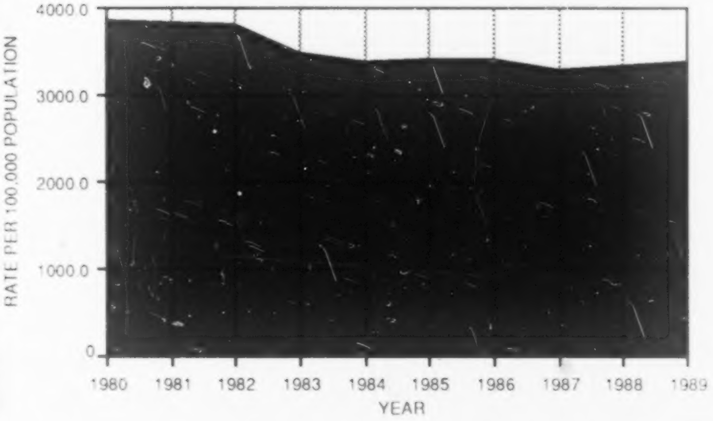
- Total larceny-theft crimes increased 1.5 percent in rate.

In 1989,

Of 972,093 larceny-theft crimes reported:

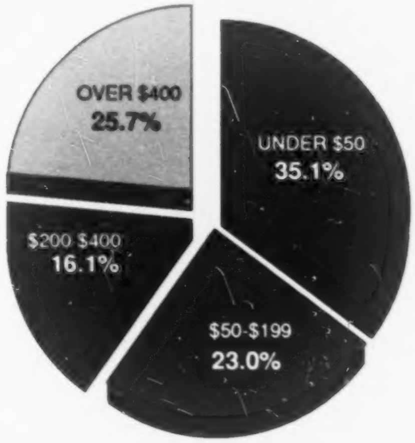
- Theft over $400 in value accounted for 25.7 percent (250,225).
- Theft $200 to $400 in value accounted for 16.1 percent (156,462).
- Theft $50 to $199 in value accounted for 23.0 percent (224,012).
- Theft under $50 in value accounted for 35.1 percent (341,394).

LARCENY-THEFT CRIMES, 1980-1989
Rate per 100,000 Population



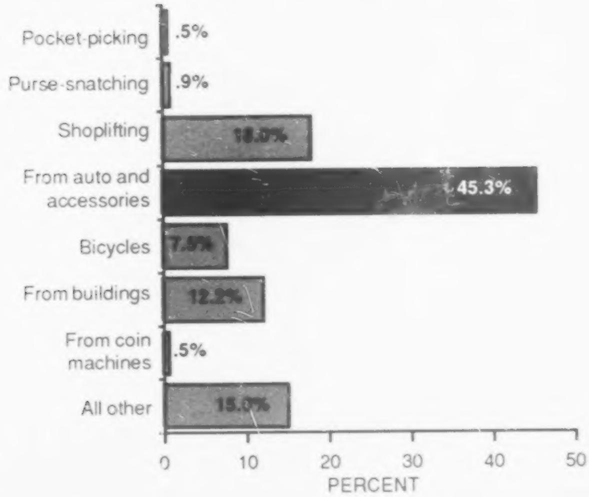
Source: Table 1.

LARCENY-THEFT CRIMES, 1989
By Value of Loss



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 10.

LARCENY-THEFT CRIMES, 1989
By Type of Larceny-theft



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 10.

Larceny-theft (continued)

In 1989,

Of 972,093 larceny-theft crimes reported:

- Pocket-picking accounted for .5 percent (5,088).
- Purse-snatching accounted for .9 percent (8,630).
- Shoplifting accounted for 18.0 percent (175,350).
- Theft from automobiles and of automobile accessories accounted for 45.3 percent (440,709).
- Bicycles accounted for 7.5 percent (73,226).
- Theft from buildings accounted for 12.2 percent (118,527).
- Theft from coin machines accounted for .5 percent (5,028).
- "All other" types of theft accounted for 15.0 percent (145,535).

In 1989, almost half (45.3 percent) of larceny-theft crimes involved theft from automobiles and theft of automobile accessories.

Stolen and Recovered Property, 1988-1989

As part of the UCR Program, law enforcement agencies submit monthly reports to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics of the estimated dollar value of property stolen and property recovered. In these reports, type of property is categorized in a uniform manner. However, agencies do not report these data consistently and frequently vary in their methods of estimating the dollar value of stolen property. Furthermore, property stolen and property recovered in any given time period are not identical. For these reasons, dollar values of such property must be viewed as rough estimates.

As shown in Table 11 (page 206),

From 1988 to 1989:

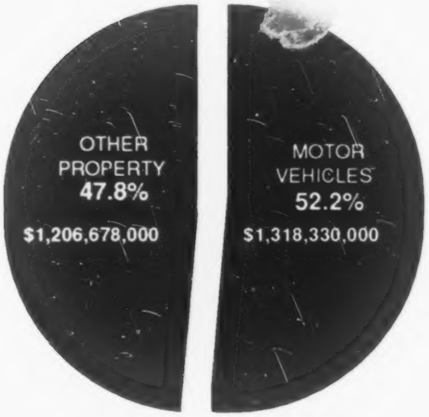
- There was a 10.8 percent increase in the dollar value of all property reported stolen.
- There was a 12.7 percent increase in the dollar value of motor vehicles reported stolen.
- There was an 8.8 percent increase in the dollar value of other property reported stolen.

In 1989,

Of the total dollar value ($2,525,008,000) of all property reported stolen:

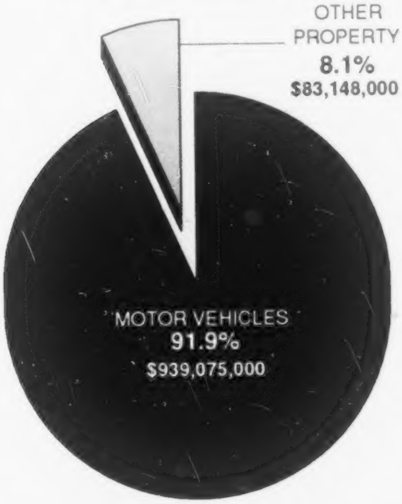
- Motor vehicles accounted for 52.2 percent.
- Other property accounted for 47.8 percent.

STOLEN PROPERTY, 1989
By Type and Dollar Value



Source: Table 11.

RECOVERED PROPERTY, 1989
By Type and Dollar Value



Note: Dollar values may not add to the total because of rounding.
Source: Table 11.

Stolen and Recovered Property (continued)

As shown in Table 11 (page 206),

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was an 11.7 percent increase in the dollar value of all property reported recovered.
- There was a 9.9 percent increase in the dollar value of motor vehicles reported recovered.
- There was a 36.7 percent increase in the dollar value of other property reported recovered.

In 1989,

Of the total dollar value ($1,022,224,000) of property reported recovered:

- Motor vehicles accounted for 91.9 percent.
- Other property accounted for 8.1 percent.

When the dollar value of property recovered in 1989 was compared to that of property stolen in 1989, it was found that:

- The recovery ratio of all property stolen was 40.5 percent.
- The recovery ratio of stolen motor vehicles was 71.2 percent.
- The recovery ratio of other property stolen was 6.9 percent.

Arson, 1980-1989

Arson - *Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.*

From 1980 to 1989:

- The rate of reported arson crimes decreased 45.1 percent.

From 1988 to 1989:

- Arson crimes decreased 1.4 percent in rate.

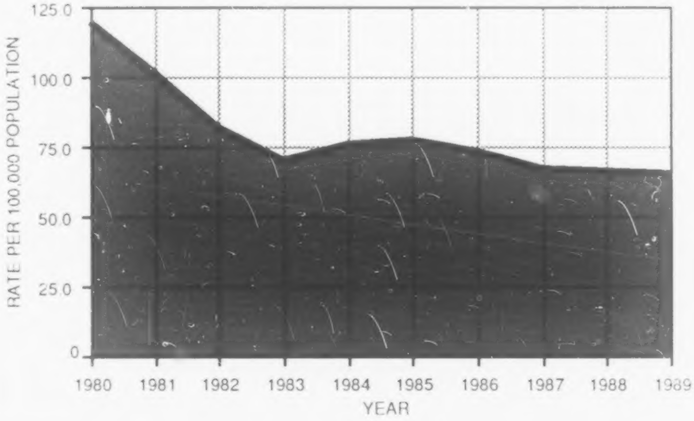
In 1989,

Of 19,102 arsons reported:

- Structural property accounted for 34.6 percent (6,618).
- Mobile property accounted for 28.6 percent (5,458).
- Other property accounted for 36.8 percent (7,026). Included in this category are crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.

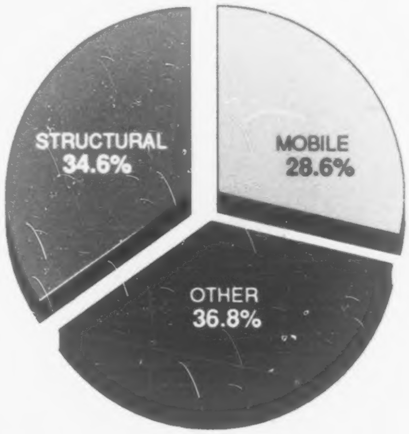
The decade of the '80s experienced a 45.1 percent decline in the rate of arson.

ARSON CRIMES, 1980-1989
Rate per 100,000 Population



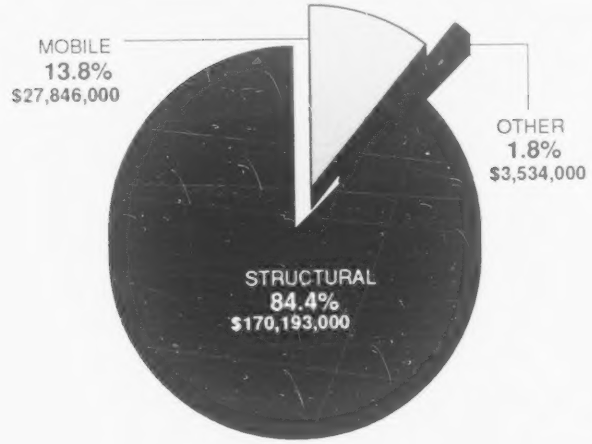
Source: Table 13.

ARSON CRIMES, 1989
By Type of Property



Source: Table 13.

ARSON CRIMES, 1989
Value of Property Damage



Source: Table 13.

Arson (continued)

In 1989,

Of the total dollar value ($201,573,000) of all property damaged:

- Structural property accounted for 84.4 percent.
- Mobile property accounted for 13.8 percent.
- Other property accounted for 1.8 percent.

Clearances, 1980-1989

Crimes are cleared by arrests or exceptional means. An offense is cleared or "solved" for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense, and turned over to the court for prosecution or cited to juvenile authorities. In certain situations a clearance may be counted by "exceptional" means when the police definitely know the identity of the offender, have enough information to support an arrest, and know the location of the offender but for some reason cannot take the offender into custody. The clearance rate is the ratio of clearances to crimes reported. The statewide clearance rate has remained consistent from year to year; however, individual agency data may vary because of local policies.

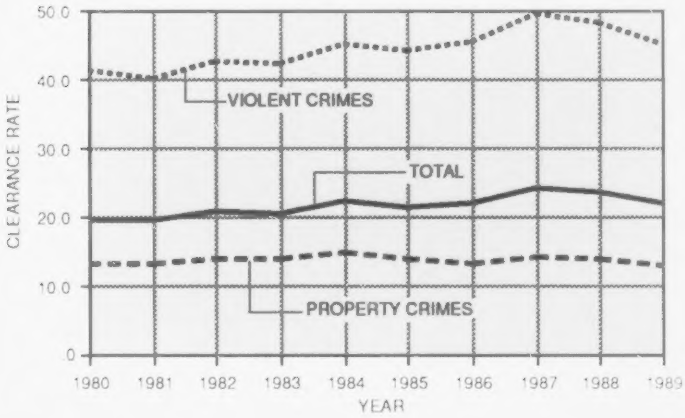
From 1980 to 1989:

- The clearance rate for the California Crime Index offenses increased 14.0 percent.
- The violent crime clearance rate increased 9.2 percent.
- The property crime clearance rate decreased 1.5 percent.

From 1988 to 1989:

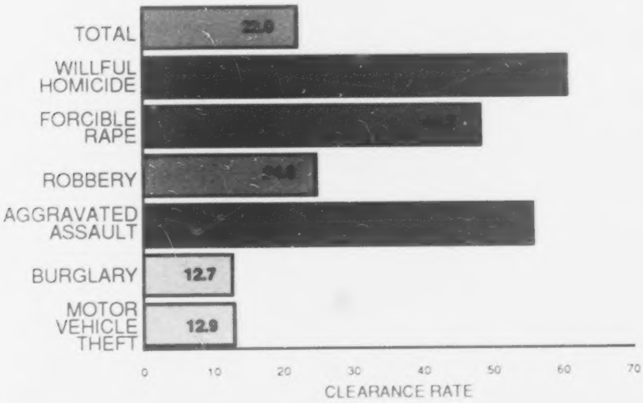
- The clearance rate for the California Crime Index offenses decreased 6.0 percent.
- The violent crime clearance rate decreased 6.5 percent.
- The property crime clearance rate decreased 7.2 percent.

CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX OFFENSES
CLEARED, 1980-1989
Clearance Rate of Crimes Reported



Source: Table 14.

CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX OFFENSES, 1989
Clearance Rate of Crimes Reported



Source: Table 14.

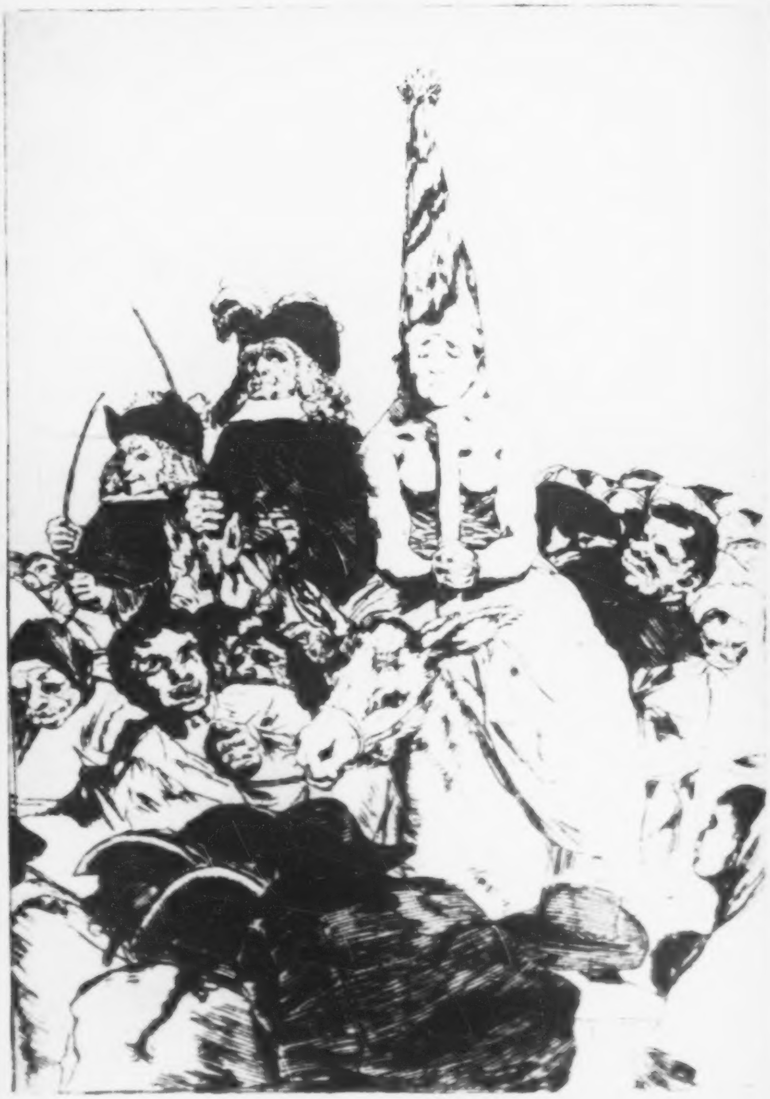
Clearances, 1980-1989 (continued)

In 1989,

- The clearance rate for the California Crime Index was 22.0. Clearance rates for individual offenses were:

Willful homicide	60.7
Forcible rape	48.2
Robbery	24.8
Aggravated assault	55.6
Burglary	12.7
Motor vehicle theft	12.9

John Stuart Mill
(1806-1873)



¿ No hubo remedio

ARRESTS

WHAT IS AN ARREST?

Arrests occur when persons are taken into custody because they are believed to have violated the law. Not all arrests result in persons being placed in jail. If not released by the arresting agency, many arrestees either post bail or are released on their own recognizance to appear in court at a later date. Others are issued citations, much like traffic tickets, which direct them to appear in court at a later date.

Arrests are divided into two major groups: adult arrests (18 years of age and older) and juvenile arrests. Adults and juveniles may be arrested for either felony-level or misdemeanor-level offenses. A **felony**-level offense can result in a sentence to state prison if the offender is convicted as an adult. A **misdemeanor**-level offense can result in a sentence of up to one year in a county jail, and/or fine, accompanied by probation.

Juveniles may also be arrested for truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations. These are commonly referred to as **status** offenses because agency intervention is based solely on the juvenile's status as a minor. Status offenses are acts that would not be "crimes" if committed by adults.

HOW ARE ARRESTS REPORTED?

Unlike crimes, which are classified by nationwide Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) standards, arrests are reported by California statute definition of the offense (i.e., Penal Code, Vehicle Code, etc.). This may cause some differences in the definition of certain crimes and the arrests for that crime. For instance, theft from a locked automobile is a burglary by California Penal Code definition. The crime would be classified and reported as a theft under UCR definition.

All California law enforcement agencies report arrest and citation information to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) on the "Monthly Arrest and Citation Register," which lists each arrestee; includes information on age, sex, and race/ethnic group; and specifies the "most serious" arrest offense and law enforcement disposition. Both arrest and citation information are included in BCS arrest statistics.

ARRESTS

HOW ARE ARREST RATES COMPUTED?

Arrest rates are based on the number of arrests per 100,000 population at risk for each year (see Table 70). For instance, in 1989 there were 2,870 adult arrests for homicide and the adult population was 20,773,862 equalling a homicide arrest rate per 100,000 population at risk of 13.8.

$$\frac{2{,}870}{20{,}773{,}862} = .0001382 \times 100{,}000 = 13.8$$

WHAT LAW CHANGES HAVE AFFECTED ARREST DATA?

On January 1, 1986, police procedures regarding the handling of domestic violence incidents changed with the implementation of Penal Code Section 13701. The law provides that law enforcement agencies handle reports of domestic violence as criminal conduct. A sizeable increase in arrests for assault is attributed primarily to this change.

On January 1, 1983, a law change raised the lower limit of **felony theft** from $200 to over $400. This law was last changed in 1923, when the lower limit was raised from $50 to $200.

On January 1, 1982, the law was changed to include **driving under the influence of a drug** with **driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor** or a **combination of liquor and drugs** (23152 and 23153 V.C.). Prior to 1982, driving under the influence of drugs was included in "other drug law violations." This change has little impact on counts within offense groupings.

Total Arrests, 1980-1989

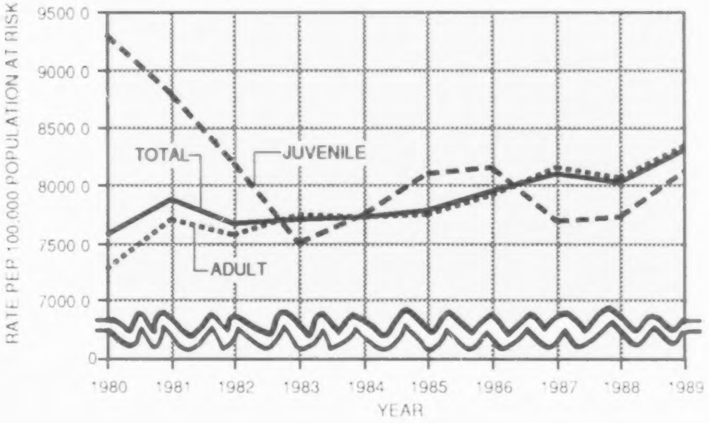
From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 9.8 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 14.7 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 12.7 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 3.6 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 3.3 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 5.1 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

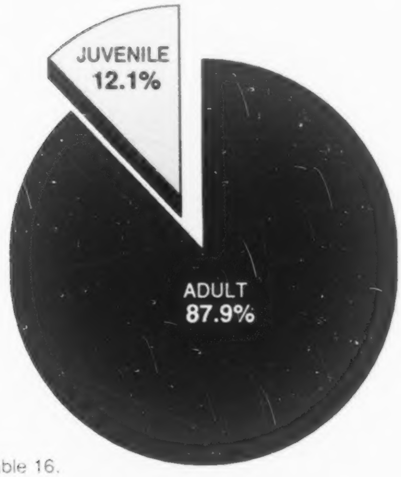
TOTAL ARRESTS, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 15.

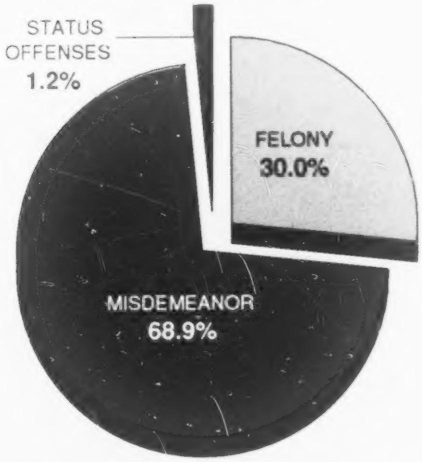
The period shown reflects a sharp decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests from 1980 to 1983, however, the rate of total arrests reached a high of 8,305.5 in 1989.

TOTAL ARRESTS, 1989
By Type of Arrest



Source: Table 16.

TOTAL ARRESTS, 1989
By Level of Arrest



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 16.

Total Arrests (continued)

In 1989,

Of 1,969,168 arrests reported:

- Adult arrests accounted for 87.9 percent (1,730,927).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 12.1 percent (238,241).

And,

- Felony arrests accounted for 30.0 percent (590,285).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 68.9 percent (1,355,980).
- Status offense arrests accounted for 1.2 percent (22,903).

Juvenile arrests as a proportion of total arrests have decreased from 18.3 percent in 1980 to 12.1 percent in 1989.

Total Arrests (continued)

Felony, Misdemeanor, and Status Offense Arrests

From 1980 to 1989:

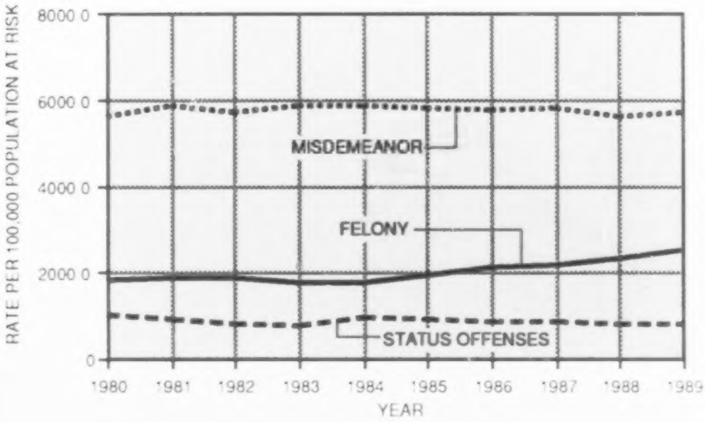
- There was a 36.4 percent increase in the rate of felony arrests.
- There was a 2.3 percent increase in the rate of misdemeanor arrests.
- There was a 22.0 percent decrease in the rate of status offense arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 7.3 percent rate increase in felony arrests.
- There was a 2.1 percent rate increase in misdemeanor arrests.
- There was a 3.1 percent rate decrease in arrests for status offenses.

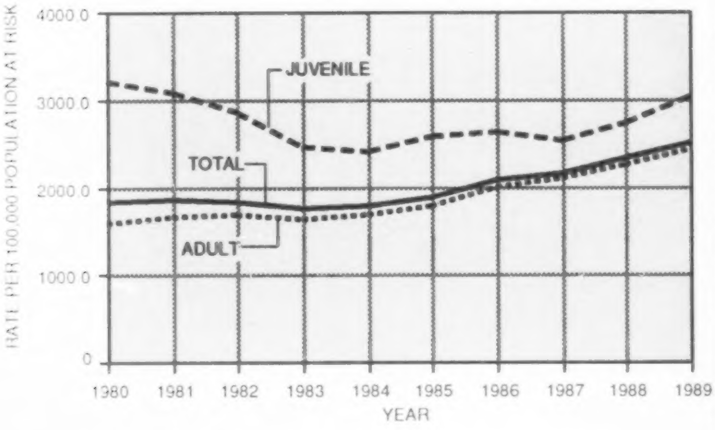
The felony arrest rate increased for the sixth consecutive year to 2,489.7 in 1989.

TOTAL ARRESTS, 1980-1989
By Level of Arrest
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



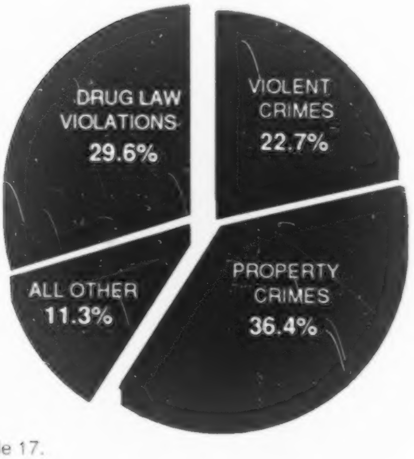
Source: Table 15.

FELONY ARRESTS, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 15.

FELONY ARRESTS, 1989
By Category



Source: Table 17.

Felony Arrests, 1980-1989

Total, Adult, and Juvenile

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 36.4 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 52.4 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 5.3 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 7.3 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 6.7 percent rate increase in adult arrests and an 11.4 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1989,

Of 590,285 felony arrests reported:

- Violent crimes accounted for 22.7 percent (133,830).
- Property crimes accounted for 36.4 percent (214,948).
- Drug law violations accounted for 29.6 percent (174,779).
- "All other" offenses accounted for 11.3 percent (66,728). "All other" offenses include weapon offenses, driving under the influence, sex law violations, etc.

In 1989, drug law violations accounted for 29.6 percent of total felony arrests compared to 17.5 percent in 1980.

Felony Arrests (continued)

Total, Adult, and Juvenile

In 1989,

Of the 590,285 arrests reported:

- Adult arrests accounted for 84.9 percent (501,259).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 15.1 percent (89,026).

Of the 133,830 arrests for violent crimes:

- Adult arrests accounted for 86.9 percent (116,361).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 13.1 percent (17,469).

Of the 214,948 arrests for property crimes:

- Adult arrests accounted for 75.3 percent (161,832).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 24.7 percent (53,116).

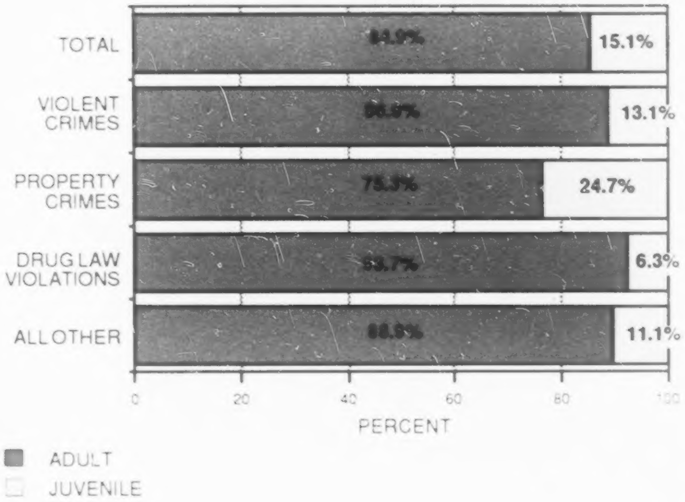
Of the 174,779 arrests for drug law violations:

- Adult arrests accounted for 93.7 percent (163,742).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 6.3 percent (11,037).

Of the 66,728 arrests for "all other" offenses:

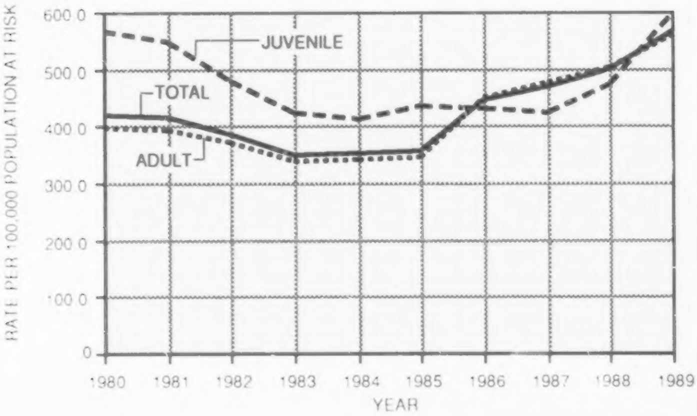
- Adult arrests accounted for 88.9 percent (59,324).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 11.1 percent (7,404).

FELONY ARRESTS, 1989
Adult and Juvenile Arrests by Category



Source: Table 17.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
VIOLENT CRIMES, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21.

Violent Crime Arrests, 1980-1989

Violent crime arrests include felony arrests for homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping.

Total, Adult, and Juvenile

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 34.1 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 41.5 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 5.2 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 12.9 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was an 11.2 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 26.1 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

The rate of total arrests for violent crimes increased 34.1 percent from 1980 to 1989.

Violent Crime Arrests (continued)

In 1989,

Of 133,830 felony arrests for violent crimes:

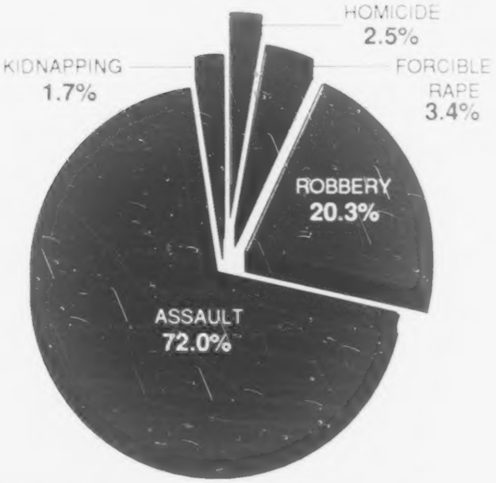
- Homicide accounted for 2.5 percent (3,403).
- Forcible rape accounted for 3.4 percent (4,560).
- Robbery accounted for 20.3 percent (27,173).
- Assault accounted for 72.0 percent (96,367).
- Kidnapping accounted for 1.7 percent (2,327).

And,

- Adult arrests accounted for 86.9 percent (116,361).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 13.1 percent (17,469).

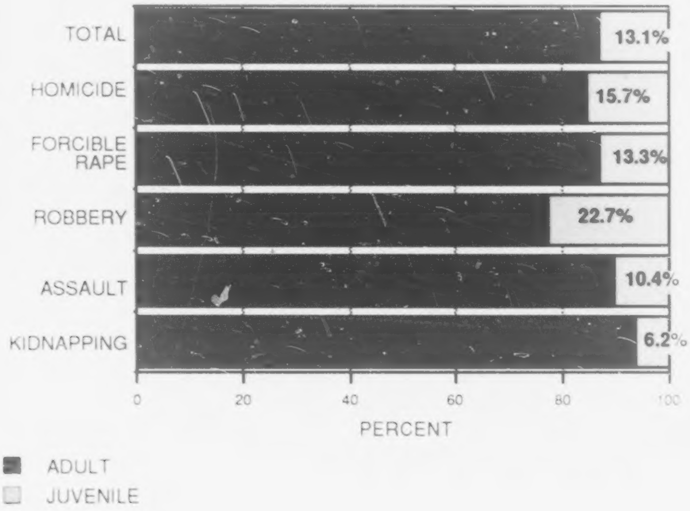
From 1980 to 1989, assault as a proportion of violent crime arrests increased from 57.0 to 72.0 percent.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES, 1989
By Offense

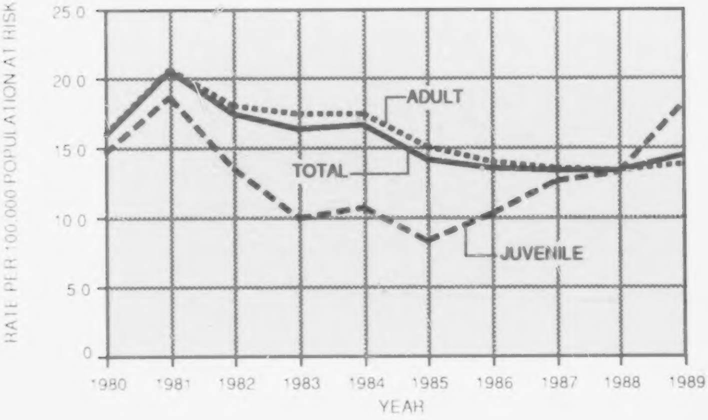


Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 19.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES, 1989
Adult and Juvenile Arrests by Offense



Source: Table 18.



FELONY ARRESTS FOR
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

Source: Table 21.

Homicide Arrests

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was an 8.9 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 13.8 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 24.7 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was an 8.3 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 3.8 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 38.9 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1989,

Of 3,403 arrests for homicide:

- Adult arrests accounted for 84.3 percent (2,870).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 15.7 percent (533).

Forcible Rape Arrests

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 13.1 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 14.0 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 6.8 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a .5 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 1.0 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 12.6 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

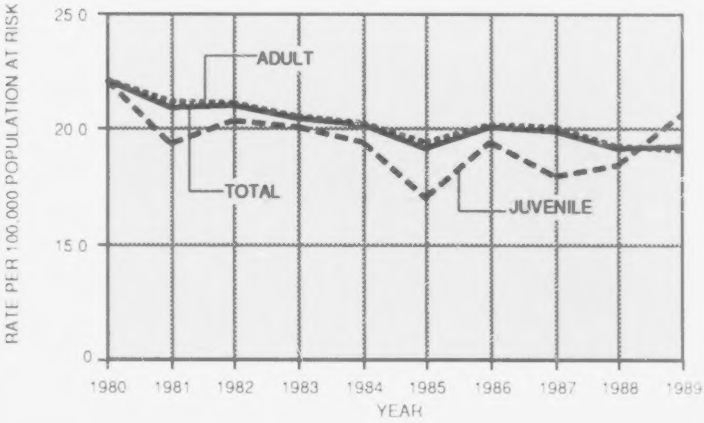
In 1989,

Of 4,560 arrests for forcible rape:

- Adult arrests accounted for 86.7 percent (3,954).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 13.3 percent (606).

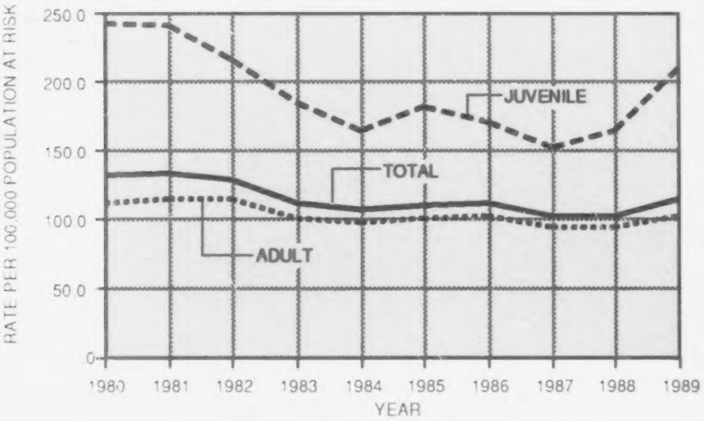
The rate of arrests for forcible rape has decreased 13.1 percent from 1980 to 1989.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
FORCIBLE RAPE CRIMES, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
ROBBERY CRIMES, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21.

Robbery Arrests

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 12.5 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 9.3 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 13.1 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 12.0 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was an 8.0 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 28.5 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1989,

Of 27,173 arrests for robbery:

- Adult arrests accounted for 77.3 percent (21,005).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 22.7 percent (6,168).

Assault Arrests

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 69.4 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 78.2 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 22.5 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 14.3 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 13.1 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 24.9 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

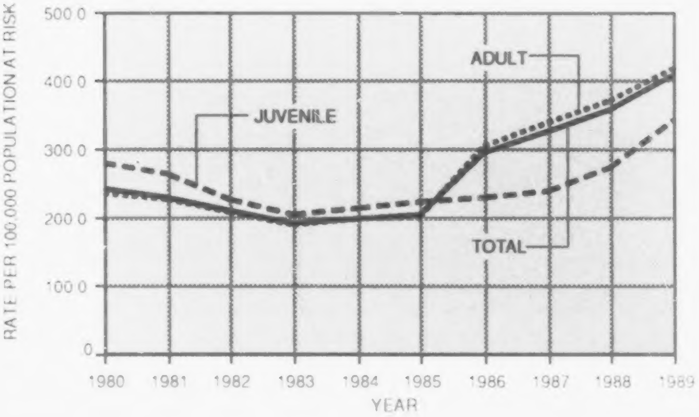
In 1989,

Of 96,367 arrests for assault:

- Adult arrests accounted for 89.6 percent (86,349).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 10.4 percent (10,018).

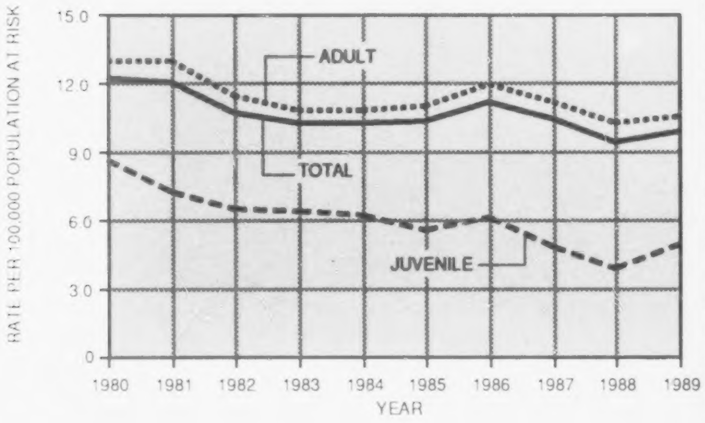
Assault is the only violent crime to increase in rate from 1980 to 1989 (up 69.4 percent). The largest increase was in 1986 and is attributed to a law change which required reporting domestic violence incidents as criminal conduct.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
ASSAULT CRIMES, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
KIDNAPPING CRIMES, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21.

Kidnapping Arrests

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 19.7 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was an 18.6 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 43.0 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 4.3 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 2.9 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 28.9 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1989,

Of 2,327 arrests for kidnapping:

- Adult arrests accounted for 93.8 percent (2,183).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 6.2 percent (144).

Property Crime Arrests, 1980-1989

Property crime arrests include felony arrests for burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson offenses.

Total, Adult, and Juvenile

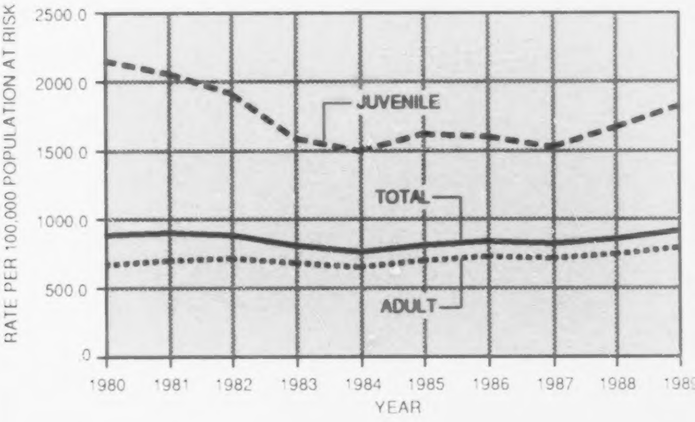
From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 3.6 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 19.4 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 15.6 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 6.5 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 5.7 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 9.4 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21.

Property Crime Arrests (continued)

In 1989,

Of 214,948 felony arrests for property crimes:

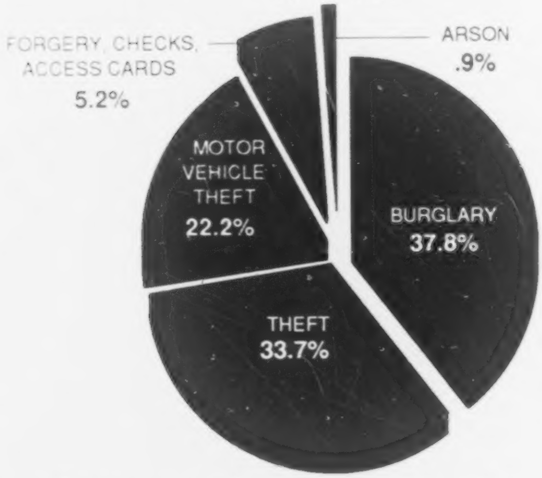
- Burglary accounted for 37.8 percent (81,342).
- Theft accounted for 33.7 percent (72,520).
- Motor vehicle theft accounted for 22.2 percent (47,798).
- Forgery, checks, and access cards accounted for 5.2 percent (11,275).
- Arson accounted for .9 percent (2,013).

And,

- Adult arrests accounted for 75.3 percent (161,832).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 24.7 percent (53,116).

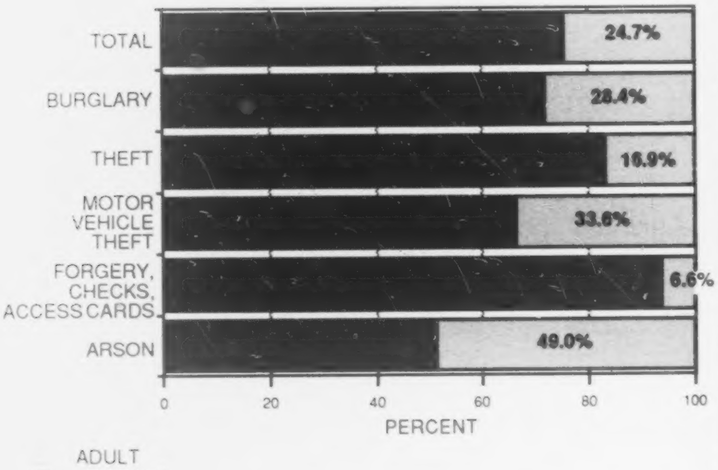
Proportionately, the largest growth in property crime arrests from 1980 to 1989 was for motor vehicle theft (16.5 to 22.2 percent).

FELONY ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES, 1989
By Offense



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 19.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES, 1989
Adult and Juvenile Arrests by Offense



Source: Table 18.

Burglary Arrests

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 16.8 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 2.8 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 35.0 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 6.8 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 7.7 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 5.1 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

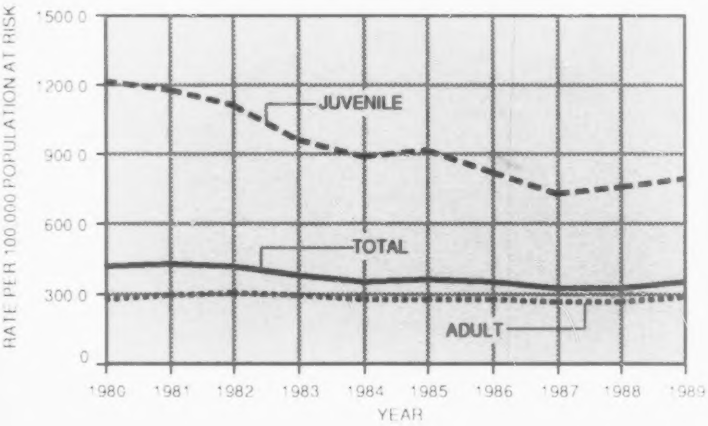
In 1989,

Of 81,342 arrests for burglary:

- Adult arrests accounted for 71.6 percent (58,242).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 28.4 percent (23,100).

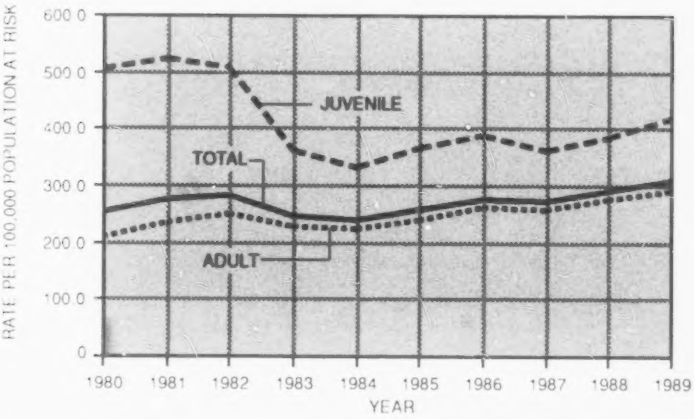
The juvenile arrest rate for burglary decreased 35.0 percent from 1980 to 1989.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
BURGLARY CRIMES, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
THEFT CRIMES, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21.

Theft Arrests

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 22.2 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 40.7 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 16.8 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 6.5 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 6.1 percent rate increase in adult arrests and an 8.7 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1989,

Of 72,520 arrests for theft:

- Adult arrests accounted for 83.1 percent (60,284).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 16.9 percent (12,236).

Motor Vehicle Theft Arrests

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 39.3 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 43.7 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 50.1 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 9.3 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 6.0 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 17.3 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

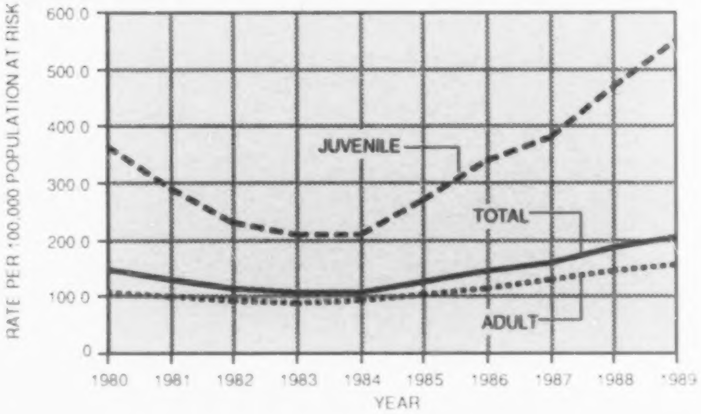
In 1989,

Of 47,798 arrests for motor vehicle theft:

- Adult arrests accounted for 66.4 percent (31,749).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 33.6 percent (16,049).

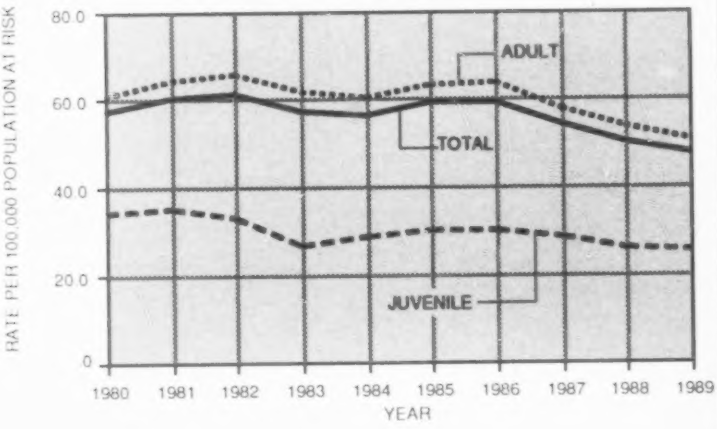
The motor vehicle theft arrest rate reached a high of 201.6 in 1989.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CRIMES, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
FORGERY, CHECKS, AND ACCESS
CARD CRIMES, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21.

Forgery, Checks, and Access Card Arrests

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 16.2 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 16.5 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 26.0 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 5.0 percent rate decrease in total arrests.
- There was a 5.2 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 2.3 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

In 1989,

Of 11,275 arrests for forgery, checks, and access cards:

- Adult arrests accounted for 93.4 percent (10,531).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 6.6 percent (744).

Arson Arrests

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was an 18.3 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 21.0 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 2.0 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

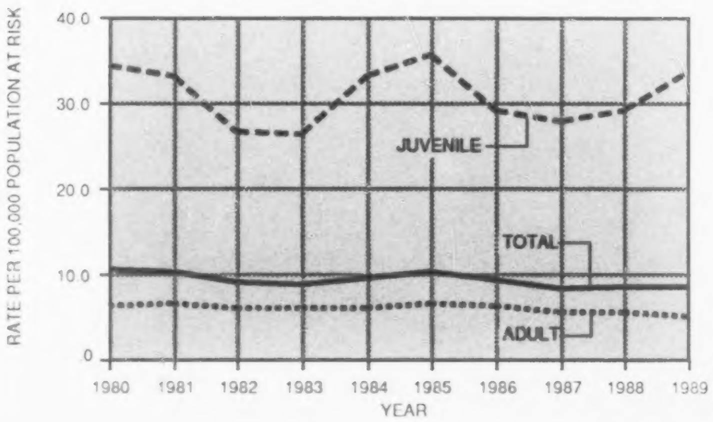
- There was a 1.2 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 9.3 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 15.5 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1989,

Of 2,013 arrests for arson:

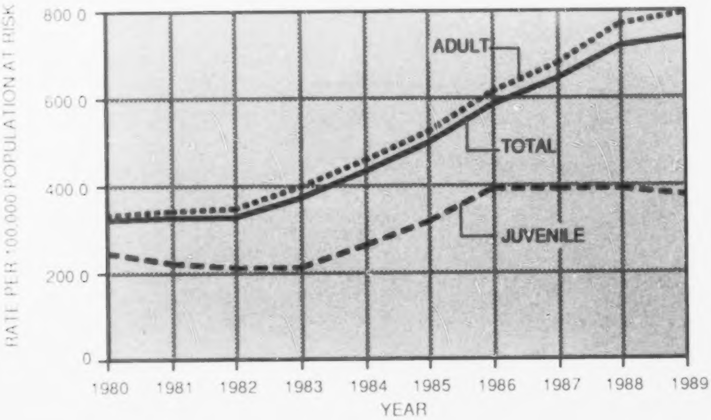
- Adult arrests accounted for 51.0 percent (1,026).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 49.0 percent (987).

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
ARSON CRIMES, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



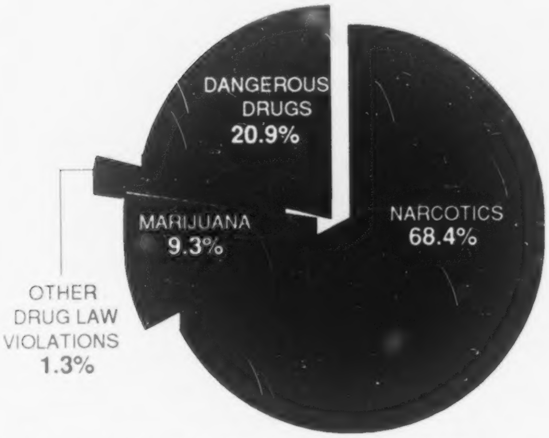
Source: Table 21.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1989
By Offense



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 19.

Drug Law Violation Arrests, 1980-1989

Drug law violations include narcotics (heroin, cocaine, etc.), marijuana, dangerous drugs (barbiturates, phencyclidine, etc.), and other drug law violations.

Total, Adult, and Juvenile

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 131.0 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 137.2 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 54.1 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 2.8 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 3.2 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 4.2 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

In 1989,

Of 174,779 felony arrests for drug law violations:

- Narcotic arrests accounted for 68.4 percent (119,623).
- Marijuana arrests accounted for 9.3 percent (16,325).
- Dangerous drug arrests accounted for 20.9 percent (36,516).
- Other drug law violation arrests accounted for 1.3 percent (2,315).

From 1980 to 1989, the proportion of narcotic arrests doubled, from 32.8 to 68.4 percent, while marijuana arrests dropped from 31.5 to 9.3 percent.

Drug Law Violation Arrests (continued)

In 1989,

Of 174,779 felony arrests for drug law violations:

- Adult arrests accounted for 93.7 percent (163,742).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 6.3 percent (11,037).

Of the 119,623 felony arrests for narcotic offenses:

- Adult arrests accounted for 93.6 percent (111,918).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 6.4 percent (7,705).

Of the 16,325 felony arrests for marijuana offenses:

- Adult arrests accounted for 88.8 percent (14,501).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 11.2 percent (1,824).

Of the 36,516 felony arrests for dangerous drug offenses:

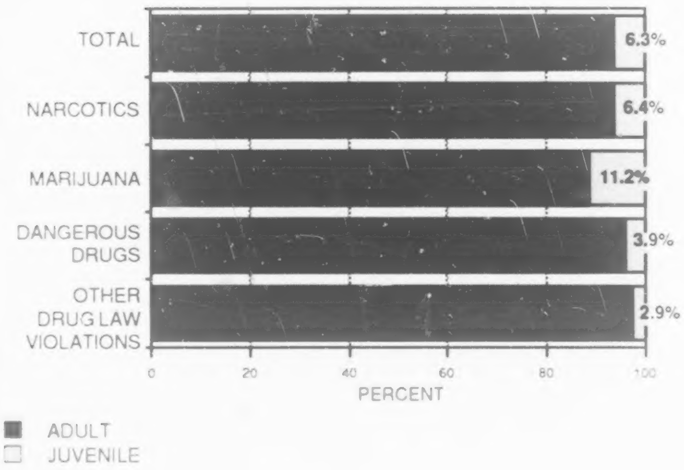
- Adult arrests accounted for 96.1 percent (35,074).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 3.9 percent (1,442).

Of the 2,315 felony arrests for other drug law violations:

- Adult arrests accounted for 97.1 percent (2,249).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 2.9 percent (66).

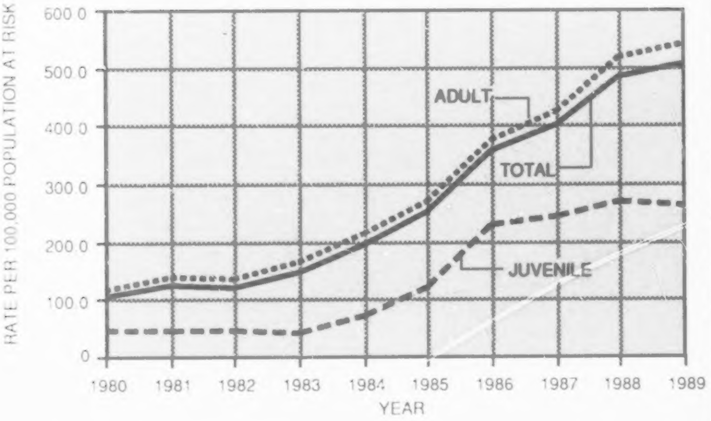
Felony arrests for drug law violations are primarily adult arrests (93.7 percent).

FELONY ARRESTS FOR DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1989
Adult and Juvenile Arrests by Offense



Source: Table 20.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
NARCOTIC VIOLATIONS, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21.

Narcotic Arrests

The narcotics category includes heroin, cocaine, etc.

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 381.9 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 368.8 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 468.2 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 4.0 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 4.4 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 2.7 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

Arrests for narcotic violations increased steadily in rate during the decade, from 104.7 in 1980 to 504.5 in 1989.

Marijuana Arrests

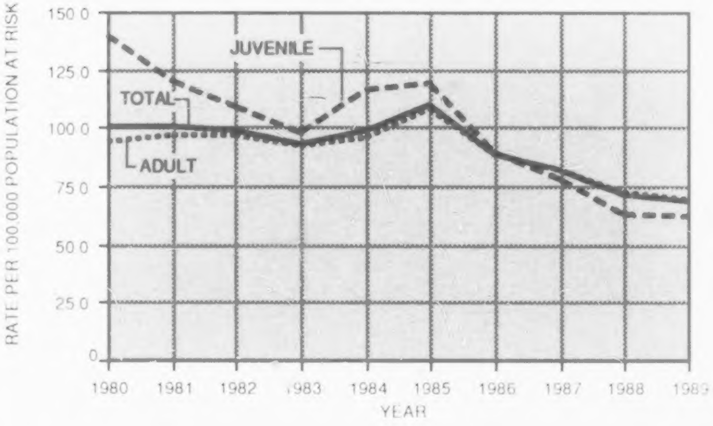
From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 31.5 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 25.5 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 55.5 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 3.0 percent rate decrease in total arrests.
- There was a 3.3 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 1.6 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
MARIJUANA VIOLATIONS, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

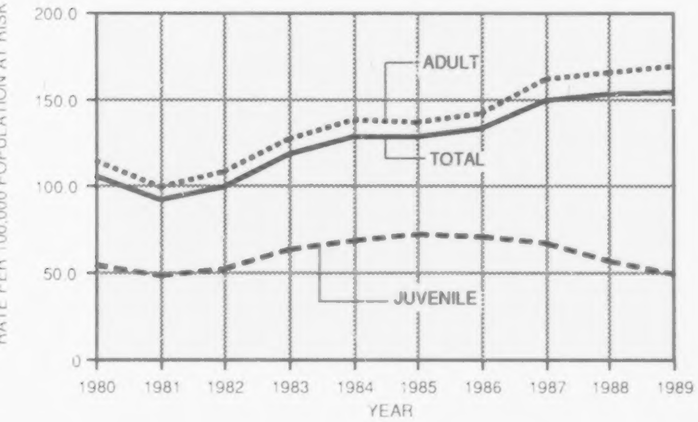


Source: Table 21.

Of the four drug law violation categories only marijuana arrest rates decreased from 1980.

Dangerous Drug Arrests

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
DANGEROUS DRUG VIOLATIONS, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 21.

The dangerous drugs category includes barbiturates, phencyclidine, piperidine, etc.

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 46.5 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 48.1 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 9.1 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 1.4 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 1.9 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 12.6 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

Other Drug Law Violation Arrests

The "other drug law violations" category includes the sale of material in lieu of a controlled substance, the manufacturing of a controlled substance, the forging/altering of a narcotic prescription, etc.

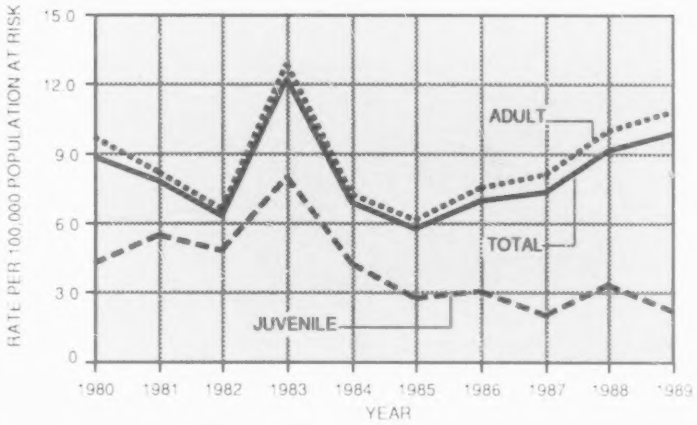
From 1980 to 1989:

- There was an 11.4 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was an 11.3 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 47.6 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

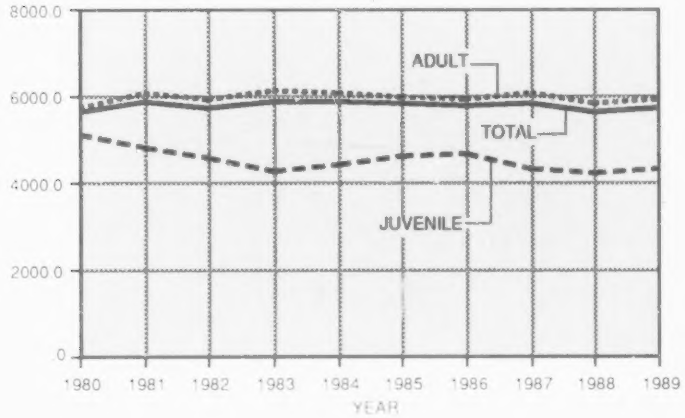
- There was a 7.7 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 9.1 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 33.3 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
OTHER DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Note: The higher rate shown for 1983 is attributed primarily to agency reporting problems.
Source: Table 21.

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



ource: Table 23.

Misdemeanor Arrests, 1980-1989

Total, Adult, and Juvenile

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 2.3 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 4.2 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 15.5 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 2.1 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 2.1 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 2.5 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

Misdemeanor arrest rates have remained relatively stable, increasing only 2.3 percent from 1980 to 1989.

Misdemeanor Arrests (continued)

In 1989,

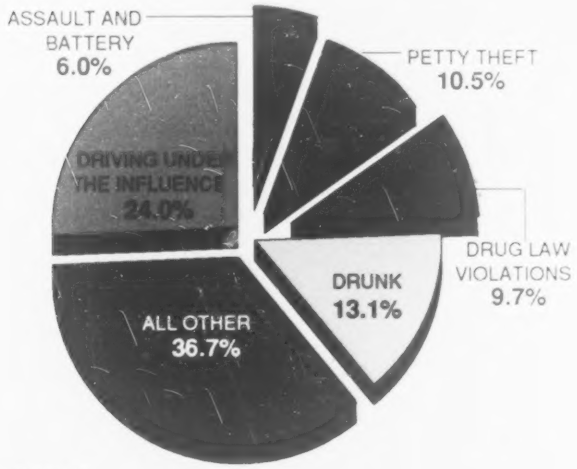
Of 1,355,980 misdemeanor arrests reported:

- Assault and battery accounted for 6.0 percent (81,184).
- Petty theft accounted for 10.5 percent (142,357).
- Drug law violations accounted for 9.7 percent (131,333).
- Drunk offenses accounted for 13.1 percent (178,295).
- Driving under the influence accounted for 24.0 percent (325,611).
- "All other" offenses which include trespassing, prostitution, vandalism, etc., accounted for 36.7 percent (497,200).

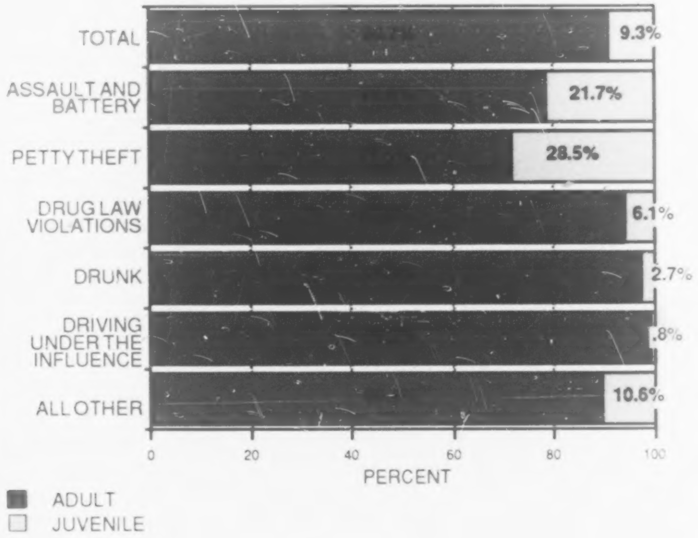
And,

- Adult arrests accounted for 90.7 percent (1,229,668).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 9.3 percent (126,312).

Throughout the 1980-1989 period, approximately one-fourth of the misdemeanor arrests have been for driving under the influence.

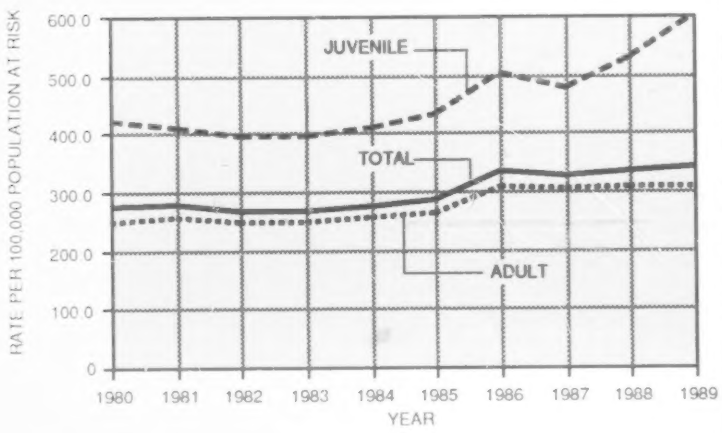

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1989
By Offense

Source: Table 22.


MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1989
Adult and Juvenile Arrests by Offense

Source: Table 22.

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS FOR
ASSAULT AND BATTERY, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 23.

Assault and Battery Arrests

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 25.1 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 23.3 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 43.0 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 2.5 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a .1 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 13.1 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1989,

Of 81,184 arrests for assault and battery:

- Adult arrests accounted for 78.3 percent (63,605).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 21.7 percent (17,579).

The assault and battery arrest rate increased 25.1 percent from 1980 to 1989. The increase is attributed to the 1986 law change which required reporting domestic violence incidents as criminal conduct.

Petty Theft Arrests

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 7.7 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 25.2 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and an 8.2 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

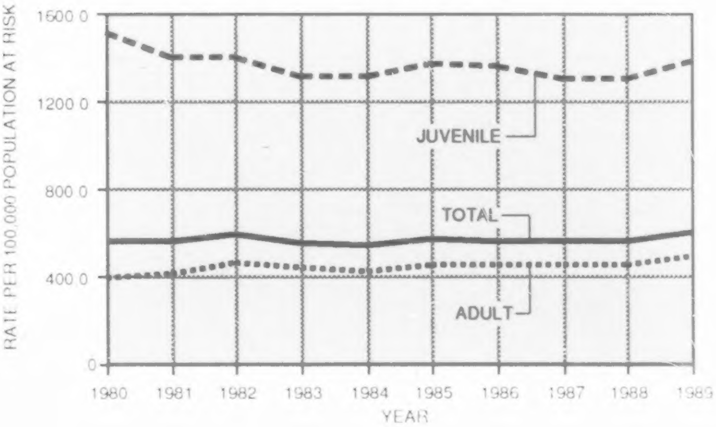
From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 7.5 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was an 8.3 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 6.3 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

In 1989,

Of 142,357 arrests for petty theft:

- Adult arrests accounted for 71.5 percent (101,762).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 28.5 percent (40,595).

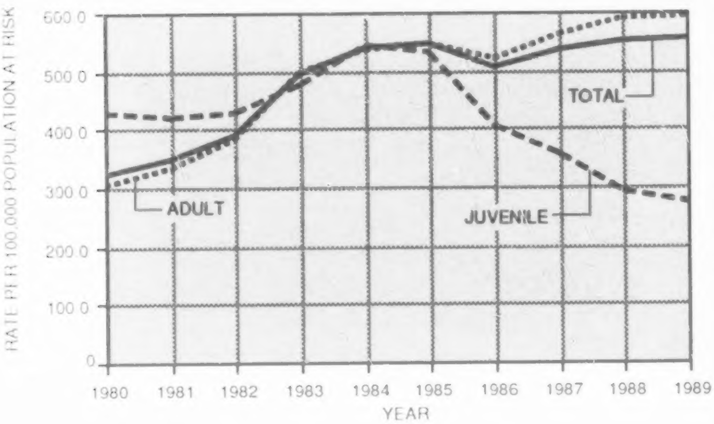


MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS FOR
PETTY THEFT, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

Source: Table 23.

Drug Law Violation Arrests

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS FOR
DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 23.

This category includes misdemeanor arrests for marijuana and "other" drug law violations, such as possession of paraphernalia and being under the influence of drugs.

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 71.3 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 94.8 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 36.4 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a .4 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was an .8 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a 6.5 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

In 1989,

Of 131,333 arrests for drug law violations:

- Adult arrests accounted for 93.9 percent (123,326).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 6.1 percent (8,007).

The juvenile arrest rate for misdemeanor drug law violations has decreased for the last five consecutive years.

Drunk Arrests

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 36.7 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 37.1 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 58.1 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

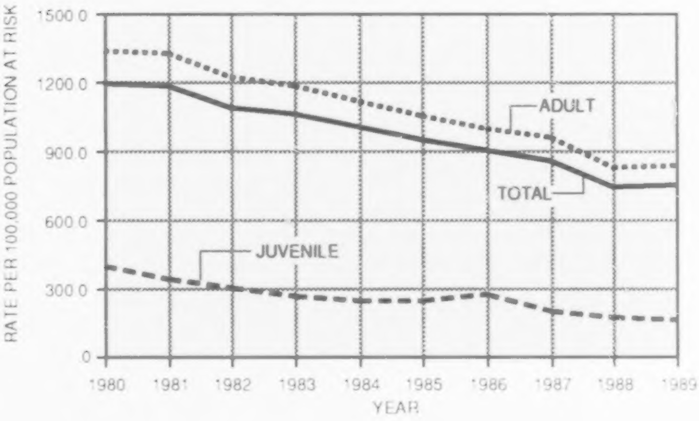
- There was a 1.5 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 1.5 percent rate increase in adult arrests and a .4 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

In 1989,

Of 178,295 arrests for drunk offenses:

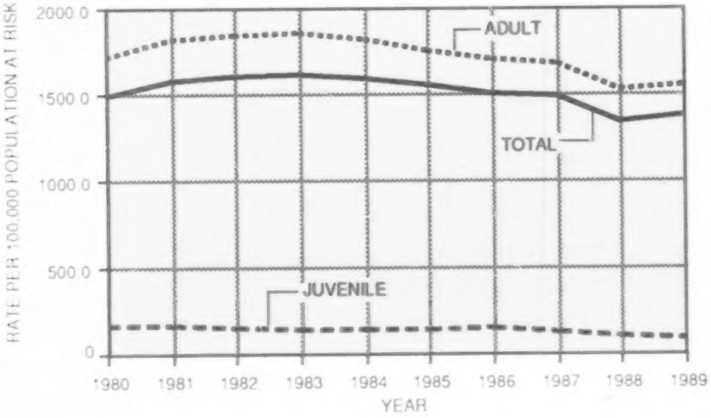
- Adult arrests accounted for 97.3 percent (173,489).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 2.7 percent (4,806).

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS FOR DRUNK, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 23.

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS FOR
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE, 1980-1989
Total, Adult, and Juvenile
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 23.

Driving Under the Influence Arrests

This category includes arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol, any drug, or the combination of alcohol and any drug.

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 7.5 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 9.4 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 46.8 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 2.3 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was a 2.3 percent rate increase in adult arrests and an 11.4 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

In 1989,

Of 325,611 arrests for driving under the influence offenses:

- Adult arrests accounted for 99.2 percent (322,984).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for .8 percent (2,627).

Personal Characteristics of Felony and Misdemeanor Arrestees, 1989

Sex of Arrestee

In 1989:

Of 1,946,265 arrests for felony and misdemeanor offenses,

- Arrests of males accounted for 84.0 percent (1,634,447).
- Arrests of females accounted for 16.0 percent (311,818).

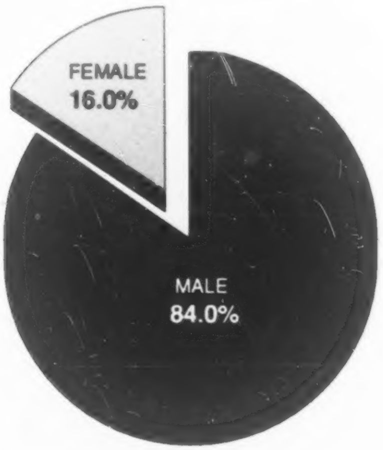
Of the 1,634,447 arrests of males,

- Felony offenses accounted for 30.8 percent (502,766).
- Misdemeanor offenses accounted for 69.2 percent (1,131,681).

And, of the 311,818 arrests of females,

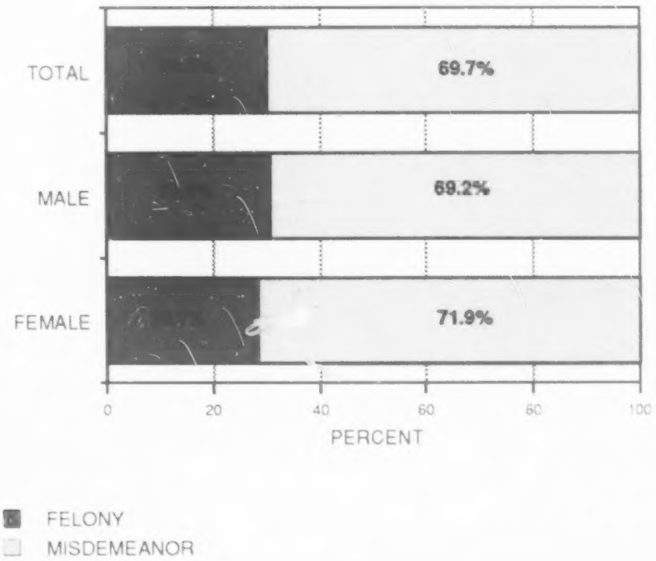
- Felony offenses accounted for 28.1 percent (87,519).
- Misdemeanor offenses accounted for 71.9 percent (224,299).

FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1989
By Sex of Arrestee



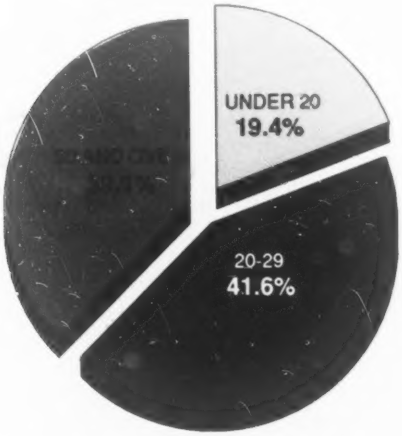
Source: Table 27.

FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1989
By Sex of Arrestee



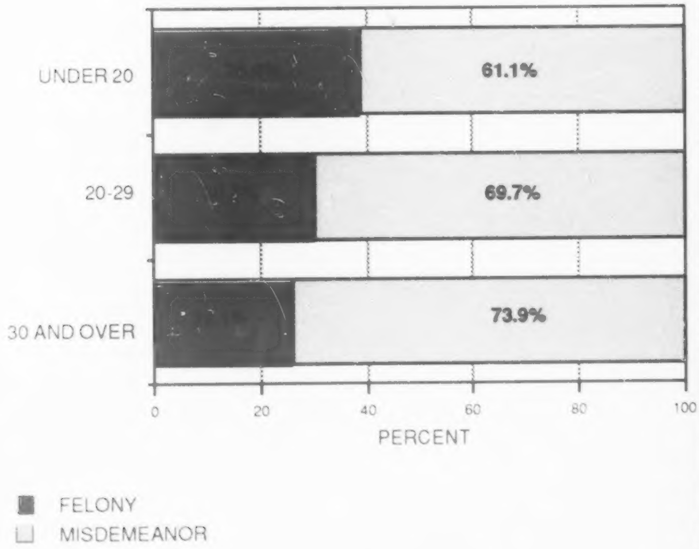
Source: Table 27.

FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1989
By Age of Arrestee



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 27.

FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1989
By Age of Arrestee



Source: Table 27.

Age of Arrestee

In 1989:

Of 1,946,265 arrests for felony and misdemeanor offenses,

- Arrests of those under 20 years of age accounted for 19.4 percent (377,302).
- Arrests of those 20-29 years of age accounted for 41.6 percent (808,730).
- Arrests of those 30 years of age and over accounted for 39.1 percent (760,233).

Of the 377,302 arrests of persons under 20 years of age,

- Felony arrests accounted for 38.9 percent (146,662).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 61.1 percent (230,640).

Of the 808,730 arrests of persons 20-29 years of age,

- Felony arrests accounted for 30.3 percent (244,825).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 69.7 percent (563,905).

And, of the 760,233 arrests of persons 30 years of age and over,

- Felony arrests accounted for 26.1 percent (198,798).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 73.9 percent (561,435).

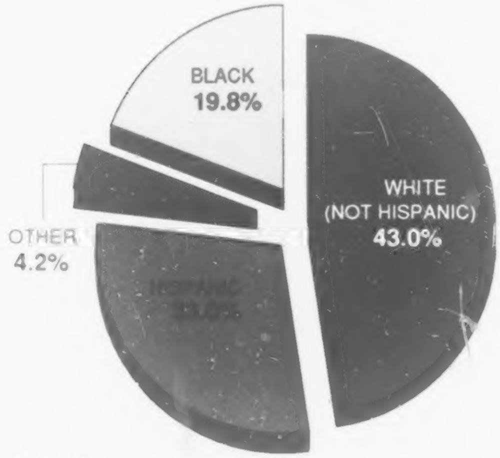
Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

In 1989:

Of 1,946,265 arrests for felony and misdemeanor offenses,

- Arrests of whites (not Hispanic) accounted for 43.0 percent (837,826).
- Arrests of Hispanics accounted for 33.0 percent (641,437).
- Arrests of blacks accounted for 19.8 percent (385,068).
- Arrests of persons of other race/ethnic groups accounted for 4.2 percent (81,934).

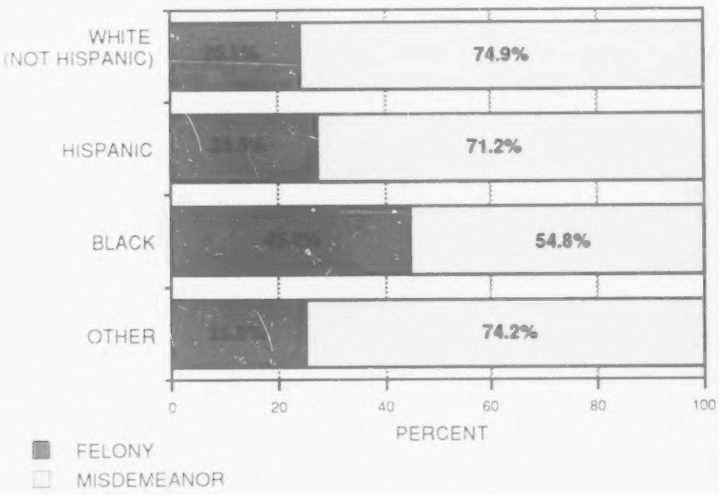
FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1989
By Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee



Source: Table 27.

The subjectivity of the classification and labeling process must be considered in the analysis of race/ethnic group data. As commonly used, race refers to large populations which share certain similar physical characteristics such as skin color. Because these physical characteristics can vary greatly within groups as well as between groups, determination of race is frequently, by necessity, subjective. Ethnicity refers to cultural heritage and can cross racial lines. The determination of ethnicity is also frequently subjective. Most commonly, self-identification of race/ethnicity is used in the labeling process.

FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1989
By Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee



Source: Table 27.

Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee (continued)

Of the 837,826 arrests of whites (not Hispanic),

- Felony arrests accounted for 25.1 percent (210,353).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 74.9 percent (627,473).

Of the 641,437 arrests of Hispanics,

- Felony arrests accounted for 28.8 percent (184,650).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 71.2 percent (456,787).

Of the 385,068 arrests of blacks,

- Felony arrests accounted for 45.2 percent (174,109).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 54.8 percent (210,959).

And, of the 81,934 arrests of persons grouped as other,

- Felony arrests accounted for 25.8 percent (21,173).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 74.2 percent (60,761).

ARRESTS

Discussion of changes in arrest rates based on different at-risk populations

An arrest rate is the ratio of the number of reported arrests to the population at risk. The Arrests section of this report includes three comparison populations: adults (18 years of age and over), juveniles (10-17 years of age), and total (10 years of age and over). If, in calculating periodic changes in arrest rates of any one of these three populations, the size of the population remained constant:

- The arrest rate in any given year would be larger than that of a previous year if the number of arrests reported that year was larger than that of the previous year.
- The arrest rate in any given year would be smaller than that of a previous year if the number of arrests reported that year was smaller than that of the previous year.

However, if the number of arrests remained constant and the size of the population changed,

- The arrest rate in any given year would be smaller than that of a previous year if the population increased.
- The arrest rate in any given year would be larger than that of a previous year if the population decreased.

Because both the number of arrests and the at-risk populations upon which adult and juvenile arrest rates are based are independent, one would not expect any relationship between the percent change in adult and juvenile arrest rates from one year to another. However, because total arrest rates are based on the sums of both adult and juvenile arrests and adult and juvenile at-risk populations, one would expect the percent change in the total arrest rate from one year to another to reflect percent changes in adult and juvenile arrest rates during the same time period. It does, but the relationship is complex.

This complexity is attributed to the fact that percent change in the total arrest rate from one year to another is the result of independent changes in *both* the number of arrests and the at-risk populations of adults and juveniles in those years. Consequently, in some instances, it is extremely difficult to relate either the magnitude or the direction (positive or negative) of the change in the total arrest rate with those of changes in adult and juvenile arrest rates.

For example, in the analysis of total arrests on page 30, it is stated that from 1980 to 1989 there was a 9.8 percent increase in the total arrest rate, and, during the same period, there was a 14.7 percent increase in the adult arrest rate, and a 12.7 percent decrease in the juvenile arrest rate.

The apparent inconsistency between changes in the total arrest rate and adult and juvenile arrest rates can best be understood by mathematically showing exactly how each occurred.

ARRESTS

FORMULAS

The raw data for the illustration which follows is taken from arrest data presented in Table 15 and annual at-risk populations shown in Table 70.

Total Arrest Rate

For 1980, the arrest rate per 100,000 population at risk equals

$$\frac{1{,}542{,}850 \text{ (arrests)}}{20{,}396{,}859 \text{ (population at risk)}} \times 100{,}000 = 7{,}564.2 \text{ (arrest rate)}$$

For 1989, the arrest rate per 100,000 population at risk equals

$$\frac{1{,}969{,}168 \text{ (arrests)}}{23{,}709{,}172 \text{ (population at risk)}} \times 100{,}000 = 8{,}305.5 \text{ (arrest rate)}$$

From 1980 to 1989, the change in the arrest rate equals

$$\frac{8{,}305.5 - 7{,}564.2}{7{,}564.2} \times 100 = 9.8 \text{ percent}$$

Adult Arrest Rate

For 1980, the arrest rate per 100,000 population at risk equals

$$\frac{1{,}260{,}324 \text{ (arrests)}}{17{,}356{,}683 \text{ (population at risk)}} \times 100{,}000 = 7{,}261.3 \text{ (arrest rate)}$$

For 1989, the arrest rate per 100,000 population at risk equals

$$\frac{1{,}730{,}927 \text{ (arrests)}}{20{,}773{,}862 \text{ (population at risk)}} \times 100{,}000 = 8{,}332.2 \text{ (arrest rate)}$$

From 1980 to 1989, the change in the arrest rate equals

$$\frac{8{,}332.2 - 7{,}261.3}{7{,}261.3} \times 100 = 14.7 \text{ percent}$$

Juvenile Arrest Rate

For 1980, the arrest rate per 100,000 population at risk equals

$$\frac{282{,}526 \text{ (arrests)}}{3{,}040{,}176 \text{ (population at risk)}} \times 100{,}000 = 9{,}293.1 \text{ (arrest rate)}$$

For 1989, the arrest rate per 100,000 population at risk equals

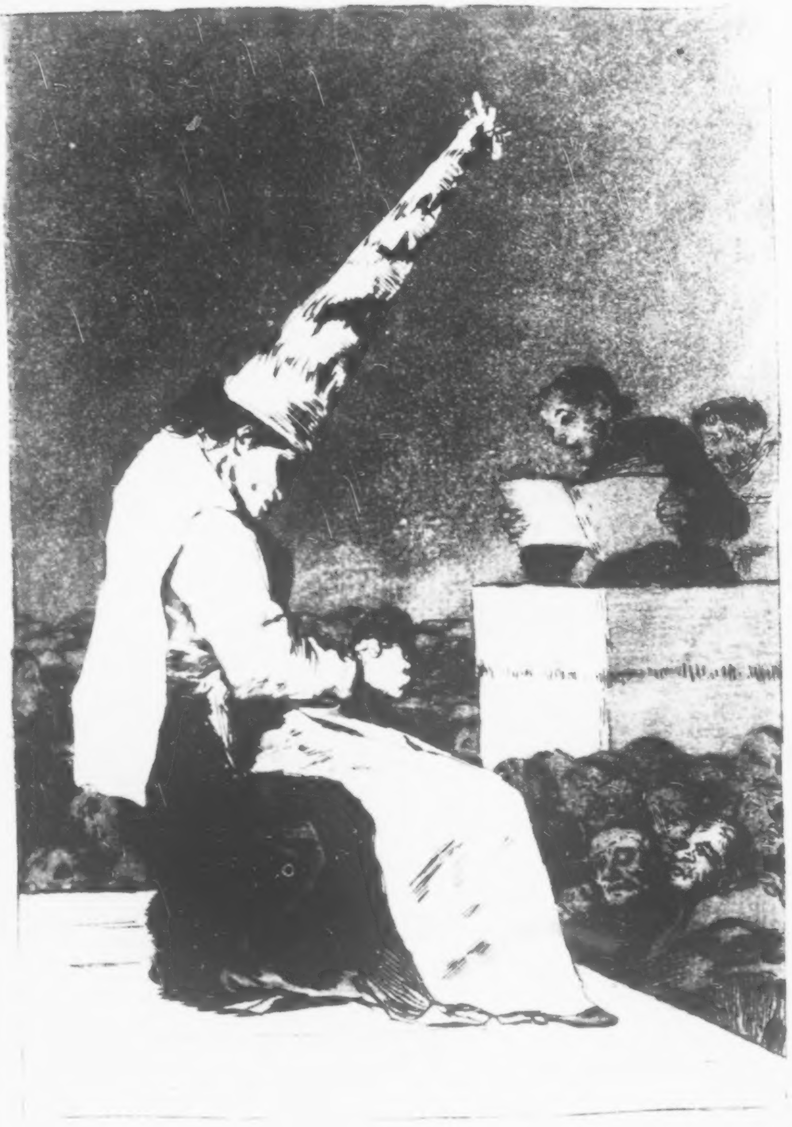
$$\frac{238{,}241 \text{ (arrests)}}{2{,}935{,}310 \text{ (population at risk)}} \times 100{,}000 = 8{,}116.4 \text{ (arrest rate)}$$

From 1980 to 1989, the change in the arrest rate equals

$$\frac{8{,}116.4 - 9{,}293.1}{9{,}293.1} \times 100 = -12.7 \text{ percent}$$

S

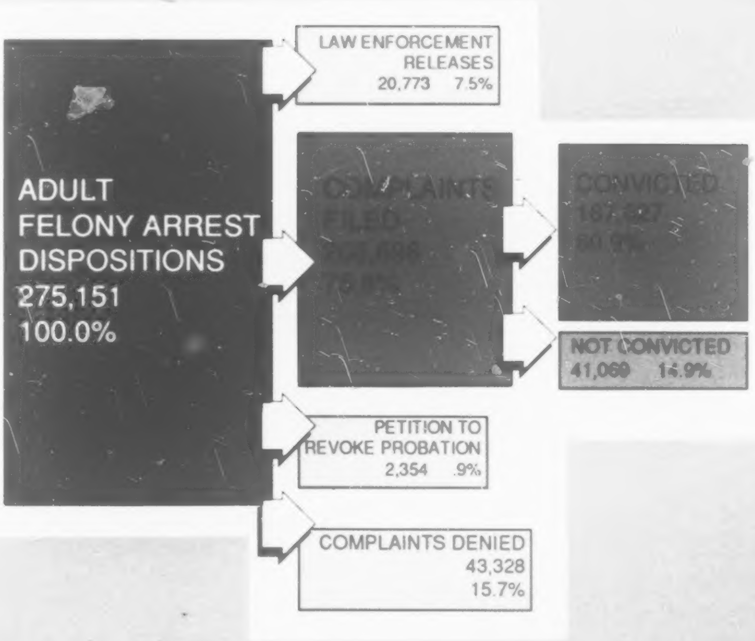
Edmund Burke
(1729-1797)



Aquellos polbos

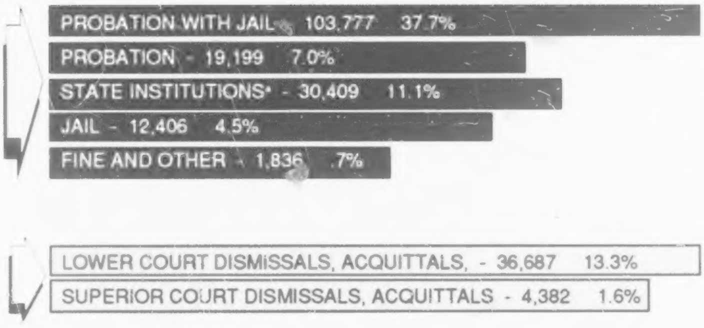
ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS

The Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) System in California describes the processing of adults arrested for felony offenses from arrest through *final* disposition. Data on the adjacent flow chart pertain specifically to the 275,151 adult felony arrests which received final dispositions in 1989.


ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS
275,151
100.0%
LAW ENFORCEMENT RELEASES
20,773 7.5%
COMPLAINTS FILED
208,696
75.8%
CONVICTED
167,627
60.9%
NOT CONVICTED
41,069 14.9%
PETITION TO REVOKE PROBATION
2,354 .9%
COMPLAINTS DENIED
43,328
15.7%

WHAT IS A FINAL DISPOSITION?

In the OBTS system, the term "final disposition" refers to a specific legal action which takes place following an adult felony arrest. Final dispositions can occur at the law enforcement, prosecutor, lower court, or superior court levels. For example, if an arrestee is released by a law enforcement agency or by a prosecutor who has determined that there is not enough evidence to justify the filing of a complaint, this release is recorded as a final disposition. If an arrestee is referred to court for adjudication, the outcome (i.e., dismissal, diversion dismissal, acquittal, or conviction) is also recorded as a final disposition. "Intermediate" dispositions (e.g., placements into diversionary programs) are not available.



HOW ARE OBTS DATA REPORTED?

OBTS data are taken directly from the State's Automated Criminal History System (ACHS). Most arrest information is entered into ACHS from fingerprint cards while most disposition data are entered from "Disposition of Arrest and Court Action" (JUS 8715) forms received by the Department of Justice. Dispositions of adult felony arrests were reported by almost 1,100 agencies in 1989. These agencies include the law enforcement, prosecutor, lower court, and superior court levels of the California criminal justice system. It is estimated that JUS 8715 reports were processed for approximately 60 percent of all adult felony arrests receiving final dispositions in 1989. (See "Known Data Limitations" in this report for additional information.) Overall, these final dispositions describe the statewide processing of adult felony arrestees through California's criminal justice system in 1989.

[a] State institutions include prison, Youth Authority, and California Rehabilitation Center.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.

Source: Table 36.

Adult Felony Arrest Dispositions

From 1980 to 1989,

As a percent of all reported adult felony arrest dispositions:

- Law enforcement releases decreased from 10.6 to 7.5 percent.
- Prosecutor complaints denied increased from 14.8 to 16.6 percent.
- Dismissals and acquittals decreased from 18.9 to 14.9 percent.
- Convictions increased from 55.8 to 60.9 percent.

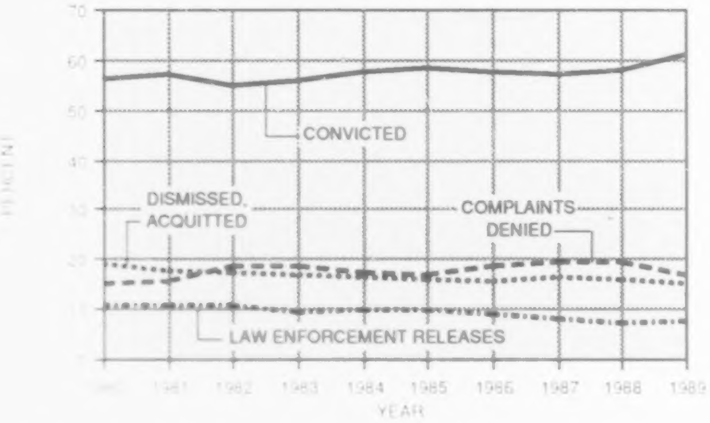
From 1988 to 1989,

As a percent of all reported adult felony arrest dispositions:

- Law enforcement releases increased from 7.2 to 7.5 percent.
- Prosecutor complaints denied decreased from 19.3 to 16.6 percent.
- Dismissals and acquittals decreased from 15.7 to 14.9 percent.
- Convictions increased from 57.8 to 60.9 percent.

Throughout the 1980-1989 period, more than half of adult felony arrests resulted in convictions.

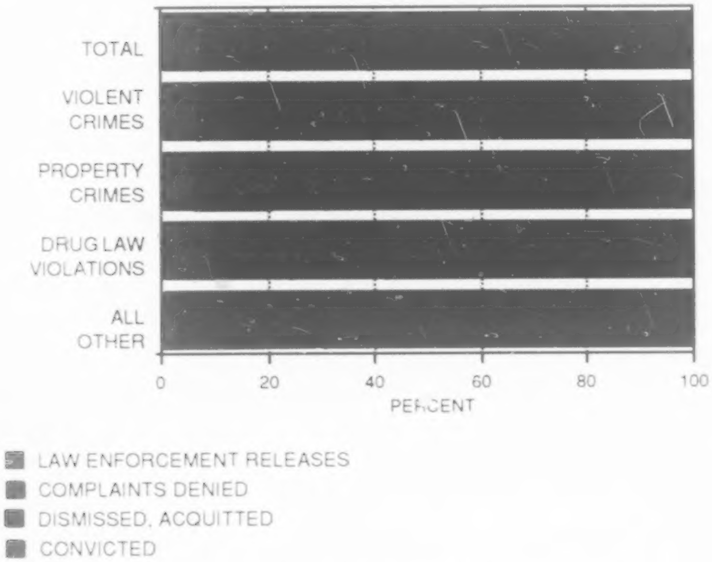
ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS, 1980-1989
Type of Disposition by Year



Notes: The "complaints denied" category includes petitions to revoke probation.
The "dismissed, acquitted" category includes diversions which have been dismissed.

Source: Table 37.

ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS, 1989
Arrest Offense Category by Type of Disposition



Notes: The "complaints denied" category includes petitions to revoke probation.
The "dismissed, acquitted" category includes diversions which have been dismissed.
Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 38.

Adult Felony Arrest Dispositions (continued)

In 1989,

As a percent of all reported adult felony arrest dispositions by arrest offense category:

- Drug law violation arrests showed the greatest percentage of law enforcement releases (9.6 percent).
- Violent crime arrests showed the largest percentage of complaints denied (23.8 percent).
- Property and "all other" crime arrests showed the highest rate of convictions (68.9 and 69.3 percent, respectively).

Adult Felony Arrestees Convicted

From 1980 to 1989,

As a percent of all reported adult felony arrestees convicted:

- State institutions sentences increased from 12.0 to 18.1 percent.
- Probation sentences decreased from 29.9 to 12.5 percent.
- Probation with jail sentences increased from 47.3 to 61.9 percent.
- Jail sentences decreased from 10.9 to 7.4 percent.

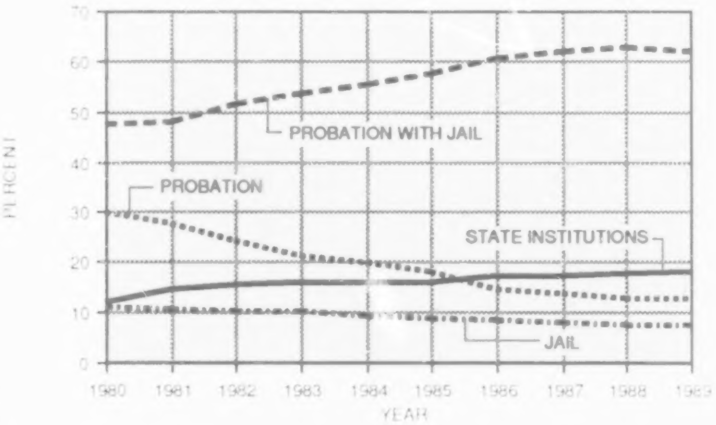
From 1988 to 1989,

As a percent of all reported adult felony arrestees convicted:

- State institutions sentences increased from 17.5 to 18.1 percent.
- Probation sentences remained the same at 12.5 percent.
- Probation with jail sentences decreased from 62.4 to 61.9 percent.
- Jail sentences decreased from 7.5 to 7.4 percent.

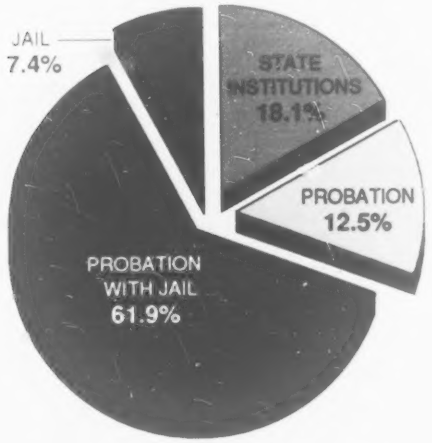
Sentences to probation with jail were the most frequent sentence given throughout the 1980-1989 period.

ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1980-1989
Type of Sentence by Year



Source: Table 39.

ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1989
By Type of Sentence



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 39.

Adult Felony Arrestees Convicted (continued)

In 1989,

As a percent of all reported adult felony arrestees convicted:

- Probation with jail sentences were received by 61.9 percent of all convicted adult felony arrestees.
- State institutions accounted for 18.1 percent.
- Probation accounted for 12.5 percent.
- Jail sentences accounted for only 7.4 percent.

Adult Felony Arrestees Convicted of Violent Crimes

From 1980 to 1989,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of violent crimes:

- State institutions sentences decreased from 27.8 to 21.9 percent.
- Probation sentences decreased from 20.3 to 13.7 percent.
- Probation with jail sentences increased from 43.2 to 58.5 percent.
- Jail sentences decreased from 8.7 to 6.0 percent.

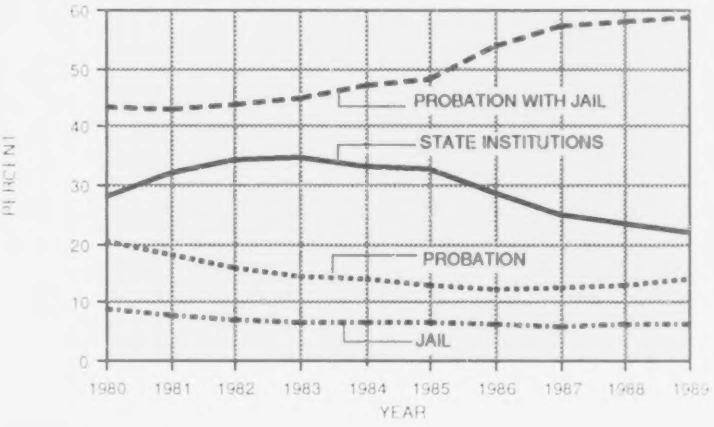
From 1988 to 1989,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of violent crimes:

- State institutions sentences decreased from 23.3 to 21.9 percent.
- Probation sentences increased from 12.8 to 13.7 percent.
- Probation with jail sentences increased from 57.9 to 58.5 percent.
- Jail sentences remained the same at 6.0 percent.

An increase in convictions for domestic assault[a] is thought to account for the sharp decrease in sentences to state institutions since 1985 and a corresponding increase in probation with jail sentences.

ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED OF VIOLENT CRIMES, 1980-1989
Type of Sentence by Year



Source: Table 39.

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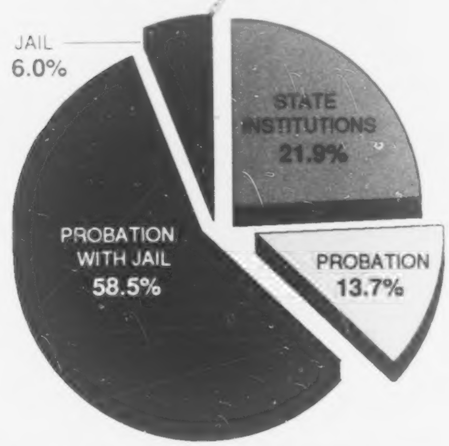
[a] A 1986 law change affecting domestic violence reporting procedures accounted for a sizeable increase in arrests for assault.

ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED OF VIOLENT CRIMES, 1989
By Type of Sentence



ote: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
ource: Table 39.

Adult Felony Arrestees Convicted of Violent Crimes (continued)

In 1989,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of violent crimes:

- Over half received probation with jail sentences (58.5 percent).
- Sentences to state institutions account for 21.9 percent.

Adult Felony Arrestees Convicted of Property Crimes

From 1980 to 1989,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of property crimes:

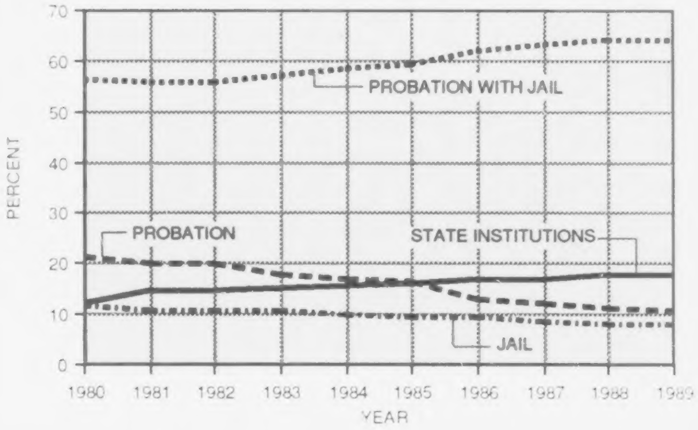
- State institutions sentences increased from 11.8 to 17.4 percent.
- Probation sentences decreased from 20.9 to 10.5 percent.
- Probation with jail sentences increased from 55.8 to 64.0 percent.
- Jail sentences decreased from 11.5 to 8.0 percent.

From 1988 to 1989,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of property crimes:

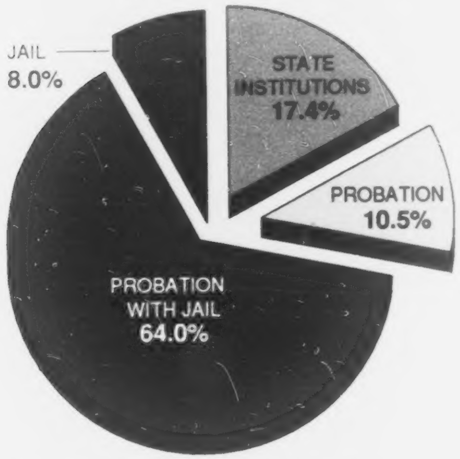
- State institutions sentences increased from 17.3 to 17.4 percent.
- Probation sentences decreased from 10.8 to 10.5 percent.
- Probation with jail sentences increased from 63.9 to 64.0 percent.
- Jail sentences remained the same at 8.0 percent.

ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED
OF PROPERTY CRIMES, 1980-1989
Type of Sentence by Year



Source: Table 39.

ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED OF PROPERTY CRIMES, 1989
By Type of Sentence



ote: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
ource: Table 39.

Adult Felony Arrestees Convicted of Property Crimes (continued)

In 1989,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of property crimes:

- Probation with jail sentences were most frequent (64.0 percent).
- Jail sentences were least frequent (8.0 percent).

Adult Felony Arrestees Convicted of Drug Law Violations

From 1980 to 1989,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of drug law violations:

- State institutions sentences increased from 6.7 to 20.6 percent.
- Probation sentences decreased from 35.9 to 8.3 percent.
- Probation with jail sentences increased from 47.0 to 65.8 percent.
- Jail sentences decreased from 10.4 to 5.3 percent.

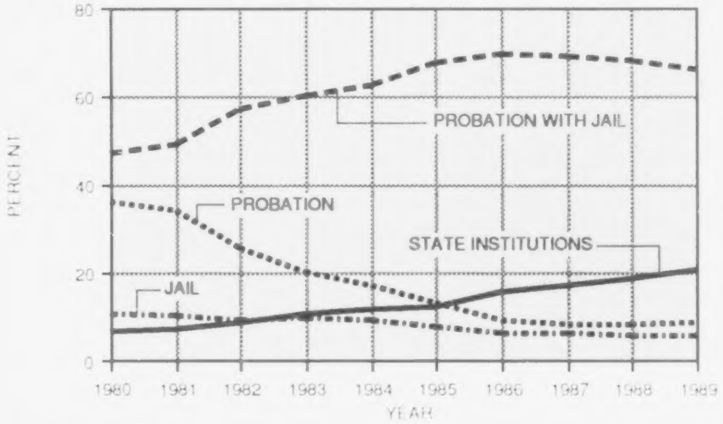
From 1988 to 1989,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of drug law violations:

- State institutions sentences increased from 18.3 to 20.6 percent.
- Probation sentences increased from 8.1 to 8.3 percent.
- Probation with jail sentences decreased from 67.9 to 65.8 percent.
- Jail sentences decreased from 5.6 to 5.3 percent.

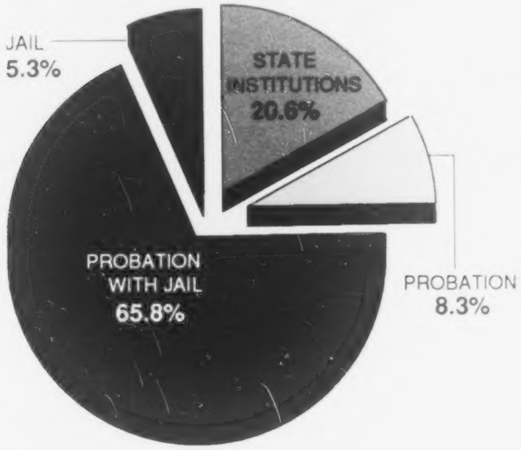
From 1980 to 1989, the proportion of convictions for drug law violations receiving sentences to state institutions increased 13.9 percentage points while sentences to probation decreased by 27.6 percentage points.

ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED
OF DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1980-1989
Type of Sentence by Year



Source: Table 39.

ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED
OF DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1989
By Type of Sentence



Source: Table 39.

Adult Felony Arrestees Convicted of Drug Law Violations (continued)

In 1989,

As a percent of adult felony arrestees convicted of drug law violations:

- Probation with jail sentences were given for the majority of these convictions (65.8 percent).
- Jail sentences were given for only 5.3 percent of these convictions.

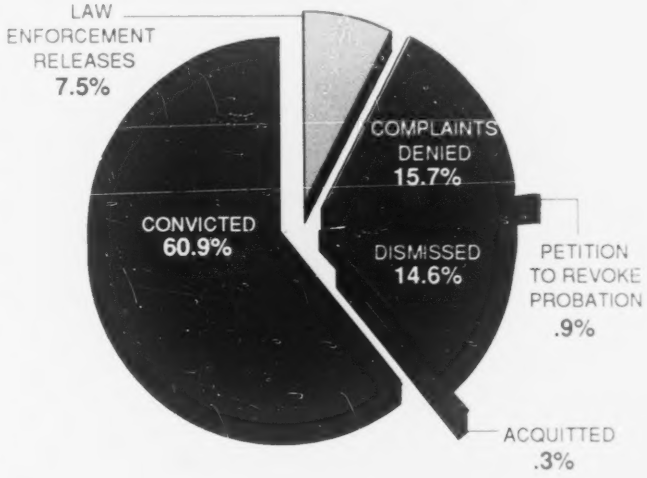
In 1989, almost two-thirds of those convicted of drug law violations were sentenced to probation with jail (65.8 percent).

A WORD ABOUT CONVICTION RATES

Historically, Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) have described the *overall* processing of adults arrested for felony-level offenses. In recent years, however, concern has been expressed that OBTS data (describing the total picture) can be misinterpreted when evaluating certain segments of the criminal justice system. For example, conviction rates computed from the **total felony arrest dispositions** reported include law enforcement releases, complaint denials, and petitions to revoke probation - areas over which the court system has no control.

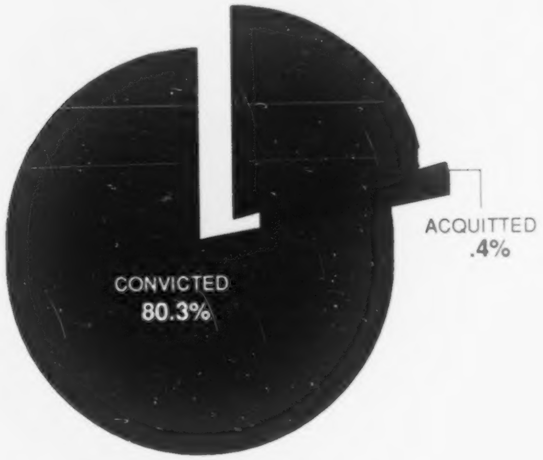
An alternate method of computing conviction rates can be used to better understand how the court processes defendants. This method computes conviction rates from a base of **total complaints filed** rather than from a base of total felony arrest dispositions. This eliminates law

DISPOSITIONS OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS, 1989
By Type of Disposition



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 36.

DISPOSITIONS OF COMPLAINTS FILED
RESULTING FROM ADULT FELONY ARRESTS, 1989
By Type of Disposition



Source: Table 36.

enforcement releases, prosecutor complaints denied, and petitions to revoke probation from the computational formula.

$\frac{167,627}{275,151}$ = 60.9 percent (convictions divided by total felony arrest dispositions)

$\frac{167,627}{208,696}$ = 80.3 percent (convictions divided by total complaints filed).

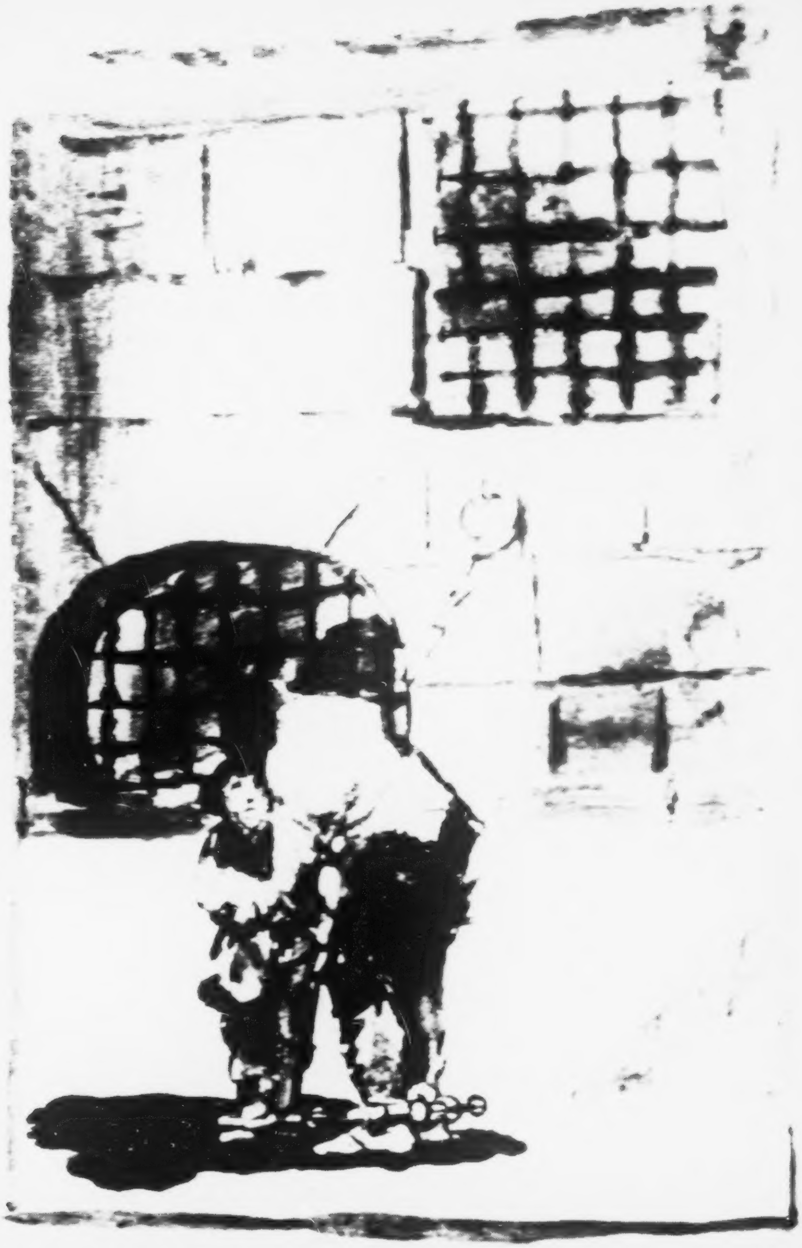
These two computational procedures give the reader additional information with which to evaluate the effectiveness of criminal justice systems.

As a result of a continuing effort to improve the reporting and displaying of disposition information, additional disposition codes were added at the prosecutor and court levels. Starting with 1988 data, petition to revoke probation, pre-filing deferral, and deferred for parole revocation categories were added to clarify final dispositions at the prosecutor level. At the lower and superior court levels, dismissals resulting from the successful completion of diversionary programs are shown separately.

The presentation of data describing how state and county criminal justice agencies process all adult felony arrestees will continue to be the main purpose of the OBTS system.

T

Nathaniel Hawthorne
(1804-1864)



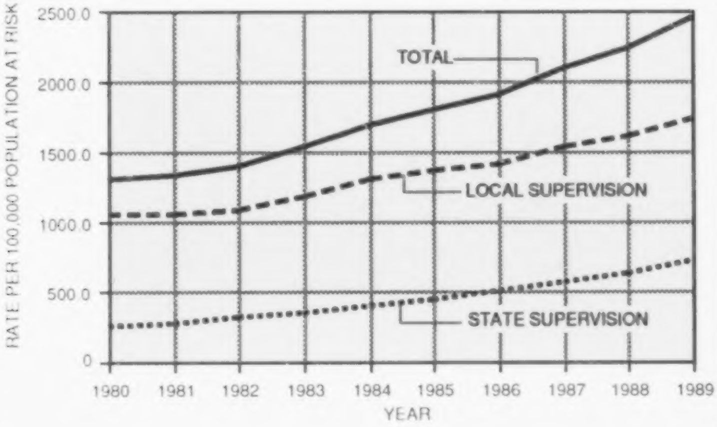
ADULT CORRECTIONS

Adults convicted in California courts are frequently placed under the jurisdiction of either the state correctional system or a correctional system operated by local government. The state correctional system provides confinement, rehabilitation, and parole services through the California Department of Corrections (CDC), the California Youth Authority (CYA), the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC), and the California Department of Mental Health (CDMH). Local correctional agencies provide confinement, rehabilitation, and probation services for those sentenced to their care and also house persons awaiting trial or sentencing.

Supervision data are obtained annually by a one-day count of persons either in state or local institutions, or on parole, probation, or outpatient status.

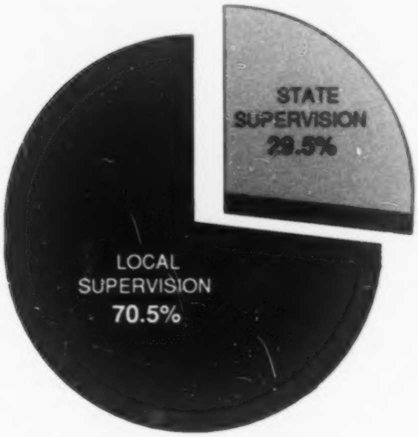
Population rates discussed in this section are based on the adult at-risk population, 18 years of age and older.

ADULTS UNDER SUPERVISION, 1980-1989
Total, State, and Local Supervision
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 50.

ADULTS UNDER STATE AND
LOCAL SUPERVISION, 1989



Source: Table 51.

Adults Under State and Local Supervision, 1980-1989

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was an 89.2 percent increase in the rate of adults under supervision.
- There was a 186.3 percent increase in the rate of adults under state supervision and a 65.6 percent increase in the rate of adults under local supervision.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 9.9 percent rate increase in adults under supervision.
- There was a 15.0 percent rate increase in adults under state supervision and a 7.9 percent rate increase in adults under local supervision.

In 1989,

Of 509,493 adults under supervision:

- State supervision accounted for 29.5 percent (150,459).
- Local supervision accounted for 70.5 percent (359,034).

The rate of adults under local supervision has been more than twice the rate of those under state supervision throughout the 1980-1989 period.

Adults Under State Supervision

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 167.2 percent increase in the rate of adults in institutions.
- There was a 219.6 percent increase in the rate of adults on parole or outpatient status.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 14.0 percent rate increase in adults in institutions.
- There was a 16.3 percent rate increase in adults on parole or outpatient status.

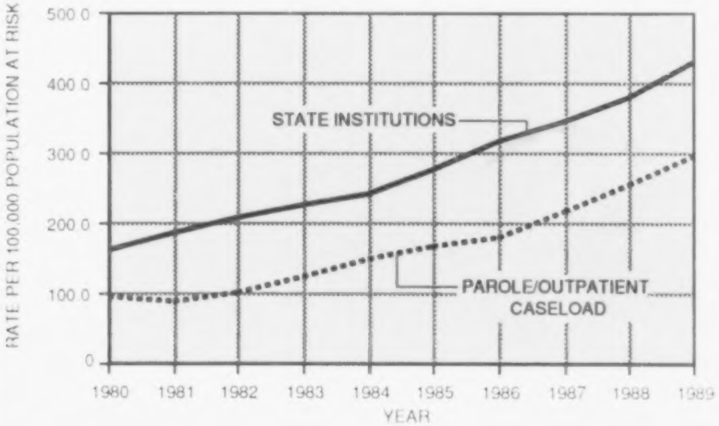
In 1989,

Of 150,459 adults under state supervision:

- Those in institutions accounted for 59.3 percent (89,248).
- Those on parole or outpatient status accounted for 40.7 percent (61,211).

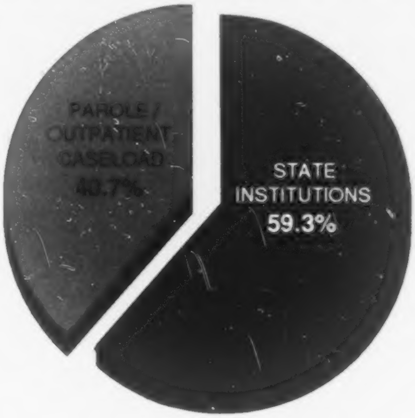
Since 1980, the rate of adults under state supervision has almost tripled (253.0 to 724.3).

ADULTS UNDER STATE SUPERVISION, 1980-1989
Institutions and Parole/Outpatient Caseload
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



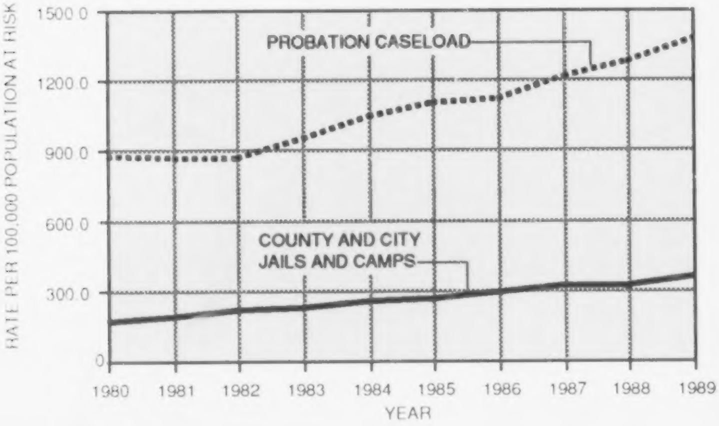
Source: Table 50.

ADULTS UNDER STATE SUPERVISION, 1989



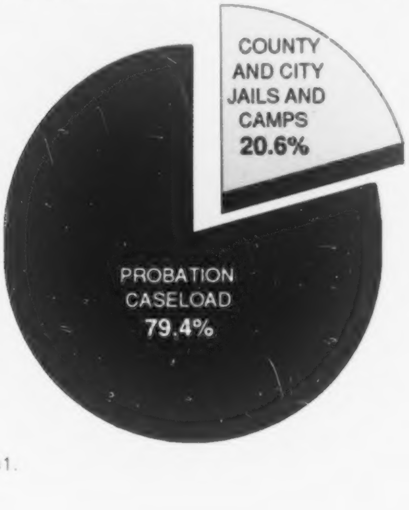
Source: Table 51.

ADULTS UNDER LOCAL SUPERVISION, 1980-1989
County and City Jails and Camps and Probation Caseload
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 50.

ADULTS UNDER LOCAL SUPERVISION, 1989



Source: Table 51.

Adults Under Local Supervision

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 105.8 percent increase in the rate of adults in county and city jails and camps.
- There was a 57.6 percent increase in the rate of adults on probation.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 10.4 percent rate increase in adults in county and city jails and camps.
- There was a 7.2 percent rate increase in adults on probation.

In 1989,

Of 359,034 adults under local supervision:

- Those in county and city jails and camps accounted for 20.6 percent (74,016). Of these,
    - There were 34,581 serving sentences.
    - There were 39,435 awaiting trial.
- Those on probation accounted for 79.4 percent (285,018).

Throughout the 1980-1989 period, approximately eight out of ten adults under local supervision have been on probation.

Adult Probation Caseload

As shown in Table 52 (page 261),

From 1980 to 1989:

- The total number of adults on active probation caseload increased 88.6 percent.

From 1988 to 1989:

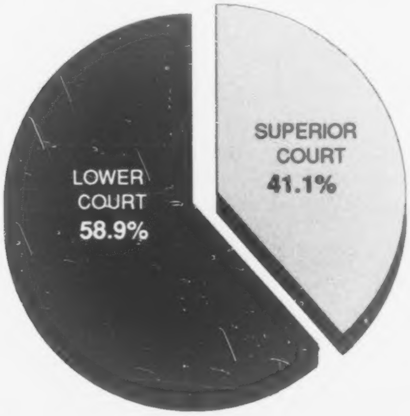
- The total number of adults on active probation caseload increased 7.3 percent.

In 1989,

Of 285,018 adults on probation:

- There were 41.1 percent (117,189) sentenced from superior court.
- There were 58.9 percent (167,829) sentenced from lower court.

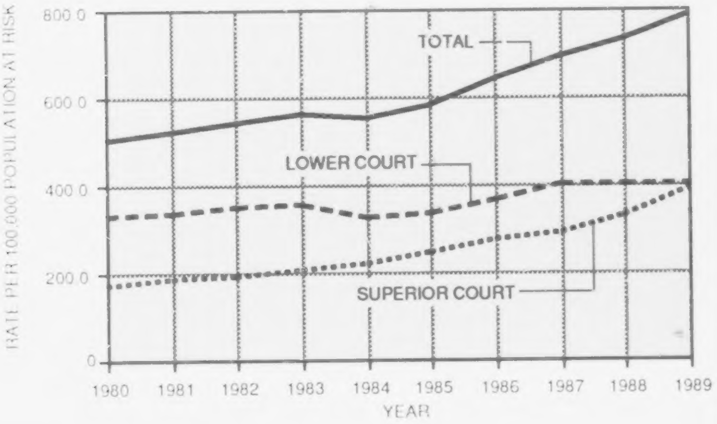
ADULT PROBATION ACTIVE CASELOAD, 1989



Source: Table 52.

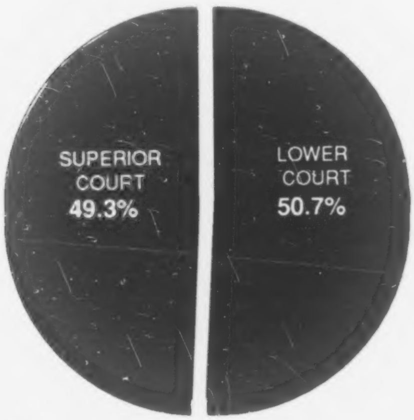
Adults Placed on Probation

ADULTS PLACED ON PROBATION, 1980-1989
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 53.

ADULTS PLACED ON PROBATION, 1989
By Type of Court



Source: Table 53.

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 58.1 percent increase in the rate of adults placed on probation.
- There was a 127.5 percent increase in the rate of adults placed from superior court and a 21.9 percent increase in the rate of adults placed from lower court.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was an 8.1 percent rate increase in adults placed on probation.
- There was a 17.8 percent rate increase in adults placed from superior court and a .1 percent rate increase in adults placed from lower court.

In 1989,

Of the 163,575 adults placed on probation:

- There were 49.3 percent (80,588) placed from superior court.
- There were 50.7 percent (82,987) placed from lower court.

The rate of adults placed on probation from superior court increased each year to a high of 387.9 in 1989.

Adults Removed from Probation

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 43.8 percent increase in the rate of adults removed from probation.
- There was a 12.1 percent increase in terminations, a 97.6 percent increase in revocations, and a 147.4 percent increase in "other" (transfers to other counties, deaths, sentences vacated, appeals, etc.).

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 14.6 percent increase in the rate of adults removed from probation.
- There was a 14.3 percent increase in terminations, a 6.4 percent increase in revocations, and a 69.5 percent increase in "other."

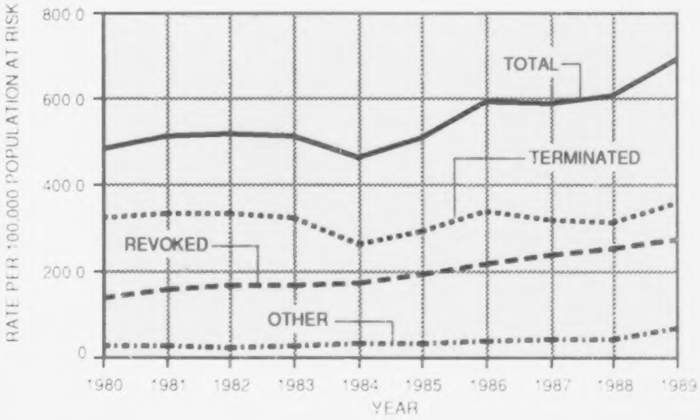
In 1989,

Of the 143,677 adults removed from probation:

- Those whose probation was terminated (completed their terms of probation) accounted for 51.6 percent (74,096).
- Those whose probation was revoked accounted for 38.7 percent (55,610).
- Those who were removed for "other" reasons accounted for 9.7 percent (13,971).

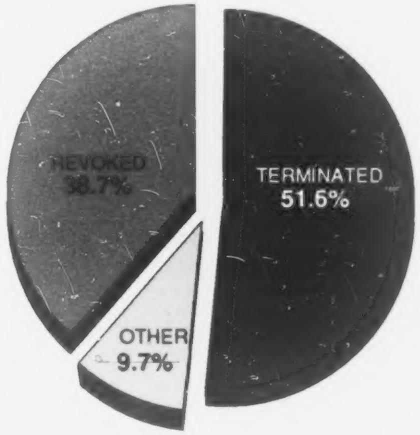
The 1983-84 decline in terminations is attributed to a 1982 law change that extended probation terms for defendants convicted of driving under the influence.

ADULTS REMOVED FROM PROBATION, 1980-1989
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



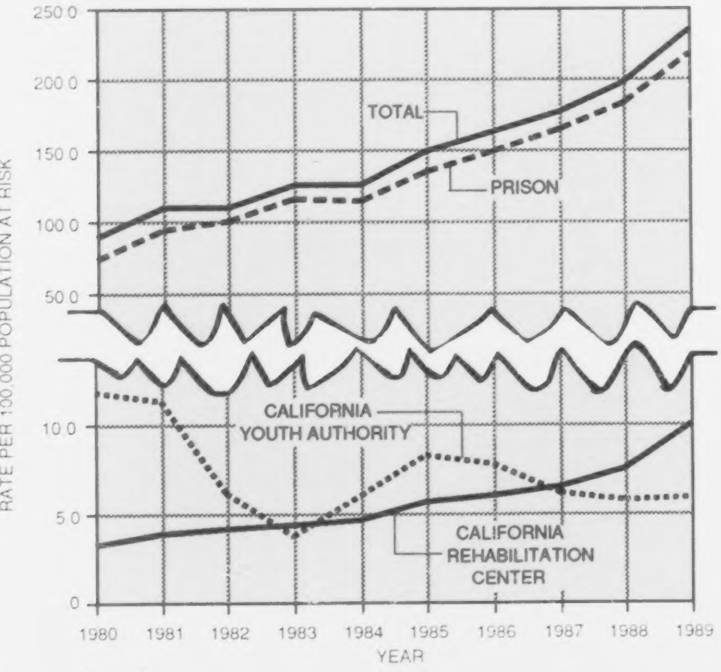
Source: Table 53.

ADULTS REMOVED FROM PROBATION, 1989
By Type of Removal



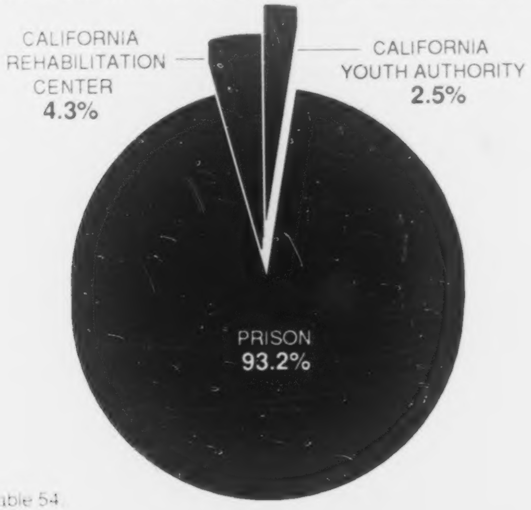
Source: Table 53.

ADULTS COMMITTED TO PRISON, CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER, AND YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1980-1989
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 54.

ADULTS COMMITTED TO STATE INSTITUTIONS, 1989



Source: Table 54.

Adults Committed to State Institutions

From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 164.7 percent increase in the rate of adults committed to state institutions.
- There was a 197.3 percent increase in the rate of prison commitments.
- There was a 203.0 percent rate increase for CRC and a 49.6 percent rate decrease for CYA commitments.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 19.1 percent rate increase in institution commitments.
- There was a 19.0 percent rate increase in prison commitments.
- CRC commitments increased 33.3 percent in rate and CYA commitments increased 3.5 percent.

In 1989,

Of 48,551 adults committed to state institutions:

- New commitments accounted for 77.1 percent (37,443).
- Parolees returned with new commitments accounted for 22.9 percent (11,108).

And,

- Commitments to prison accounted for 93.2 percent (45,266).
- Commitments to CRC accounted for 4.3 percent (2,068).
- Commitments to CYA accounted for 2.5 percent (1,217).

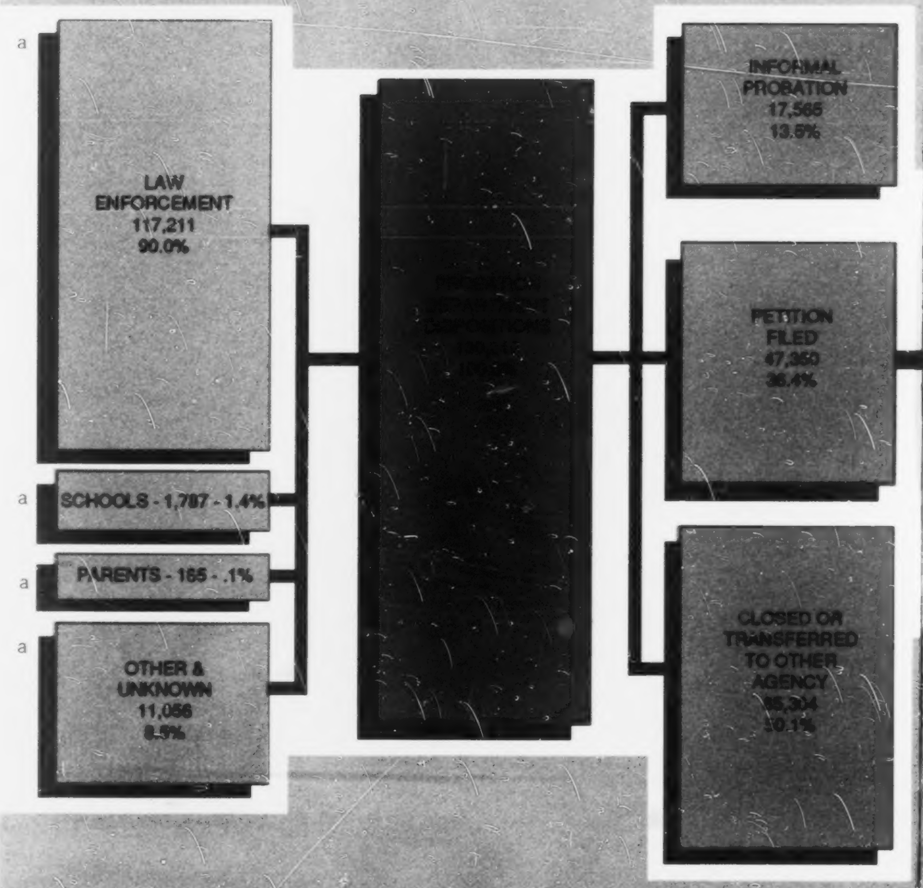
JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The juvenile justice system in California differs from the adult system in the type of offenders received and the manner in which they are processed. The juvenile system receives persons under 18 years of age who have either violated criminal statutes or have committed "status offenses." Status offenses are acts which are offenses only when committed by a juvenile, such as incorrigibility, truancy, running away from home, and curfew violations.

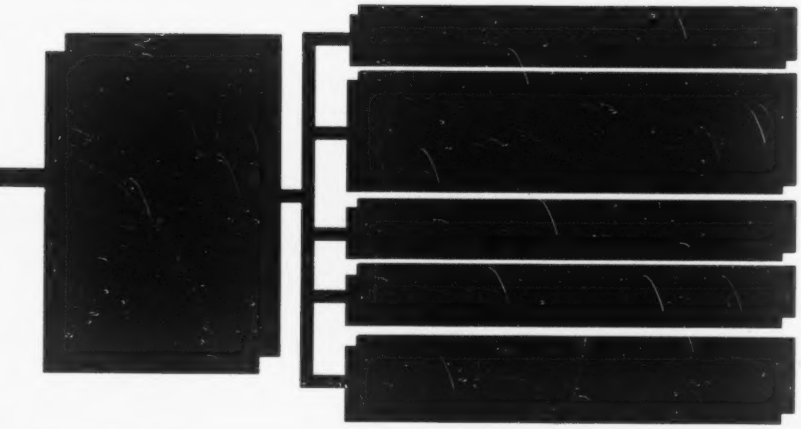
Referrals of law violators and status offenders to probation departments are from law enforcement agencies, schools, parents, and others.

County probation departments are the focal point of the juvenile justice system in California, as shown by the accompanying flow chart:

- Typically, referrals are made to the probation department in the minor's county of residence. Nearly all come from police and sheriffs' departments (90.0 percent in 1989) with the remainder from schools, parents, and other sources.


a
LAW ENFORCEMENT 117,211 90.0%
a
SCHOOLS - 1,797 - 1.4%
a
PARENTS - 165 - .1%
a
OTHER & UNKNOWN 11,056 8.5%
PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS
INFORMAL PROBATION 17,565 13.5%
PETITION FILED 47,360 36.4%
CLOSED OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER AGENCY 65,304 50.1%

DISPOSITIONS OF NEW REFERRALS, 1989



- Probation departments decide how to process referred cases. A case may be closed or transferred, a juvenile may be placed on informal probation, or a petition may be sought for a court hearing.
- The juvenile court places most new petitioned cases under probation department supervision.

[a] Sources from which delinquent juveniles were initially referred to California probation departments.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Sources: Tables 56 and 57.

Juvenile Arrests

Because the proportion of arrested juveniles under the age of 10 is small (less than three percent in a given year), population rates are based on the juvenile "at-risk" population, 10-17 years of age.

From 1980 to 1989:

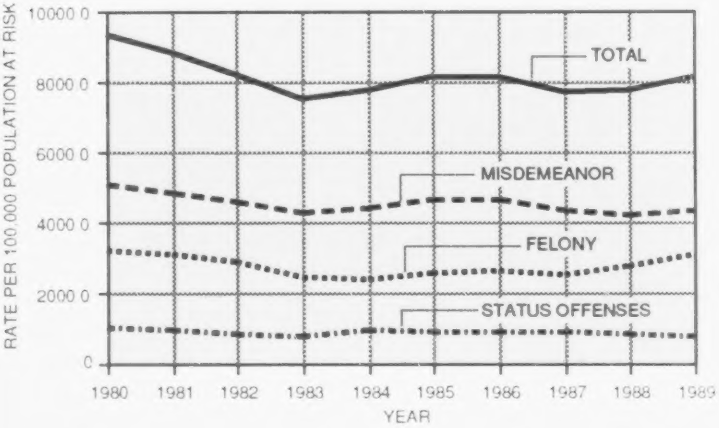
- There was a 12.7 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests - including both law violations and status offenses.
- There was a 5.3 percent decrease in the rate of felony-level arrests.
- There was a 15.5 percent decrease in the rate of misdemeanor-level arrests.
- There was a 22.0 percent decrease in the rate of status offense arrests.

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 5.1 percent rate increase in total arrests.
- There was an 11.4 percent rate increase in felony-level arrests.
- There was a 2.5 percent rate increase in misdemeanor-level arrests.
- There was a 3.1 percent rate decrease in status offense arrests.

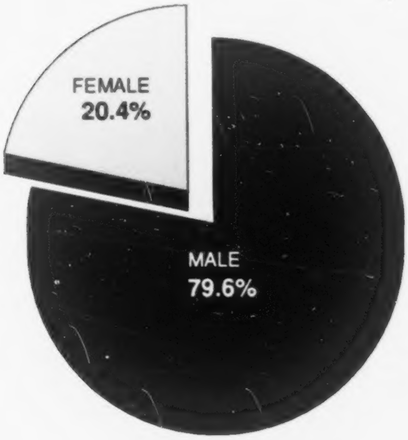
Since 1980, the total arrest rate has decreased 12.7 percent (from 9,293.1 in 1980 to 8,116.4 in 1989).

JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1980-1989
Offense Level by Year
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 15.

JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1989
By Sex



ource: Table 55.

Juvenile Arrests (continued)

In 1989,

Of 238,241 juvenile arrests:

- Males accounted for 79.6 percent (189,733).
- Females accounted for 20.4 percent (48,508).

Since 1980, the ratio of male to female juvenile arrestees has remained relatively unchanged.

Law Enforcement Dispositions of Juvenile Arrests

From 1980 to 1989:

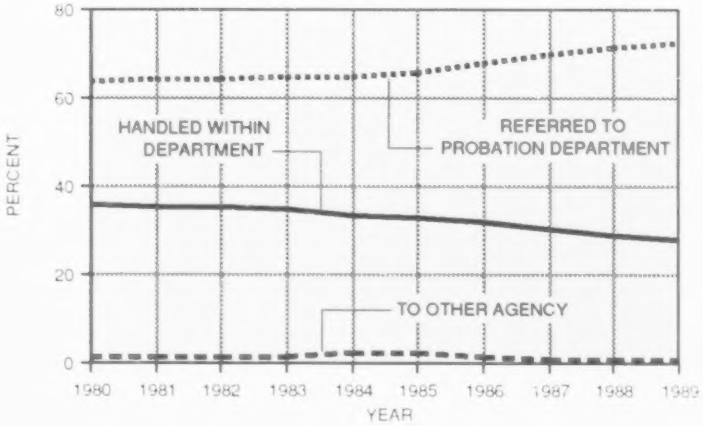
- The proportion of juveniles handled within the department decreased from 35.6 to 27.3 percent.
- The proportion of juveniles turned over to another agency decreased from 1.0 to .6 percent.
- The proportion of juveniles referred to the probation department increased from 63.4 to 72.1 percent.

From 1988 to 1989:

- The proportion of juveniles handled within the department decreased from 28.4 to 27.3 percent.
- The proportion of juveniles turned over to another agency did not change (.6 percent).
- The proportion of juveniles referred to the probation department increased from 71.0 to 72.1 percent.

From 1980 to 1989, the proportion of juveniles referred to probation departments increased 8.7 percentage points.

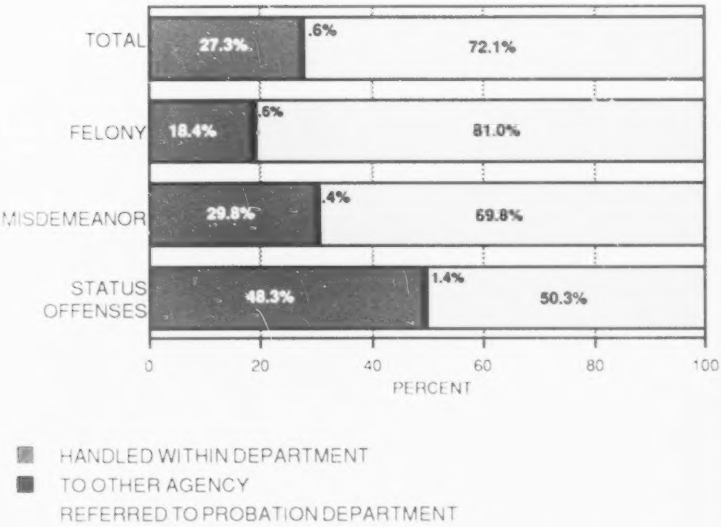
LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPOSITIONS OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1980-1989
Type of Disposition by Year



Source: Table 55.

Law Enforcement Dispositions of Juvenile Arrests (continued)

LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPOSITIONS OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1989
By Offense Level



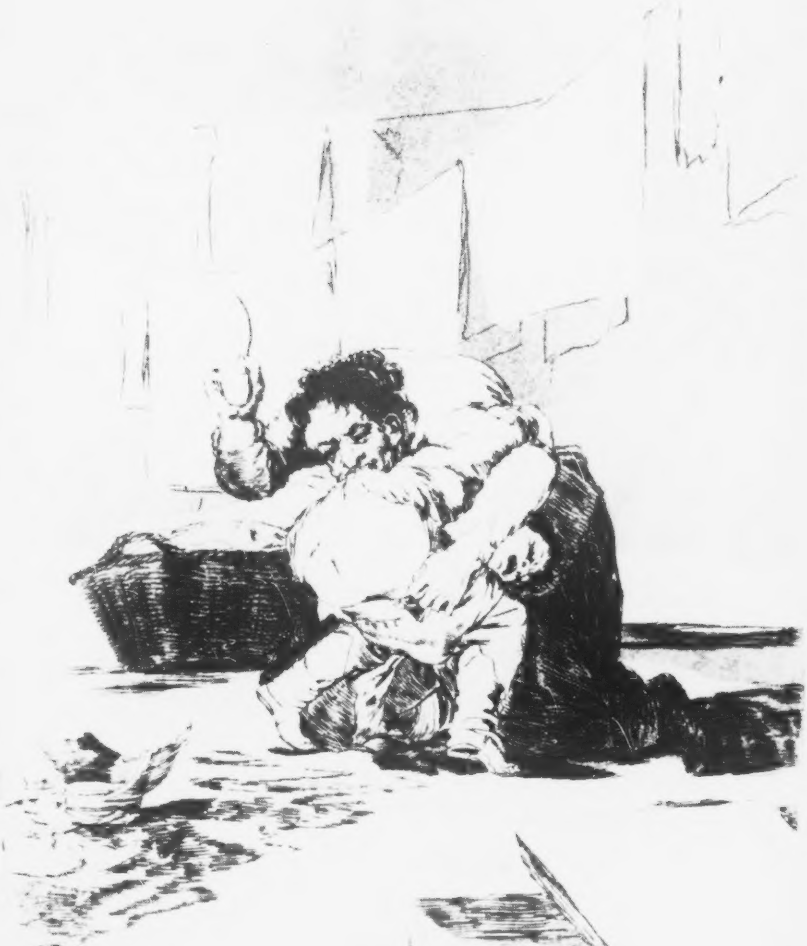
Source: Table 55

In 1989,

Of 238,241 juvenile arrest dispositions:

- Most felony- and misdemeanor-level arrests were referred to probation departments for further disposition (81.0 and 69.8 percent, respectively).
- Almost half of status offense arrests were handled within the arresting department (48.3 percent).

The proportion of total juvenile arrests referred to probation departments for further disposition has increased every year since 1980.



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Probation Department Dispositions of New Referrals

The term "new referral" means that the juvenile was not on probation or parole at the time of referral. This does not mean that the juvenile has not had previous contact with the juvenile justice system.

From 1980 to 1989:

- The proportion of cases closed or transferred decreased from 55.0 to 50.1 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on informal probation increased from 12.8 to 13.5 percent.
- The proportion of petitions filed increased from 32.2 to 36.4 percent.

From 1988 to 1989:

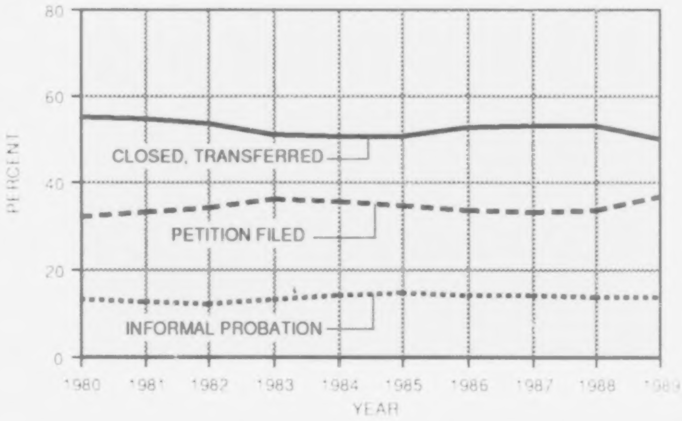
- The proportion of cases closed or transferred decreased from 52.9 to 50.1 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on informal probation increased slightly, from 13.3 to 13.5 percent.
- The proportion of petitions filed increased from 33.7 to 36.4 percent.

In 1989,

Of 130,219 new referral dispositions:

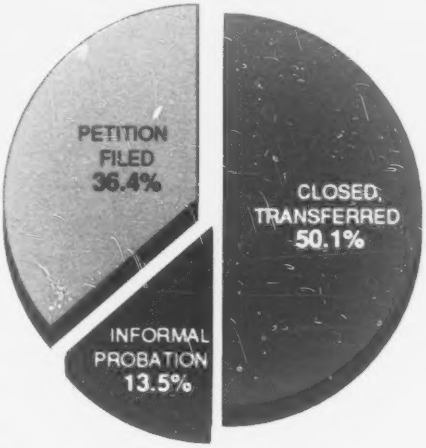
- Closed or transferred accounted for 65,304 (50.1 percent).
- Informal probation accounted for 17,565 (13.5 percent).
- Petitions filed accounted for 47,350 (36.4 percent).

PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS
OF NEW REFERRALS, 1980-1989
Type of Disposition by Year



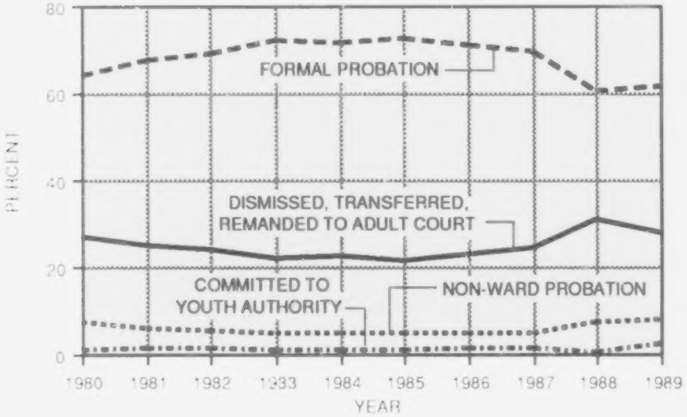
Source: Table 56.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS
OF NEW REFERRALS, 1989
By Type of Disposition



Source: Table 56.

JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS
OF NEW PETITIONS, 1980-1989
Type of Disposition by Year



Note: Data fluctuations in 1988 and 1989 are attributed to changes in the Los Angeles County automated reporting system.
Source: Table 57.

Juvenile Court Dispositions of New Petitions

The term "new petition" means that the juvenile was not on probation or parole at the time the petition was filed in juvenile court. This does not mean that the juvenile has not previously had a petition filed.

From 1980 to 1989:

- The proportion of cases dismissed, transferred, or remanded to adult court increased from 27.2 to 28.1 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on non-ward probation increased slightly, from 7.4 to 8.0 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on formal probation decreased from 64.2 to 61.7 percent.
- The proportion of cases committed to the Youth Authority increased from 1.1 to 2.3 percent.

From 1988 to 1989:

- The proportion of cases dismissed, transferred, or remanded to adult court decreased from 31.2 to 28.1 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on non-ward probation increased from 7.4 to 8.0 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on formal probation increased from 60.7 to 61.7 percent.
- The proportion of cases committed to the Youth Authority increased from .7 to 2.3 percent.

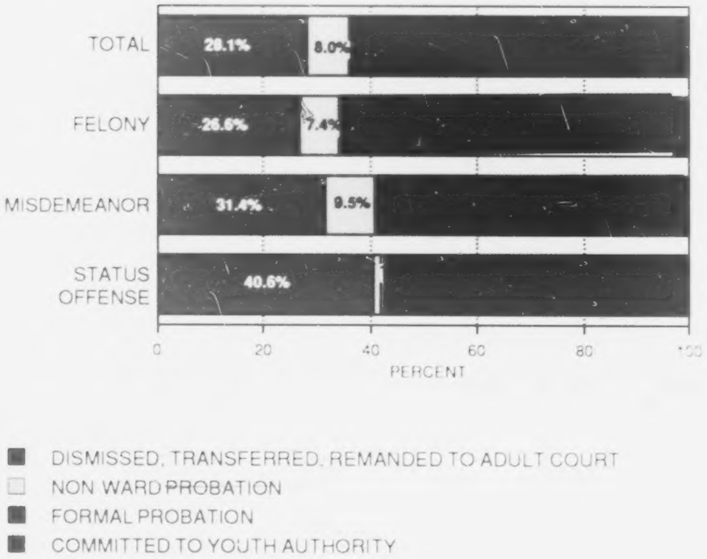
Juvenile Court Dispositions of New Petitions (continued)

In 1989,

Of 47,350 juvenile court new petition dispositions:

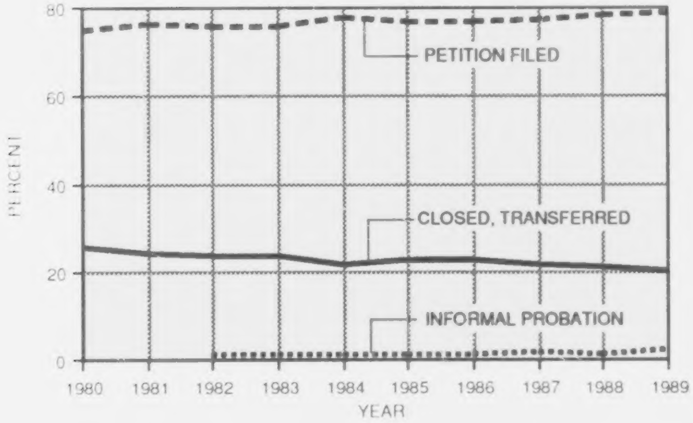
- Over half of petitions for felony, misdemeanor, and status offenses resulted in formal probation dispositions (63.1, 58.4, and 58.0 percent, respectively).

JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS
OF NEW PETITIONS, 1989
Offense Level by Type of Disposition



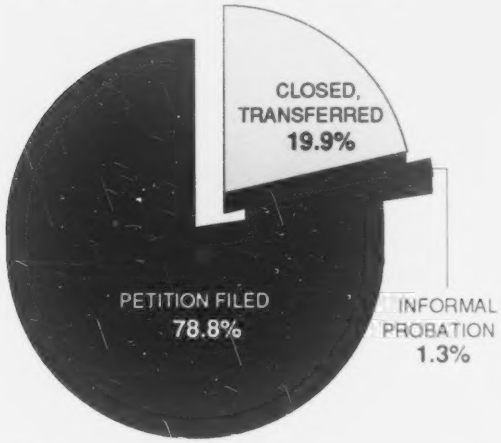
Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 58.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS
OF SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS, 1980-1989
Type of Disposition by Year - 54 Counties



Note: Informal probation data are not available for 1980 and 1981.
Source: Table 59.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS
OF SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS, 1989
By Type of Disposition - 54 Counties



Source: Table 59.

Probation Department Dispositions of Subsequent Referrals in 54 Counties[a]

The term "subsequent referral" means that the juvenile was on probation or parole at the time of referral to a probation department.

From 1980 to 1989:

- The proportion of cases closed or transferred decreased from 25.3 to 19.9 percent.
- The proportion of petitions filed increased from 74.7 to 78.8 percent.

From 1988 to 1989:

- The proportion of cases closed or transferred decreased from 20.8 to 19.9 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on informal probation increased slightly, from 1.2 to 1.3 percent.
- The proportion of petitions filed increased from 78.0 to 78.8 percent.

In 1989,

Of 27,181 probation department dispositions of subsequent referrals:

- Closed or transferred accounted for 5,405 (19.9 percent).
- Informal probation accounted for 366 (1.3 percent).
- Petitions filed accounted for 21,410 (78.8 percent).

[a] Alameda, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Clara counties are not included.

Juvenile Court Dispositions of Subsequent Petitions in 54 Counties[a]

The term "subsequent petition" means that the juvenile was already under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court at the time a petition was filed.

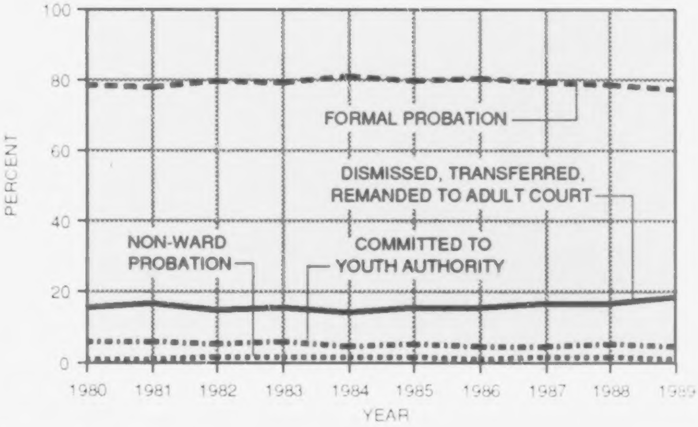
From 1980 to 1989:

- The proportion of cases dismissed, transferred, or remanded to adult court increased from 15.0 to 17.9 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on non-ward probation remained the same (.9 percent).
- The proportion of cases placed on formal probation decreased from 78.2 to 76.6 percent.
- The proportion of cases committed to the Youth Authority decreased from 5.9 to 4.6 percent.

From 1988 to 1989:

- The proportion of cases dismissed, transferred, or remanded to adult court increased from 16.0 to 17.9 percent.
- The proportion of cases placed on non-ward probation decreased from 1.1 to .9 percent.

JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS
OF SUBSEQUENT PETITIONS, 1980-1989
Type of Disposition by Year - 54 Counties



Source: Table 60.

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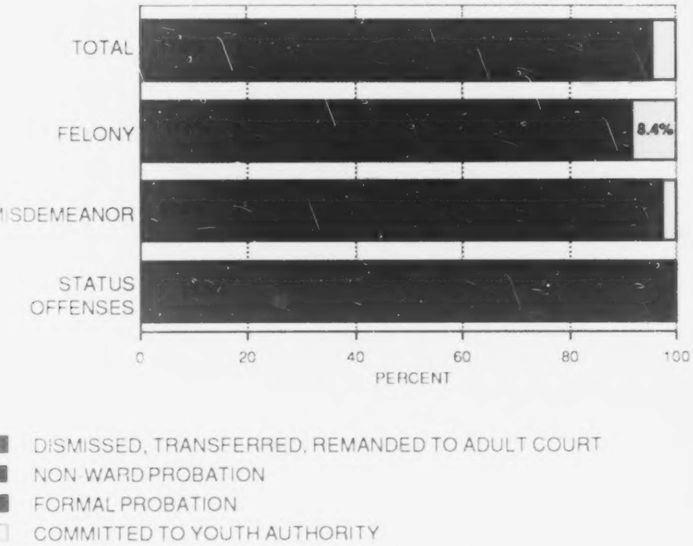
[a] Alameda, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Clara counties are not included.

JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS
OF SUBSEQUENT PETITIONS, 1989
Offense Level by Type of Disposition - 54 Counties



ote: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
ource: Table 61.

Juvenile Court Dispositions of Subsequent Petitions in 54 Counties[a] (continued)

- The proportion of cases placed on formal probation decreased from 77.9 to 76.6 percent.
- The proportion of cases committed to the Youth Authority decreased from 5.0 to 4.6 percent.

In 1989,

Of 21,410 juvenile court dispositions of subsequent petitions:

- The majority of petitions for felony, misdemeanor, and status offenses resulted in formal probation dispositions (73.2, 78.5, and 73.6 percent, respectively).

---

[a] Alameda, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Clara counties are not included.

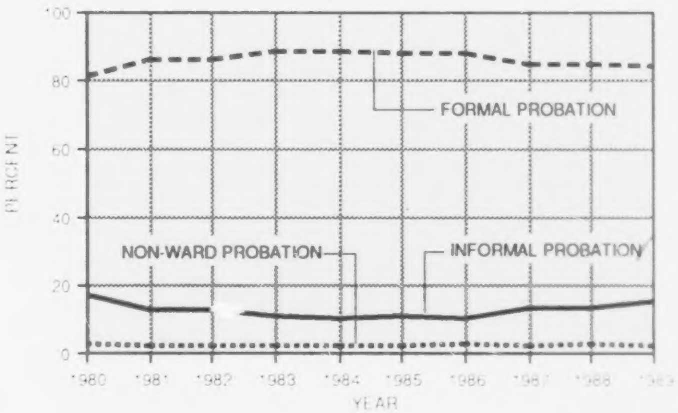
Juvenile Probation Caseload

County probation departments supervise juveniles after placement on informal, non-ward, or formal probation. Informal and non-ward probation cannot exceed six months. As a ward of the court, a juvenile may be placed on formal probation for an indeterminate length of time. A count of the number of juveniles on probation (caseload count) is taken on December 31 of each year.

From 1980 to 1989:

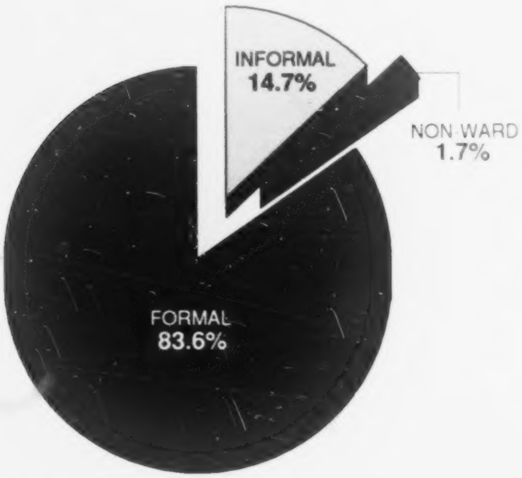
- The proportion of informal probation cases decreased from 16.6 to 14.7 percent.
- The proportion of non-ward probation cases decreased from 2.5 to 1.7 percent.
- The proportion of formal probation cases increased from 80.9 to 83.6 percent.

JUVENILE PROBATION CASELOAD, 1980-1989
Type of Probation by Year



Source: Table 62.

JUVENILE PROBATION CASELOAD, 1989
By Type of Probation



Source: Table 62.

Juvenile Probation Caseload (continued)

From 1988 to 1989:

- The proportion of informal probation cases increased from 13.2 to 14.7 percent.
- The proportion of non-ward probation cases decreased from 2.3 to 1.7 percent.
- The proportion of formal probation cases decreased from 84.6 to 83.6 percent.

Of 66,391 juveniles on probation on December 31, 1989:

- Informal probation accounted for 9,757 (14.7 percent).
- Non-ward probation accounted for 1,130 (1.7 percent).
- Formal probation accounted for 55,504 (83.6 percent).

Juveniles in County-Operated Detention Facilities

County-operated detention facilities are used to house juveniles prior to a petition hearing and to provide treatment after court or probation department determinations. These facilities are classified as either "secure" or "nonsecure." Secure facilities, such as juvenile halls, camps, and ranches, are to be used solely for law violators. Status offenders may be held in a secure facility, prior to a hearing, for strictly limited time periods and under certain circumstances, such as locating and notifying parents, checking for warrants, or when the juvenile is a danger to himself or others. Nonsecure facilities, such as shelter care or crisis resolution homes, can be used for both law violators and status offenders. A count of the number of juveniles in county-operated detention facilities is taken on the fourth Thursday in September of each year.

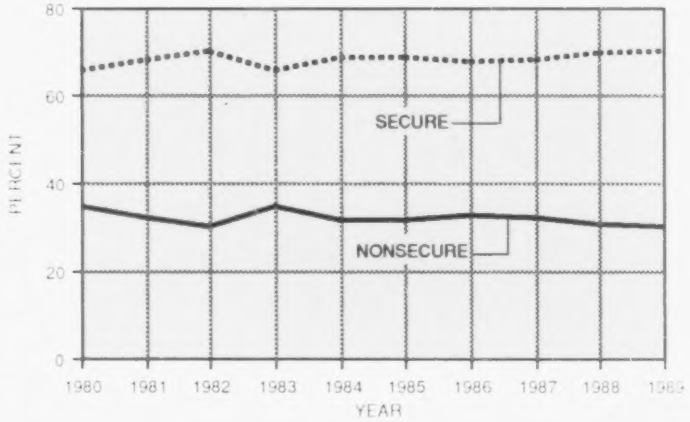
From 1980 to 1989:

- The number of juveniles in county-operated detention facilities increased 35.0 percent (6,818 to 9,205).

And,

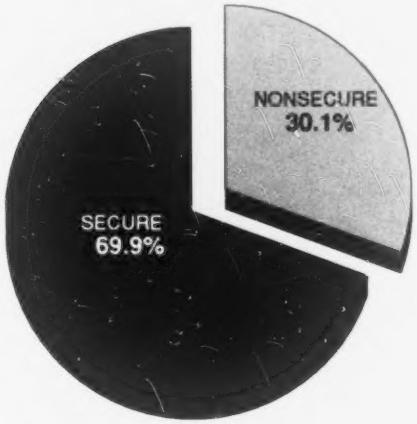
- The proportion of juveniles detained in nonsecure facilities decreased from 34.5 to 30.1 percent
- The proportion of juveniles detained in secure facilities increased from 65.5 to 69.9 percent.

JUVENILES IN COUNTY-OPERATED DETENTION FACILITIES, 1980-1989
Type of Facility by Year



Source: Table 63.

JUVENILES IN COUNTY-OPERATED
DETENTION FACILITIES, 1989
By Type of Facility



Source: Table 63.

Juveniles in County-Operated Detention Facilities (continued)

From 1988 to 1989:

- The number of juveniles in county-operated detention facilities increased .9 percent (9,126 to 9,205).

And,

- The proportion of juveniles detained in nonsecure facilities decreased slightly, from 30.5 to 30.1 percent.
- The proportion of juveniles detained in secure facilities increased slightly, from 69.5 to 69.9 percent.

In 1989,

Of 9,205 juveniles in county-operated detention facilities:

- Nonsecure facilities accounted for 2,767 (30.1 percent).
- Secure facilities accounted for 6,438 (69.9 percent).

Since 1980, almost seven out of ten juveniles were housed in secure county-operated detention facilities.

First Commitments to the California Youth Authority (CYA) from Juvenile Court

First commitments include juveniles committed to CYA for the first time and juveniles who, after discharge, have received another commitment for a subsequent offense.

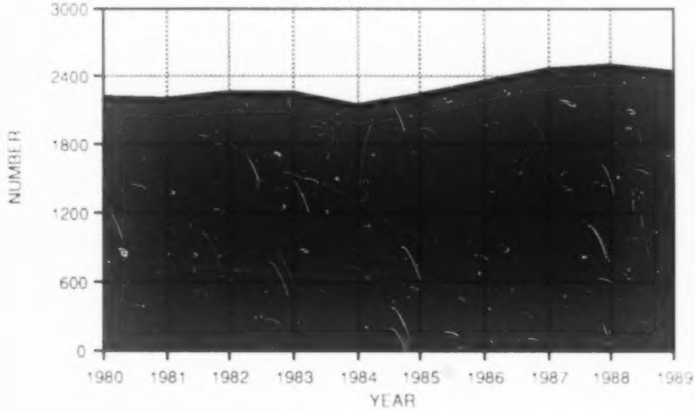
From 1980 to 1989:

- There was a 10.7 percent increase in the number of first commitments to CYA from juvenile court (2,189 to 2,423).

From 1988 to 1989:

- There was a 1.8 percent decrease in the number of first commitments to CYA from juvenile court (2,467 to 2,423).

FIRST COMMITMENTS TO CALIFORNIA
YOUTH AUTHORITY FROM
JUVENILE COURT, 1980-1989
Number of Commitments by Year



Source: Table 64.

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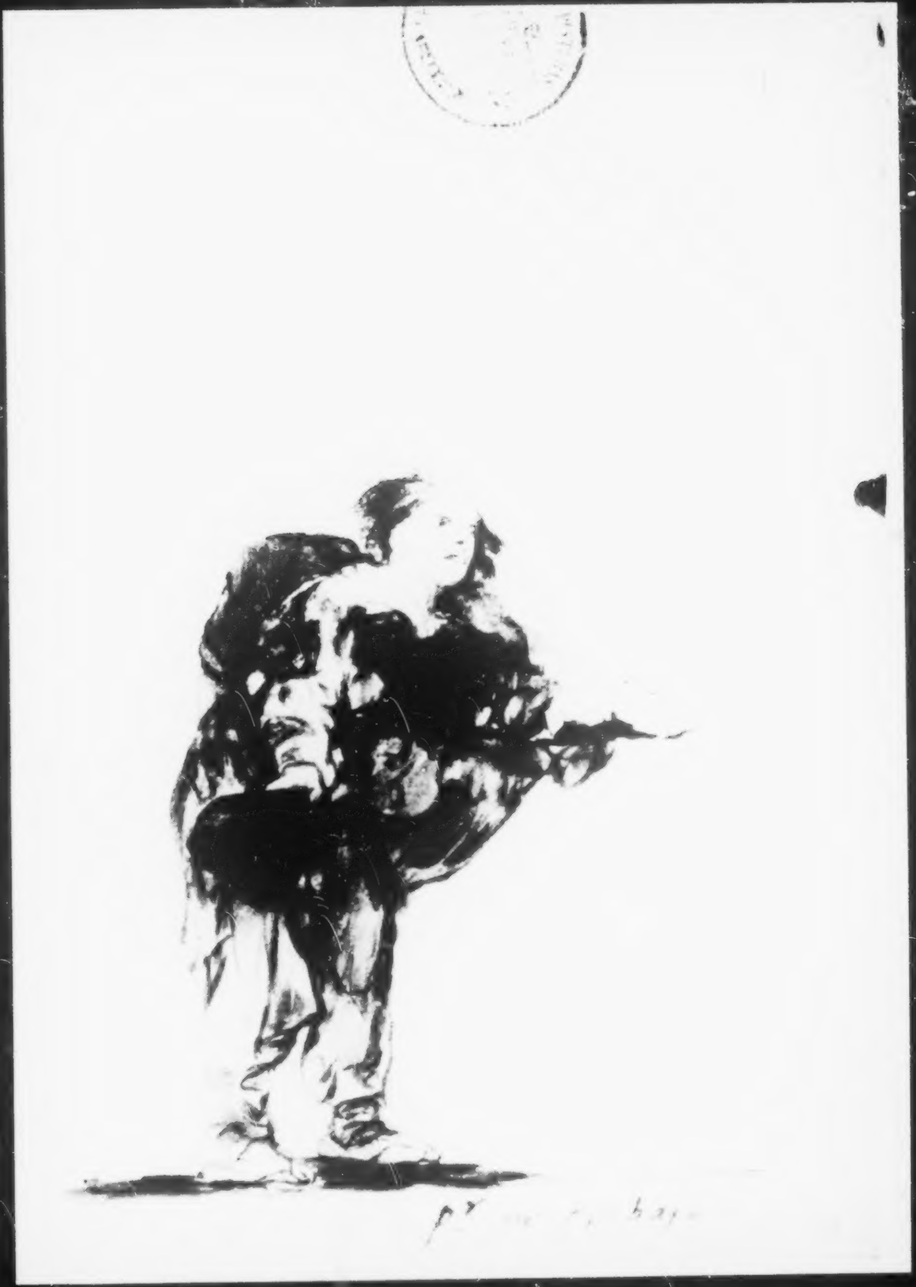
Alexis de Tocqueville
(1805-1859)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Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1979/80-1988/89

Constant dollars are current dollars reduced by the effects of inflation each year. To obtain the constant dollars, the current-dollar criminal justice agency expenditures have been adjusted according to the State and Local Government Implicit Price Deflator provided by the California Department of Finance. Fiscal year 1973/74 was used as the base year.

From Fiscal Year 1979/80 to Fiscal Year 1988/89:

- There was a 163.3 percent increase in current-dollar expenditures and a 63.9 percent increase in constant-dollar expenditures.

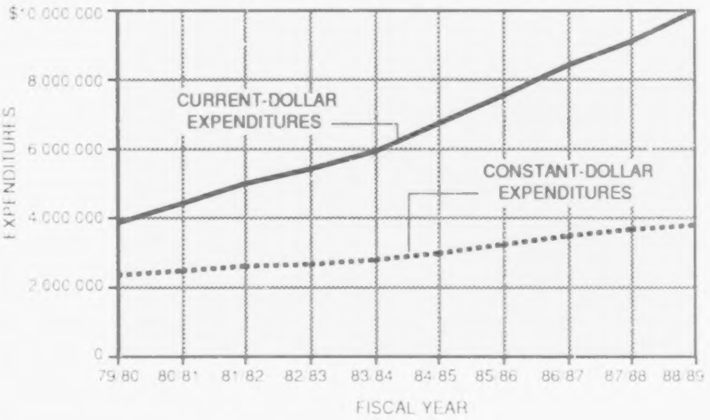
From Fiscal Year 1987/88 to Fiscal Year 1988/89:

- There was a 9.6 percent increase in current-dollar expenditures and a 4.7 percent increase in constant-dollar expenditures.

From Fiscal Year 1979/80 to Fiscal Year 1988/89:

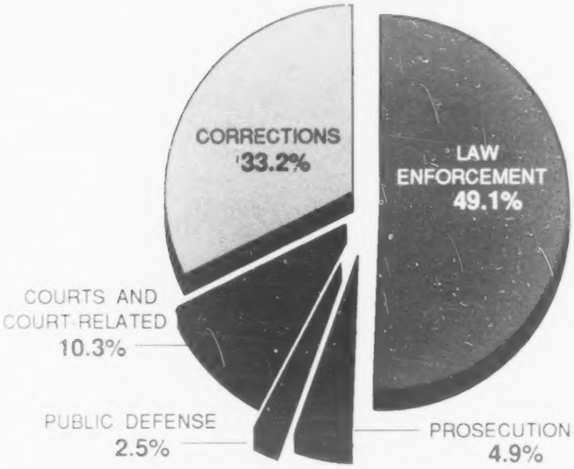
- Total reported criminal justice agency current-dollar expenditures increased 163.3 percent.
- Law enforcement agency expenditures increased 137.6 percent.
- Prosecution agency expenditures increased 139.6 percent.
- Public defense agency expenditures increased 229.5 percent.
- Court expenditures increased 193.7 percent. Municipal courts showed the largest increase in court expenditures (226.1 percent).
- Court-related expenditures increased 184.8 percent.
- State and local correctional agency expenditures increased 202.7 percent, with Department of Corrections showing the largest increase (371.7 percent).

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY EXPENDITURES,
FISCAL YEARS 1979/80-1988/89
(Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)



Source: Table 66.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1988/89
By Type of Agency



Source: Table 67.

Expenditures (continued)

From Fiscal Year 1987/88 to Fiscal Year 1988/89:

- Total reported criminal justice agency current-dollar expenditures increased 9.6 percent.
- Law enforcement agency expenditures increased 8.5 percent.
- Prosecution agency expenditures increased 8.5 percent.
- Public defense agency expenditures increased 15.7 percent.
- Court expenditures increased 19.8 percent.
- Court-related expenditures increased 12.6 percent.
- State and local correctional agency expenditures increased 9.9 percent.

In Fiscal Year 1988/89,

Of nearly $10 billion current-dollar expenditures reported by criminal justice agencies:

- Law enforcement agencies spent 49.1 percent ($4.9 billion).
- Prosecution agencies spent 4.9 percent ($491.9 million).
- Public defense agencies spent 2.5 percent ($246.8 million).
- Courts and court-related agencies spent 10.3 percent ($1.0 billion). Courts spent $694.9 million and court-related agencies spent $326.7 million.
- State and local correctional agencies spent 33.2 percent ($3.3 billion).

Personnel, 1980-1989

Personnel data were obtained from annual one-day counts of all authorized full-time employees. Proportions of sworn and civilian personnel to total law enforcement personnel for the years 1980-1989 are shown in Table 68 (page 278).

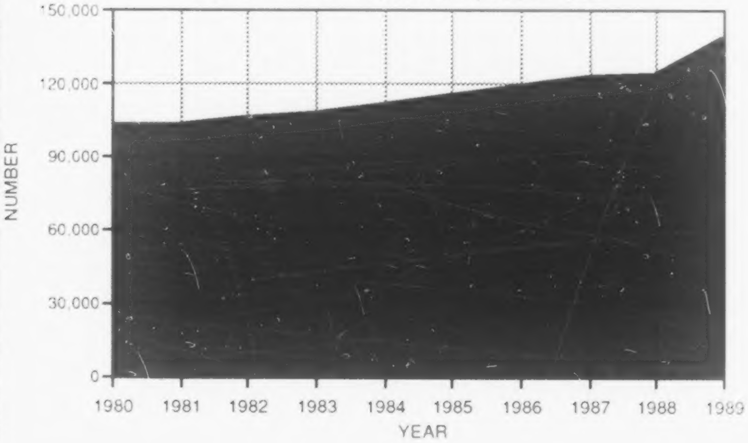
From 1980 to 1989:

- Total reported criminal justice agency authorized full-time personnel increased 35.3 percent.
- Law enforcement agency personnel increased 24.5 percent.
- Prosecution agency personnel increased 23.1 percent.
- Public defense agency personnel increased 61.5 percent.
- Court personnel increased 27.1 percent.
- State and local correctional agency personnel increased 67.8 percent.

From 1988 to 1989:

- Total reported criminal justice agency authorized full-time personnel increased 11.9 percent.
- Law enforcement agency personnel increased 15.5 percent.
- Prosecution agency personnel increased 8.5 percent.
- Public defense agency personnel increased 7.7 percent.
- Court personnel increased 6.6 percent.
- State and local correctional agency personnel increased 6.4 percent.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 1980-1989



Source: Table 68.

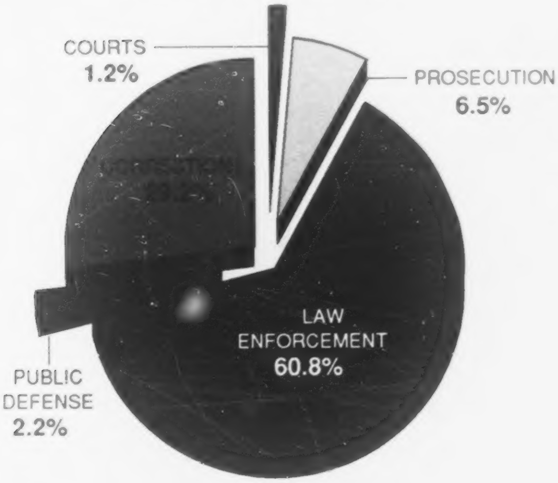
Personnel (continued)

In 1989,

Of 137,759 reported criminal justice agency authorized full-time personnel:

- Law enforcement agency personnel accounted for 60.8 percent (83,807).
- Prosecution agency personnel accounted for 6.5 percent (8,955).
- Public defense agency personnel accounted for 2.2 percent (3,057).
- Court personnel accounted for 1.2 percent (1,719).
- State and local correctional agency personnel accounted for 29.2 percent (40,221).

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 1989
By Type of Agency



Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 69.

OTHER DATA BASES

Citizens' Complaints

Section 13012 of the Penal Code states "The annual report of the department provided for in Section 13010 shall contain statistics showing: . . . (d) The number of citizens complaints received by law enforcement agencies under Section 832.5. Such statistics shall indicate the total number of such complaints, the number alleging criminal conduct of either a felony or misdemeanor, and the number sustained in each category. The report shall not contain a reference to any individual agency but shall be by gross numbers only . . . ."

Section 832.5(a) of the Penal Code requires that "Each department or agency in this state which employs peace officers shall establish a procedure to investigate citizens' complaints against the personnel of such departments or agencies, and shall make a written description of the procedure available to the public."

Because of the individual nature of the requirements of Penal Code Section 832.5, reporting definitions and procedures vary among reporting agencies. The data shown are accurate and complete to the extent that contributing agencies met their reporting obligations.

CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS
AGAINST PEACE OFFICERS, 1989

Complaints	Number Reported	Number Sustained
TOTAL	14,855	2,759
Total criminal	1,467	268
Felony	603	98
Misdemeanor	864	170

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED CALLS
FOR ASSISTANCE, 1989

	Number	Percent
Total domestic violence calls received	188,581	100.0
Total cases involving weapons	136,069	72.2
Total cases without weapons	52,512	27.8

OTHER DATA BASES

Domestic Violence

Effective January 1, 1986, law enforcement agencies were legislatively mandated (Penal Code Section 13730) to report domestic violence-related calls for assistance and to indicate which cases involved the use of a weapon. This information is to be reported monthly to the Attorney General.

PC 13730 also instructs the Attorney General to report annually on the number of domestic violence-related calls received statewide, in each county, and by individual law enforcement agencies. Statewide data are reported here. County and agency-level data will be published in the "Criminal Justice Profile, 1989" series of publications.

DEFINITIONS:

"Domestic violence" is defined as ". . . abuse committed against an adult or fully emancipated minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or a person with whom the suspect has had a child or has or has had a dating or engagement relationship." [Section 13700(b) PC]

Within this definition, "abuse" is further defined as ". . . intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury, or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself, or another." [Section 13700(a) PC]

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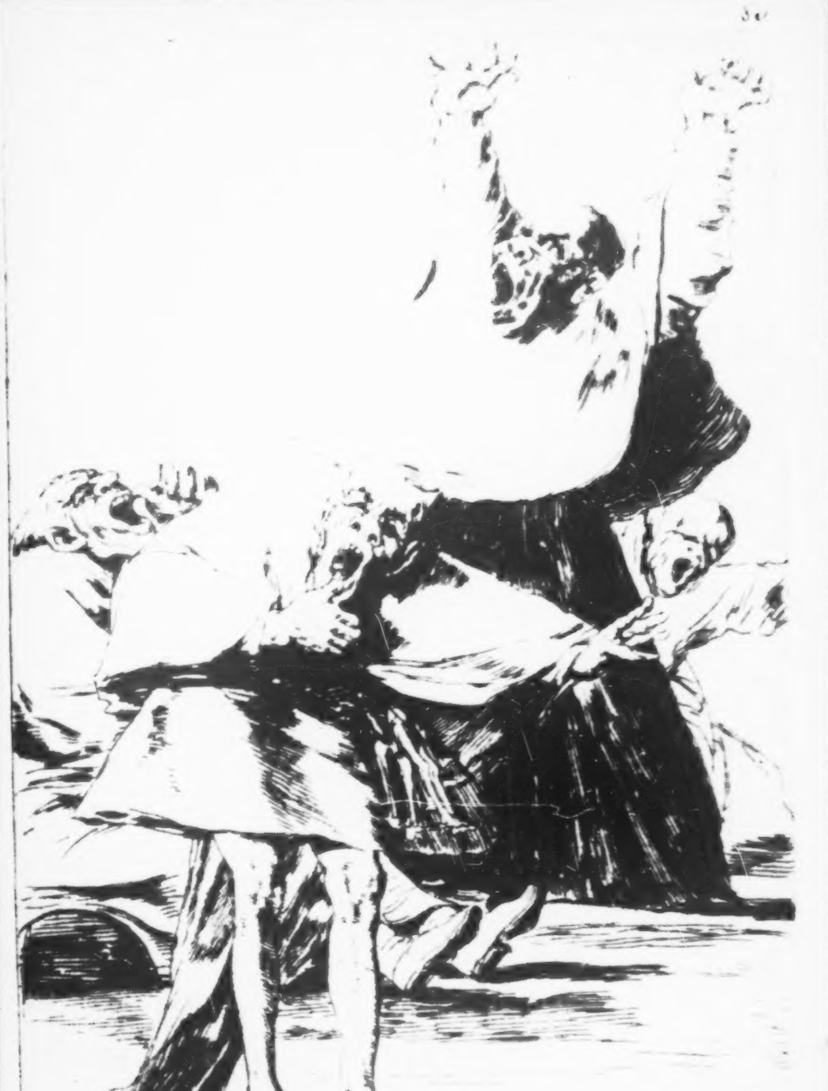
John Locke
(1632-1704)



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COMMENTARY

R. JAMES RASMUSSEN *has been Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Statistics for the past 12 years. Over the last four decades he has been a police officer, parole agent, criminal justice planner, and has managed most of the Bureaus in the Attorney General's Division of Law Enforcement. As a Fulbright Fellow in 1989, he advised the Portuguese Ministry of Justice on the development of a national criminal justice information system.*

INTRODUCTION

For over a third of a century, the Bureau of Criminal Statistics has been publishing data. We've presented and described the facts as completely and accurately as our ability allowed. Not an easy task when one considers that all of California's police, sheriffs, prosecutors, courts, and correctional agencies have a hand in producing and reporting these data.

Coincident with the annual publication of our numbers is a flurry of news items and commentary on why the incidence of a particular crime is rising while another is not. We are offered brief explanations of complex conditions and events, conditions and events which seem to have perplexed humans throughout history. A few years ago, we began publishing works of art along with literary, philosophical and historical quotes with our facts to encourage a broader understanding of the problems and processes which the numbers portray. We hope that the messages offered by these authors, philosophers and statesmen direct our thoughts toward the hope for justice, the need for a system of laws, and our obligation to that system which contributes to the preservation of our liberty.

With this edition of *Crime and Delinquency in California, 1980-1989*, we are again trying something new, namely the presentation of data for the decade and the addition of a commentary section. Members of the Attorney General's Research Advisory Council, Attorney General Fellows and major contributors to the Bureau over the past decade have been solicited for their views on current issues of interest to them. Our intent is to record these views of recognized authorities so that we may commence to develop an informal history of contemporary criminal justice concerns in California.

The issues addressed are varied and range from discussion of particular criminal justice problems such as drugs, gangs, specific crimes, domestic violence, runaways, and prison overcrowding, to broader perspectives including questioning causes and countermeasures, and suggesting alternative responses. Many of these issues were not prominent ten or twenty years ago, some were.

Where will the focus lie at the end of the '90s? Hard to predict. However, one can anticipate that despite our intelligence, the skill of devoted criminal justice professionals, the expenditure of billions of dollars and the arrest, prosecution and imprisonment of thousands now unaccounted for in this volume, there will be a *Crime and Delinquency in California, 1999* and the data to fill it.

The basic human condition captured in the aphorisms of the past persists, but unlike many humans, past and present, our circumstances offer us the opportunity if not the responsibility to participate in the processes which govern our condition.

"As citizens of this democracy,
you are the rulers and the ruled,
the lawgivers and the law-abiding,
the beginning and the end."

Adlai Ewing Stevenson

COMMENTARY

IS THE CRIME RATE GOING UP OR DOWN?: THE QUESTION IS FLAWED

Gilbert Geis

GILBERT GEIS *is a Professor Emeritus with the Program in Social Ecology at the University of California, Irvine. He has held visiting appointments at the Harvard Law School, Cambridge University, State University of New York, Albany, and the Sydney Law School in Australia.*

The answer to a question has a way of legitimizing and reinforcing the significance of the question itself. In this way, a perfectly fine answer can be given to a straightforward question; and both of them, the question and the answer, though each is sensible in its own right, can miss the point.

I submit that this often has happened during the 1980s in regard to the periodic release of the latest statistics on what is regarded as "the crime problem." The question that invariably was raised was: why has the crime rate gone down since the previous reporting period? Or why has it gone up? Then there have been subsidiary issues: Is the percentage of crimes of violence on the rise? Has there been a shift among regions of the state or the country in the patterns of crime? Are women figuring more (or less) prominently in the crime picture?

A great deal of intelligence and, at times, an awesome amount of imagination, inventiveness, and ingenuity have gone into attempts to discern and document a seemingly authoritative response to such stipulated issues.

But I believe that the basic question and its auxiliary aspects are flawed and that they seriously misdirect discussions of crime. Toward the end of the 1980s, for instance, though the figures indicated that, compared to a year or two before, crime had gone down in the United States, it truly had only regressed toward levels that prevailed not very long before. In California, for example, in a recent year a 13.6 percent drop in crime was heralded, but the amount of law-breaking was no lower than that which had prevailed half a decade earlier. Nonetheless, strenuous attempts were made at the time to locate the reasons for the decline, and to (hopefully) herald or (mournfully) deplore the implications that the interpretations held for the future.

The better question certainly would have been: why, despite occasionall downward swings and more common upward movements, do we in the United States have such a stunningly high crime rate? It is not because of working wives, portable TV sets, the logistics of police deployment strategies, or the sale of sports equipment - all matters implicated in short-term fluctuations in crime rates.

There are countries in this world that have age structures that by our analyses are strikingly crime-prone, and yet they have crime rates notably below those of the United States.

There are countries which have incarceration rates and policies of selective incapacitation which do not come close to being of a type advocated as essential for the reduction of crime in the United States. Yet in these jurisdictions, despite the absence of such policies, the crime rate is exceedingly low by comparison with ours.

Crime is an inexorable and inevitable by-product of a social system and the values that prevail in that social system. It may be that the heterogeneous and highly competitive system under which we live is very directly related to crime. But I suspect that there are countries more heterogeneous and, perhaps (though less likely) more competitive than ours that nonetheless manifest a lower rate of criminal behavior.

Crime can be reduced significantly (that is, dramatically, not superficially) only by rewriting the rules of the game we play and the rules that we believe in.

By the way of illustration, I remember when Harrison Salisbury, who was the New York Times' correspondent for perhaps an overlong time in the Soviet Union, was brought back to New York City for a period of reacclimation. The paper gave Salisbury the task of covering gang activity in Manhattan. In a book (The Shook-Up Generation, 1958) based on that experience, he suggested that America lacked the will to deal effectively with gangs. He was quite outraged.

What Salisbury was doing, it seems to me, was viewing the campaign against crime in a totalitarian sense. We do not act effectively against crime because we don't want to act effectively against crime; because we believe in things that are superordinate to a campaign against crime. On another crime-control front, James Q. Wilson, in his latest book (Bureaucracy, 1989, p. 174), makes a complementary observation: "Members of Congress," he writes, "may say they want an efficient Internal Revenue Service but in fact they want one that is efficient only up to a point — the point at which voters begin complaining that they are being harassed."

Societies probably can change their crime rates significantly over long time spans, but there are very little data on this. Ronald Wraith and Edgar Simpkins (Corruption in Developing Countries, 1963), for example, maintained that the English people did reduce crime, but there is some suggestion (Alan Macfarlane, The Justice and the Mare's Ale, 1981) that Wraith and Simpkins were wrong about the earlier levels and that crime has always been low in the British Isles. And Theodore Ferdinand (American Journal of Sociology, July 1967: 84-99) carried out a noted study of crime in Boston from 1849 forward, and showed that there was, over the time span of a century, a slow decline in all but rape.

What I also am suggesting is that among the key questions that must be addressed in order to understand shifts in crime rates are those which move beyond correlative into interpretative analyses. Age is often said to be the clue to a changed crime rate. But if age is so important, the question that needs to be addressed is "What is it about youth?" Why do youngsters commit so disproportionate an amount of crime, and how do you alter such circumstances? I suspect that an important factor is an absence of compassion, an inability to identify with the victim, a lack of kindness, all of which contribute to the willingness to hurt others — to deprive them without feeling. These are crude and I am sure difficult-to-measure concepts, but I think they are fundamental matters.

I should emphasize, perhaps, that I am neither deploring nor, certainly, lauding the rather high level of crime that prevails in the United States. What I am stressing is my belief that crime is fundamentally, irrefragably, a reflection of very deep social, moral, economic, and political values. The laws that reflect these values forbid us to take extreme counter-measures. Our ethos insists that we continue to emphasize crime-producing conditions.

It is that ethos that has made the country what it is. It lies at the heart of what politicians are wont to call America's greatness, and it characterizes what critics of the country are apt to define as our shortcomings. Crime, it seems to me, is a by-product of that ethos, a dramatic, deplorable and, at times, a degrading thing; but it is a situation indissolubly tied to whatever else we are, for better and for worse.

Whether crime rates go down slightly or move up somewhat seems to me a rather secondary matter. What is important is to catalogue and examine the subtle but highly significant underlying conditions, the values and attitudes associated with law-abiding behavior and how these permeate or fail to move different persons and different segments of the population. When we understand this, we will come much closer to understanding meaningful variations in crime rates both within our country and between it and other places.

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COMMENTARY

DANIEL GLASER *is currently a Senior Research Associate at the University of Southern California. He was Professor of Sociology at USC from 1970 to 1989. He was previously on the faculties of the University of Illinois and Rutgers University. Professor Glaser is author and editor of a dozen books and well over a hundred articles, chapters and pamphlets.*

DECENTRALIZATION AGAINST CRIME: SMALLER IS BETTER!

Daniel Glaser

Americans long believed that bigger is better. We built the tallest skyscrapers, and the largest prisons. During the 1950s and 1960s, to counter the impact of politicians on local police units, almost every metropolis developed a tight citywide command under a single chief of police. Each had unprecedented power to reduce the autonomy of separate police stations. Many types of crime, such as drug offenses, were assigned to single city-wide task forces. This was called scientific public administration; the small and local units seemed old-fashioned and inefficient. Lately, however, there are indications that these trends were in the wrong direction.

In policing, usually, the larger the unit the higher the proportion of staff assigned to administration, and the less thoroughly officers know the specific settings where crimes occur. Studies, beginning in Indianapolis under Professor Elinor Ostrom of Indiana University and extended thereafter to many other places, showed that in small cities within metropolitan areas, policing is more effective, more satisfying to residents, and less costly, than is policing in neighborhoods of similar population within the area's central city.

In their book The New Blue Line, social scientists Jerome Skolnick and David Bayley show that gains in citizen satisfaction and crime control occur when large cities create small local police stations, and have the officers try to visit each home and business in their assigned areas, to know and be known by the residents. For example, in Santa Ana, they report, this was facilitated by hiring almost as many police auxiliary officers as sworn officers. About 80 percent of the auxiliaries are women, and of the same ethnicity as most residents of their beat. They carry walkie-talkies rather than guns, call on homes and offices to advise on crime prevention, promote neighborhood watch groups, write reports on burglaries and auto accidents not serious enough to have high priority for sworn officers, and relay citizen complaints to appropriate segments of city government. (Although the auxiliaries earn less than sworn officers, if they qualify physically and in education, they are encouraged to apply to become sworn officers.)

These patterns of decentralized policing satisfy the public more than do centralized police commands with officers insulated from citizens by being assigned to wide-ranging squad cars that are not linked to small neighborhoods. Police with extensive personal contacts with residents of an area get more information that helps to solve crimes, and get more public support.

Our courts in metropolitan areas are often also too centralized. American criminal procedures today, much more than the British practices from which they are derived, have innumerable separate hearings before a case is resolved. Therefore, cooperation by victims and witnesses is discouraged by the time and expense of travel to courthouses and waiting to be called there. Such burdens are reduced when lower-level courts have many separate branches, making each closer to those whose testimony is needed if justice is to be achieved.

Our correctional institutions, especially those for juveniles, seem architecturally designed to be criminalizing. They typically house inmates in dormitories, with from ten to 50 or more in a room, but even when they have inmates in separate cells, they send hundreds at a time for recreation in large yards. In such settings, the toughest inmates create the style of talk and conduct that all must adopt to avoid derision and victimization by the others, and staff cannot know many individual inmates well.

Contrast this with the Netherlands jails and prisons, where each inmate generally has a separate small room, and the institutions are compartmentalized into units with from eight to 15 or so inmate rooms to a unit. Each unit has its own eating, recreation, bathing, and often school and work space, so that the inmates there have little contact with prisoners from other units. They also have the same few officers assigned to them regularly, so that both staff and inmates soon get to know each other well. Most importantly, the officers receive much training on coaching inmates to control each other's conduct so that all get along better. Inmates are thereby prepared for better adjustment in outside life. This is one of many sources of the relatively low Dutch crime rates, and their lowest ratio of prisoners to population of any technologically advanced nation.

These are but a few of many ways in which smaller is better in crime control.

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COMMENTARY

THE PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE OF ADULT ARREST: AN UPDATE

Robert Tillman

ROBERT TILLMAN *received his Ph.D. in sociology from the University of California at Davis and was later a National Institute of Mental Health Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Southern California. Dr. Tillman is currently an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology, Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts and is continuing research on the social-structural influences on criminal careers.*

As crime rates remained at all-time high levels throughout the eighties, many people were led to the obvious question: "Who's responsible for all this crime?" One answer came from the academic/research community; a relatively small number of extremely active offenders were responsible for a large proportion of the total volume of crime experienced every year. Beginning with research conducted by Marvin Wolfgang and his colleagues in Philadelphia and gaining support in later studies conducted by researchers at the Rand Corporation, evidence began to accumulate that pointed to the apparent fact that "chronic offenders" — those persons who committed large number of crimes in relatively short periods of time — were indeed responsible for many, and for some offenses the majority, of all crimes.

If true, the policy implications of this fact seemed clear. Law enforcement and correctional policies should be directed towards the apprehension and incapacitation of these "chronic" or "high-rate" offenders, whose absence from the street would significantly reduce crime rates.

The empirical question remained: to what extent is criminality concentrated among a small group of "chronic offenders" and to what extent is it spread throughout the general population?

To answer this question requires one to estimate the "individual-crime rate" for all persons in the population. However, given the reluctance of most persons involved in crime to divulge information about their criminal activities, reliable data on the "individual crime rate" are difficult to obtain. To overcome this problem many researchers have relied on data on arrests as a proxy for measures of crime. The strategy has obvious disadvantages; many crimes never result in an arrest and many persons arrested are not guilty of crimes. Nonetheless, operating on the assumption that there is a rough relationship between arrests and crimes, one can utilize data on the distribution of arrests to gain a sense of how wide-spread or concentrated criminal activity is within the general population.

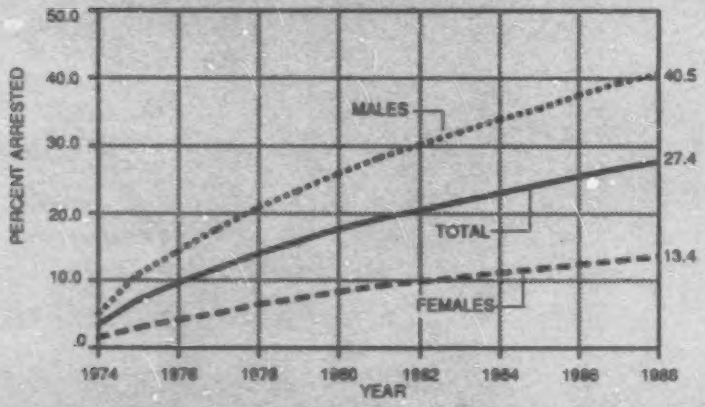
The Prevalence of Adult Arrest in California

To address these questions, in 1986, I undertook a study in which I attempted to estimate the **prevalence** of adult arrest — how many people will be arrested at least once in a given time period — as well as the **incidence** of arrest — how often any single individual will be arrested. That study relied upon a new and very large data set, the Adult Criminal Justice Statistical System (ACJSS) maintained by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics.

The study focused on a birth-cohort consisting of all persons in the file who were born in 1956, and who were thus 18 years old in 1974, and who had been arrested, at least once, between January 1, 1974 and December 31, 1985. Combining these data with census data on the number of persons in this age-cohort in the general California population, I was able to estimate: **the proportion of adult Californians who were arrested at least once between the ages of 18 and 29.** Arrests were restricted to "retainable offenses," and thus excluded many minor offenses such as traffic offenses, public drunkenness, as well as driving under the influence arrests.

The results were startling. As displayed in Chart 1, which depicts the cumulative probability of arrest over the period 1974 through 1988 for the members of the 1956 birth cohort, 24 percent of the cohort was arrested at least once for a retainable offense by the end of 1985. Over one-third (35.5 percent) of the males and 11.6 percent of the female members of the cohort were arrested at least once by the end of that year.

CHART 1
CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY OF ARREST, 1974-1988
1956 Cohort, Total, Males, and Females



The ACJSS file is continually updated so that more recent arrest data on the original cohort is now available. Chart 1 extends the prevalence data for an additional three years, through 1988, when the cohort members were 32 years old. An additional 3.4 percent of the cohort incurred their first arrest in 1986-88, bringing the total proportion of the cohort ever-arrested to 27.4 percent.

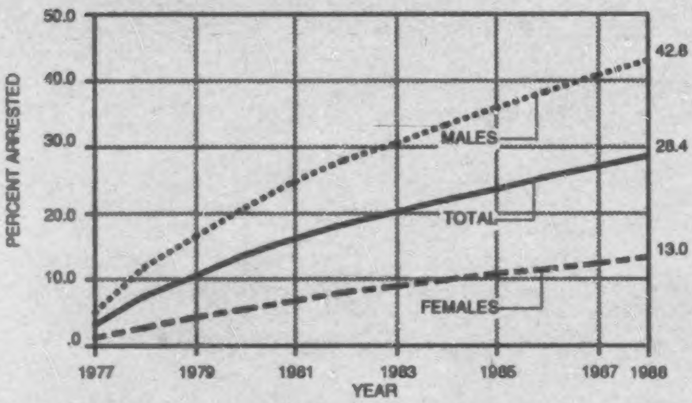
For males, five percent of the 1956 birth cohort were arrested for the first time in the '86-'88 period, so that a total of 40.5 percent had been arrested by the time they were 32. The first-arrest of 1.8 percent of the female members of the cohort brought the proportion of 32-year old women arrested at least once as adults to 13.4 percent.

Prevalence Among a Younger Cohort

To what extent were the experiences of the 1956 birth cohort unique? Would the same analysis done on another birth cohort produce substantially different results? To answer these questions, a similar analysis was conducted for a sample consisting of all persons in the ACJSS file as of the end of 1988 who were born in 1959. With these data, prevalence rates were estimated for the years 1977-1988, the period when the cohort members were 18 to 29 years old. The results are displayed in Chart 2.

Born only three years later than the 1956 cohort, a significantly larger portion of the 1959 cohort had recorded arrests by the time they were 29 years old. A total of 28.4 percent were arrested at least once. Among the women in the cohort, 13.0 percent (as compared to 11.6 percent of the 1956 cohort) incurred at least one arrest. The increase was much greater among the men, 42.8 percent of whom were arrested one or more times during the 12-year period.

CHART 2
CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY OF ARREST, 1977-1988
1959 Cohort, Total, Males, and Females



How can these differences be explained? Could the experiences of the younger group be so different from those born only three years earlier as to account for these large differences in the likelihood of their arrest?

The answer to this latter question may be a qualified "Yes." The majority of the arrests incurred by the 1956 cohort occurred prior to the 1980s when drug arrests increased dramatically in California. A much greater proportion of the 1959's total arrests occurred in the '80s and thus a much greater proportion of their arrests may have been for drug offenses. In other words, the "war on drugs" may have significantly increased the probability of arrest for young adults in California.

On the other hand, these differences in the prevalence of arrest among the two cohorts may be more apparent than real. Methodological problems in the ACJSS data may have produced low estimates of the number of arrests among the 1956 cohort. Periodically, through the period 1974-1986, the data were purged of certain arrests — misdemeanors (after five years), felony arrests that did not result in convictions (after seven years) and misdemeanor marijuana arrests. The precise effect these "purges" had on the prevalence rates among both cohorts cannot be estimated, but they almost certainly lowered the rates, particularly among the '56 cohort.

The Contributions of Chronic Offenders

While arrests seem to be wide-spread among the two cohorts we still need to know how many of the total arrests could be attributed to "chronic offenders," those persons who were arrested repeatedly throughout the period?

What constitutes a "chronic offender" is open to debate, but if we were to consider those persons arrested three or more times over a 12-year period to be "chronic offenders," then Table 1 shows that 28.3 percent of the '56 cohort would earn this designation. And, this sub-group of offenders was responsible for 67 percent of the cohort's total number of arrests.

The 1959 cohort shows a very similar pattern, with 29.6 percent of the cohort being arrested three or more times, accounting for 70 percent of the cohort's total arrests.

COMMENTARY

TABLE 1
CONCENTRATION OF ARRESTS

Arrestees with x or more arrests	Comprised percent and number of arrestees		Accounted for percent and number of total arrests	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
	1956 Cohort			
1	100.0	110,475	100.0	301,344
2	45.9	50,713	80.2	241,582
3	28.3	31,240	67.2	202,636
4	19.6	21,599	57.6	173,173
5	14.5	15.988	50.2	151,269
6	11.2	12,421	44.3	133,434
7	8.9	9,866	39.2	118,224
8	7.3	8,034	34.9	105,260
9	5.9	6,559	31.0	93,452
10	4.9	5,393	27.5	82,967
	1959 Cohort			
1	100.0	128,533	100.0	373,514
2	46.5	59,631	81.6	304,812
3	29.6	38,109	70.0	261,368
4	21.3	27,417	61.4	229,292
5	16.4	21,031	54.5	203,748
6	13.1	16,796	48.9	182,573
7	10.6	13,623	43.8	163,535
8	8.7	11,189	39.2	146,497
9	7.2	9,299	35.2	131,377
10	6.0	7,692	31.3	116,914

Implications

The data presented here point up several important facts. First, vast numbers of people are entering the California criminal justice system. Secondly, exposure to the system is not limited to a small, troublesome segment of the population, but appears to be widespread. The analysis was limited to young adults, but if it were extended to encompass both juveniles as well as older adults the numbers would undoubtedly be much higher. Indeed, we might speculate that such an analysis would show that the majority of California males are the subject of formal arrest at some point in their lives.

Thirdly, while "chronic offenders," however defined, are responsible for a disproportionate number of arrests (and thus, presumably, crimes), their numbers, too, are very large. While only 29.6 percent of the 1959 cohort incurred three or more arrests, this sub-group consisted of over 38,000 individuals. Thus, any attempt to focus criminal justice resources on these offenders would still be confronted with a sizeable target population.

As to the future, the data do not portend well. The increased reliance upon law enforcement as the principal weapon in the "war on drugs" has resulted in a dramatic surge in drug arrests. The result may well be a much wider net being cast over the population, particularly over young, adult males living in urban areas. We can therefore anticipate that an even higher proportion of this "high-risk" population will become entangled in California's system of justice in the 1990s.

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COMMENTARY

J. B. THOMAS *graduated in 1984 from Indiana University of Pennsylvania, received his Masters Degree in History from Carnegie-Mellon University in 1987, and is currently a Ph.D. candidate at Carnegie-Mellon University. His doctoral dissertation focuses on the social history of the automobile in the United States.*

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT IN THE EIGHTIES

J.B. Thomas

In March of 1985 the Attorney General of California, through the Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS), brought together a group of noted American policy makers and academicians for the auspicious task of evaluating a significant reversal in crime trends. After almost 20 years of continuous growth, the annual rate of serious crime declined for the first five years of the 80s. The esteemed participants of the conference, whose task it was to determine "Why is crime down?", reached no final conclusion about this downward slope in crime rates. Two interpretations were offered in *Crimeconference85* to explain the reversal. First, it was suggested that changing demographics reduced the number of members of the population in high risk age groups for committing crime. The second thesis suggested that increased penalties for crime produced the decline. Ironically, the following year the trend's direction reversed itself and, while not quite reaching the level of 1980, showed moderate increase for the remainder of the 80s.[1] This reversal raises nagging questions about the authority of experts, as well as pointing to the need for a more thorough examination of crime trends for the entire decade.

My task for this publication is to provide some analysis of motor vehicle theft trends for the past decade. Since motor vehicle theft is one of the numerically over-represented crimes included in the CCI, it indisputably contributed to the overall path of crime in the 80s. Still, motor vehicle theft, like any crime, has its own peculiarities and idiosyncrasies that complicate any sweeping interpretation of crime trends. For this arena, I will deal almost exclusively with the directional trends of vehicle thefts from observed BCS data.[2] A comprehensive treatment of the subject requires analysis of data that is not easily assembled or analyzed, but would show the contours of this crime — who does it, for what purpose, and what this implies for comparisons of vehicle theft to other crimes.[3]

By the late 1980s motor vehicle theft was regularly a topic in the news, both in California and across the U.S. Anecdotes abounded of how gang members used stolen cars for "drive-by shootings", how professional theft rings targeted high-priced vehicles to strip and re-sell, piece by piece and how cocaine addicts ripped off cars merely to remove tape decks, which could then easily be converted to cash. Apart from these often sensational accounts, the statistical residue is indeed striking. The estimated number of thefts for 1989 in California was over 300,000. This produces a rate of over 1,000 vehicles stolen per 100,000 population. Most of these thefts occurred in urban areas and predominantly in southern California.[4] In the 80s, cars were the vehicles stolen most often (65 to 75 percent of the time), but personal truck and van theft also increased dramatically during the decade. Many of these stolen vehicles were recovered, though condition upon recovery varied dramatically.[5] In 1988 for example, 89.1 percent of the vehicles stolen in the state were recovered — 61 percent of those intact and in road worthy condition.[6] Arrests grew by 71.7 percent through this period, and follow a trendline roughly analogous to increases in theft rates. In light of what was perceived as a steadily worsening situation, how does vehicle theft in the 80s compare with earlier patterns and other crimes?

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[1] Based on the California Crime Index, (CCI) figures.

[2] For a broader discussion of this subject, see BCS Monograph Series, "Conspicuous Depredation: Automobile Theft in Los Angeles, 1904 to 1987" by J.B. Thomas.

[3] Some variables that require attention are recoveries, condition of recovery, time from theft to recovery, arrest profiles and police methods.

[4] In 1988, for example, two-thirds of all motor vehicle thefts in California occurred in Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties.

CHART 1
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATE
Rate per 100,000 Population

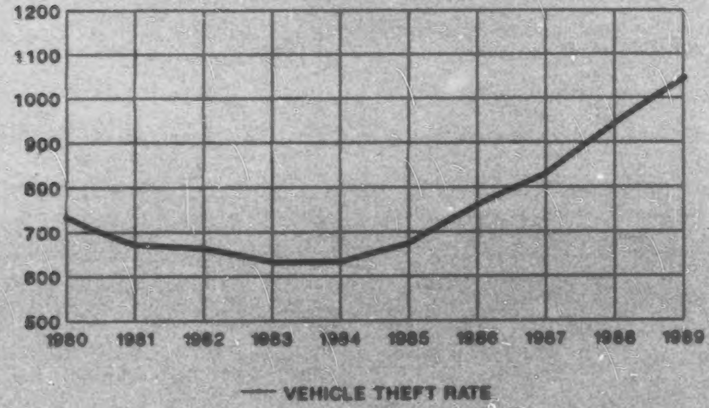
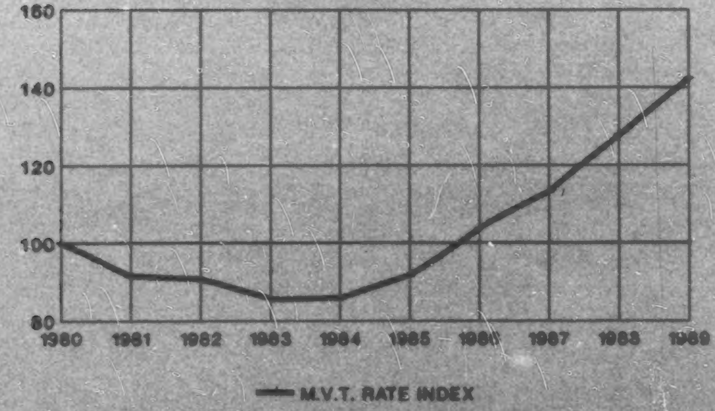


CHART 2
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATE
Indexed to 1980



From 1980 to 1989, the rate of vehicle thefts per 100,000 population increased 42.4 percent. Most of this growth occurred after 1984, with rate increases averaging 9.6 percent per year from 1985 until 1989. From 1980 until 1984 this pattern of change corresponds with the CCI crimes (see Charts 1 and 2). However, after 1984 the vehicle theft rate increased sharply, diverging from the pattern of gradual increase evidenced in the CCI. In fact, the CCI trendline takes on quite a different shape when the vehicle theft rate is subtracted, suggesting the major impact that vehicle theft has on the slope of the CCI index[7] (see Chart 3). This adjusted rate makes a strong argument for declining crime rates in all years but 1986 and 1989 — perhaps suggesting a continuation of the patterns which brought about the crime conference in 1985. If so, then vehicle theft trends require an explanation other than demographic change.

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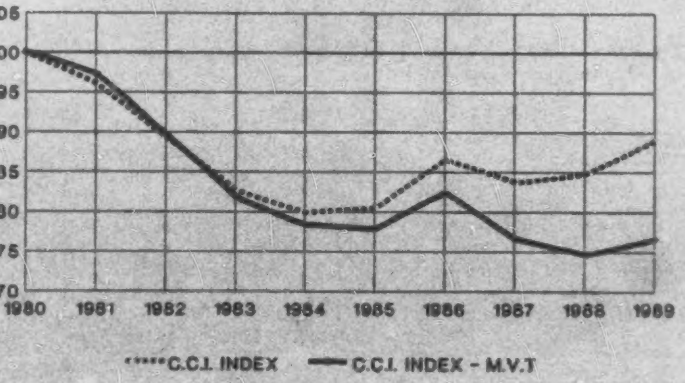
[5] Condition of recovery is perhaps the most telling, yet most troubling indicator of the meaning of motor vehicle theft. This measurement requires increased attention (and perhaps redefinition) from all investigating and data gathering bodies.

[6] Of the remaining 39 percent recovered in 1988, 17 percent were missing minor parts, ten percent had major parts removed, and 12 percent were wrecked or burned. (Department of California Highway Patrol Theft and Recovery Data).

CHART 3
CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX CRIMES
Rate per 100,000 Population Indexed to 1980 vs.
CCI minus Motor Vehicle Theft



Comparisons of vehicle theft to the broad array of crimes included in the CCI is perhaps a bit misleading. Assault and vehicle theft may both be felony offenses and numerically significant, but the dynamics of the two crimes are quite dissimilar. Even when compared to robbery and burglary, vehicle theft again began a disparate (sharply increasing) pattern in 1985 (see Chart 4). What this suggests is that in the 80s vehicle theft followed a largely divergent pattern from other crimes in California. Why this crime grew as most other categories of crime remained steady or decrease is not easily explained. The most often noted argument explaining this dramatic growth is that vehicle theft is changing from the historically established pattern of youthful joyriding to a crime increasingly committed for commercial reasons. This transformation is purportedly due to stricter penalties for burglary and robbery, increases in auto parts prices, and the growth of drug related crime. This is certainly an appealing argument — though by no means fully developed — and is unfortunately more involved than the current space allows us to explore.

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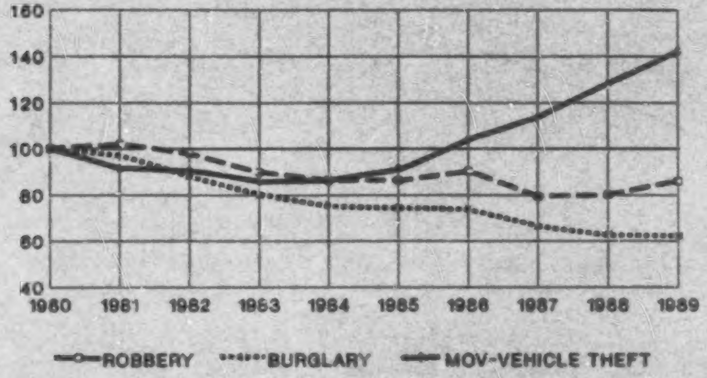
[7] In fact, vehicle thefts share of the total CCI figure in 1980 is 18.8 percent and grows to 30.1 percent by 1989.

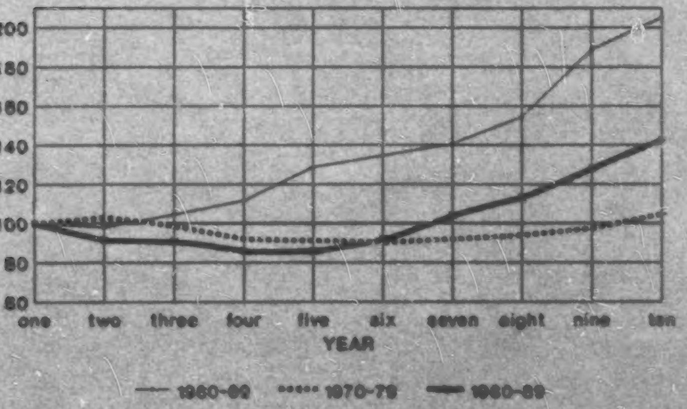
COMMENTARY

CHART 4
ROBBERY, BURGLARY, AND MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATES
Indexed to 1980



The issue of growth in historical perspective is worth noting. By comparison to other crimes, motor vehicle theft grew substantially during the 80s. But in terms of motor vehicle theft rates, only in 11 of the past 37 years did this measure show a decrease. Chart 5 compares rate indexes for the past three decades. When compared to the expansion shown in the 1960s, the previously alarming 1980s growth appears to be somewhat tempered (see Chart 5). Indeed, the case emerging from this comparison is that the 1960s and 1980s are somewhat similar in direction, with the 1970s showing relatively modest growth.

CHART 5
AUTO THEFT INDEX FOR THREE DECADES
Rate per 100,000 Population - Ten-Year Index



COMMENTARY

In conclusion, the story of crime in California during the last decade is very much connected to patterns of motor vehicle theft. In 1989, 30 percent of the CCI total figure stems from motor vehicle theft, making sure that its influence cannot be avoided. Still this important category of crime displays very different characteristics than other crimes — for no easily identifiable reason, indicating some need for additional examination. Its dramatic increase must also be seen in the context of over three decades of almost continuous growth and with the possibility of changing internal dynamics.

* * *

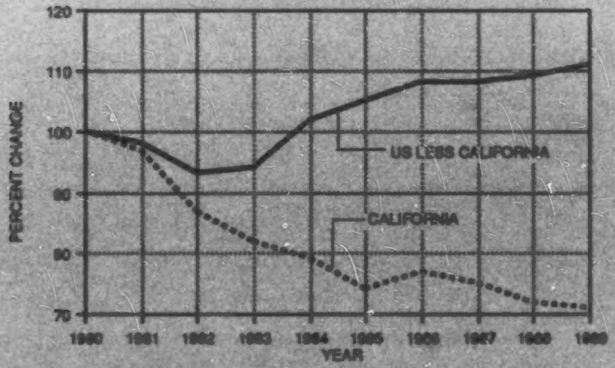
COMMENTARY

FORCIBLE RAPE IN CALIFORNIA IN THE 1980s

Candace Cross-Drew

The likelihood of being a rape victim in California decreased in the 1980s, a trend not shared by the nation as a whole. The rate and the actual number of forcible rapes reported in California declined over the course of the decade (1980-1989), while the nation as a whole experienced a steady increase in both actual number and rate. This can be seen in the chart below.

FORCIBLE RAPE FOR UNITED STATES LESS CALIFORNIA AND CALIFORNIA, 1980-1989
Indexed to 1980



In 1980, there were slightly more than 113 reported rapes for every 100,000 women in California. By 1989, this rate had dropped to 83.3 victims per 100,000 women. The actual number of reported rapes declined in California from 13,661 in 1980 to 11,956 in 1989.

While this decline is very good news, it does not mean that California has a low rape rate. California, like other Pacific states, has consistently higher rates than the nation as a whole. In 1988, the most recent year for which national data are available, the United States as a whole reported 75.3 rapes per 100,000 women; for California the rate was 82.0, and in the Pacific Region, which includes Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington, there were 86.5 victims for every 100,000 women. In 1980, the national rate was 70.9 victims per 100,000 women, while California and the Pacific Region reported rates of 113.3 and 109.6, respectively.

Is the Decline Real?

This unexpected decline in rape rates raises the question of whether the decline is real, in the sense that fewer rapes are occurring, or is the artifact of something else, such as changes in reporting practices. While there have been no changes in coding or reporting practices during the decade of 1980-1989, there have been changes in law enforcement's handling of rape cases. In response to suggestions from rape crisis centers and women's groups, law enforcement became more sensitive and supportive of rape victims. The presence of more female officers helped in dealing with victims. These factors should have increased reporting.

CANDACE CROSS-DREW *is a Research Analyst for the Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Department of Justice. Her extensive background in criminal justice research includes research for the Commission on Peace Officers' Standards and Training, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, and the California Youth Authority. Currently, she is a doctoral candidate in social anthropology at the University of California, Davis, studying subcultural violence.*

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The decline in rate is consistent in all the largest counties, whether in northern or southern California. Smaller counties had small decreases or modest increases, with the rates declining or remaining about the same. Moreover, similar sized counties report similar trends. This consistency across jurisdictions suggests that the decline is due to an actual decrease in reported rapes.

Within California, all the large urban counties reported declines in rates between 1980 and 1989, while rates in most of the medium-sized (less than 300,000 population) and smaller, more rural counties stayed the same or declined.

While it might be expected that women would be at greatest risk in the largest, most populated counties, this is not the case. In every year since 1980, most of the high-rate counties are northern and central counties, as the table below indicates. San Francisco, Alameda, Sacramento, Kern, and Fresno counties are consistently risky places for women and have been for the entire decade. In more populous southern California, only Los Angeles county and occasionally San Bernardino county have rates high enough to place them among the high-rape counties. The most populous counties in 1989 were Los Angeles, San Diego, Orange, Santa Clara, and San Bernardino.

FIVE COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST RAPE RATES
Rate per 100,000 Women

1980		1983		1986		1989	
San Francisco	222.7	San Francisco	153.7	Alameda	131.6	Fresno	129.0
Los Angeles	146.3	Alameda	122.0	Fresno	130.6	San Bernardino	108.5
Alameda	139.8	Fresno	120.6	San Francisco	129.2	Alameda	103.7
Fresno	137.4	Los Angeles	110.7	Kern	117.0	Solano	99.2
Kern	118.7	Sacramento	101.4	Sacramento	106.7	San Francisco	97.3
State Average	113.3	State Average	94.8	State Average	89.0	State Average	83.3

Additionally, indirect support can be found in the most recent National Crime Survey on Victimization, a national level probability study, which reports a decline in the rate of rape victimization between 1980 and 1988 (BJS 1988).

Underreporting

Underreporting is a major problem with rape. The numbers discussed here do not reflect the actual number of rapes which occur in California since many are not reported. The magnitude of underreporting in California is not known, but studies of rape victimization elsewhere have found varying levels of underreporting. The National Crime Survey (NCS), for example, reported that 45 percent of rapes in 1988 were reported to the police. Thus, 55 percent of the rapes in this survey were not reported to police (BJS 1988). A study of college students found that only five percent of the rape victims in the sample reported the assault to police (Koss 1985), and a study in South Carolina found only 29 percent of the victims reported to police (Kilpatrick et. al. 1985). Acquaintance, date, or incestuous rape are least likely to be reported, while rape by strangers is most likely to be reported (Lizotte 1985; Williams 1984).

Although rape is seriously underreported, it appears to be underreported at approximately the same level as other violent crimes. In 1988, the most recent year for which NCS data are available, the percentage of rapes reported to the police is quite similar to the percentage of assaults reported: 46 percent of the assaults and 45 percent of the rapes were reported to police in 1988.

Given that rape is underreported, is there any reason to suspect that the rate of underreporting has increased systematically, across jurisdictions, over the last ten years? Rape crisis centers have suggested that the changing ethnic composition in California might account for increases in underreporting. Hispanic and Asian women are thought to be reluctant to report rapes, and these two ethnic groups account for much of the population growth in California in the 1980s. Santa Monica Rape Crisis Center has had a special project working with Hispanic women, and the Center estimates that less than one in ten Hispanic rape victims report their victimization to the police. This reluctance is thought to be due to the stigma certain cultural groups attribute to rape victims and their families, and to the fear of police by more recent immigrant groups. Another reason for underreporting suggested by rape crisis centers is that they "siphon off" reports from many rape victims. Victims get help, especially psychological and emotional support from the rape crisis centers, and having taken some action, the victims feel less need to report the crime to police. However, there are no studies of underreporting in California.

Why the Decline?

Why rape in California is running counter to the national trend is unclear. Possible reasons include the dramatic changes California has experienced in demographics, economics, and the criminal justice system.

The 1980s were a time of tremendous demographic change for California, and two demographic factors linked to rape rates are age and race/ethnicity. Rape is a young man's crime, not just in California but everywhere, with the majority of known rapists being in the 15-24 age group. The proportion of the male population age 15-24 has declined steadily in California since 1980, from 9.7 percent in 1980 to 7.5 percent in 1988, and this decline correlates significantly with the decline in rape in California. However, the population in other states is aging as well; New York, for example, has had the proportion of its population which is male age 15-24 decline from 8.8 percent in 1980 to 7.4 percent in 1988. Thus, it's questionable whether the decline in proportion of young males age 15-24, which is occurring in all states, could account for California's downward rape trend and the upward trend for the nation as a whole.

California has experienced a tremendous influx of minority populations, most notably Hispanic and Asian populations. In 1980, Hispanics comprised 19.2 percent of California's population, Asians 6.8 percent, blacks 7.5 percent, and whites 66.6 percent. By 1989, estimates indicate that Hispanics comprised about 24.2 percent of California's population, Asians 9.5 percent, blacks 7.7 percent, and whites have declined to 58.8 percent of the population. This shift in race/ethnic composition may have affected rape statistics in two ways. First, some groups commit a disproportionate share of the rapes, while other groups are low-rate offenders. Asians are increasing their proportion of California's population and are low-rate offenders for rape. Hispanics are also increasing in population and commit slightly more rapes than their proportion of the population. Blacks are high-rate offenders for rape, but their share of California's population is remaining stable. Whites are low-rate offenders and their share of the population is declining. Whether this shift in race/ethnic composition is sufficient to explain the decline in rape rates is unclear.

As previously noted, a second way in which race/ethnicity may affect rape rates is in the likelihood of reporting. Police, rape crisis centers, and at least one study suggest that Asian and Hispanic rape victims are reluctant to report rape.

Economic inequality, measured by income disparities, is linked in a number of studies to high rape rates. The 1990 census will provide data on income differences at the end of the decade.

Conclusion

Women are still at greater risk of being raped in California than in most of the rest of the nation, but this risk is less than it was ten years ago and is now only slightly higher than the risk for the nation as a whole. The downward rape trend in California, in a decade of tremendous demographic, economic, and social change, suggests that these changes have affected the factors which influence men to commit rape. Data from the 1990 census will help evaluate the impact of these changes in California. The changes in California's criminal justice system, with more certain arrest and more severe penalties, may have contributed to the decline in rape in California.

California appears to be a safer place for women than it was ten years ago but why is unclear.

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COMMENTARY

PATTERNS OF SPOUSAL HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA

Anna F. Kuhl

Introduction

Many researchers and policy makers believe that the family is one of society's most violent institutions. From recent studies on the prevalence of spousal abuse, we can safely estimate that about 28 percent of all adult women in a relationship are victims of spousal abuse in a year. When we narrow our focus to spousal homicides, we find that, in many cases, the police had been called on numerous occasions prior to the actual homicide. A national study found that 52 percent of the women killed between 1980 and 1984 had been killed by a husband, ex-husband, common-law husband or boyfriend (Carmody and Williams, 1987). Studies of women offenders substantiate a history of long-term abuse in a majority of the cases (Browne, 1987; Kuhl, 1988; Walker, 1984).

Although the majority of us feel much safer in our homes than in public places, unfortunately for many women, the most dangerous place is at home. In fact, it can be argued that criminal violence poses less of a threat to many women than intimate (or domestic) violence. It has been estimated that between two and four million women are beaten every year. This means that a woman somewhere is beaten to death (by a man) every four days (Toufexis, 1987).

Much of the research concerned with spousal homicide has been directed at the battered woman who kills her spouse. We know that women do not kill as often as men but when they do kill they most often kill within the family, i.e., spouses (or boyfriends) and/or children. However, there has been a rash of recent television documentaries, docudrama, and/or interview shows which depict women not only as violent but as increasing in both their violent behavior and overall criminality. However, research on female offenders shows just the opposite — arrests of women for violent crimes have remained stable or declined since the early 1960s. Thus, women are not increasing in their violent behavior. In fact, we find that women continue to be victimized at a much higher rate than men.

The California Study

California has one of the best data sets on homicide in the United States, so it was natural to use this data to examine spousal homicide patterns in the state. In fact, our major purpose was to describe the effect gender, race/ethnicity and intimacy of the relationship may have had upon patterns of both victimization and offending for spousal homicide in California. The first item that we looked at was to see if the pattern of spousal homicides differed from the pattern of general homicides. We found that the number of general homicides was much higher than spousal homicides, and while the number of spousal homicides remained fairly constant (ranging from 160-200 per year) from 1974 to 1987, the number of general homicides increased dramatically from 1974 to 1980, declining slightly for the next two years, and then increasing again in 1983 to the present. We found several other differences including age and race/ethnicity. Victims of spousal homicide were slightly older (36-40) than victims in general homicides (26-30). From other studies, we know that the most likely victim of a homicide is a young, black male. However, in spousal homicides, the most likely victim is a slightly older, white female. Most spousal homicides occurred between 3-11 p.m. and happened in the victim's residence. The weapons of choice for both spousal homicides and general homicides were guns with knives a

ANNA F. KUHL *is a Professor of Criminology at Eastern Kentucky University. She received her B.A. and M.A. in psychology and sociology from Fort Wright College and her Ph.D. from Washington State University. She was a Senior Research Fellow for the Bureau of Criminal Statistics in 1988/1989. Her research areas include spousal abuse, spousal homicide and women offenders.*

close second. As with all other crimes in California, Los Angeles County had the most homicides, both general and spousal, ranging from 45-48 percent of the state per year.

One of the most interesting findings in our study examined the relationship of gender and spousal homicide. In 1974, the proportion of male to female victims was quite close with females being victimized about 9.4 percent more often than males. However, since then that proportion has dramatically widened with females being victims in 46.2 percent more of the spousal homicides than males. When we examined race/ethnicity and spousal homicide, we found that whites were the victims in a majority of the cases with blacks being victimized in about one-third of the cases, Hispanics in about one-fifth of the cases with the rest being Asian and/or American Indian. Interestingly, the greatest variation in the proportion of spousal homicides is occurring in the black and Hispanic populations. Blacks as victims of spousal homicide are steadily decreasing while Hispanics as victims of spousal homicide are steadily increasing. The victimization of whites has remained quite stable for the last ten years.

Women as Offenders

When we look at female offenders for the same time period, we find several differences. The average age of the offender is 30.4 years and 41.7 percent of the offenders are black, 38.7 percent are white, and 16.0 percent are Hispanic. Almost one-fifth of the offenders had killed their husbands (17.6 percent), 15.2 percent had killed an acquaintance, and 11.9 percent had killed a boyfriend. Quite interestingly, we found that the rate of homicide committed by females in California was declining over time, which was consistent by race/ethnicity and age.

Similar to male homicide rates, black females have the highest rates overall while white females have the lowest rates overall and by age. Clearly age and race/ethnicity of the offender was most predictive of the rate of homicide. However, it is most important to not just focus on race/ethnicity and age of the female offender in our search for causal relationships.

Discussion and Conclusions

What does all this mean? Are black females more violent than black males or white females? Obviously they are not more violent than white males. Perhaps of equal if not more importance is the question: Why is more attention given to the statement "black males are victims in spousal homicides more often than black females" and less attention is given to the statement "white females are victims significantly more often than any other category."

It may be that the seemingly high violence of black females in spousal homicides "fits" the stereotype of the violent subculture that many hold; or it may be that the attention given to the "seemingly high violence of black females" is the fascination with female violence but not with the extremely high proportion of females being victimized. After all, females are supposed to be victims, aren't they? It may not be that black females are more violent; it may be that blacks receive poorer medical treatment, resulting in a higher mortality rate than whites.

A different approach suggests the various patterns of victimization in spousal homicide may be causally related to the socio-ecological environment of the major urban centers. In other words, the majority of homicide studies have been conducted in major urban areas with a high concentration of minority groups, mainly blacks. The pattern of spousal homicide victimization in Los Angeles County (and other major urban areas) may be more indicative of the social dislocation in the inner city and less indicative of a pattern of behavior specific to race/ethnicity.

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KAREN JOE *is currently completing the doctorial program in sociology at the University of California, Davis. She has been teaching courses in the areas of Deviance and Social Control, and Delinquency at UC Davis. Since 1982, she has been extensively involved in juvenile justice and criminal justice research projects at the local, state, and federal levels.*

"WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO HUCK FINN?"

Karen Joe

Introduction

During the past decade, public concern heightened over issues related to the protection and care of children. Child pornography, sexual exploitation, and child abuse pointed to the vulnerability of young persons to violent crimes.

In the early 1980s, the plight of missing children stirred alarm among policy makers, child advocates, parents, teachers and even young people themselves. The concern over missing children was and continues to be a concern over children abducted by strangers, youngsters pulled in opposite directions by disputing parents, and adolescents running away from home. The public awareness campaigns of the early 1980s were soon followed by the passage of federal and state legislation aimed at the protection of children. Many states, including California, adopted a multiple approach, establishing education and prevention programs, implementing new law enforcement reporting policies and training programs, stiffening penalties for child abductions, and developing missing children clearing houses.

In addition, state and federal policy makers recognized the need for accurate detailed research on the three types of missing children. The results from these research initiatives are just starting to emerge. My recent California study (Joe, 1988) indicates that runaways constitute the largest proportion of children reported missing to the police (88 percent). Preliminary analysis from a federally funded research study supports this finding (OJJDP, 1988).

Over the last few years, the concern over runaways has become somewhat differentiated from the broader issue of missing children. Many doubt that Huckleberry Finn's romantic vision of running away to a life of adventure and playful mischief can still characterize the experience of today's youth who run away from home, and often wind up living on the streets.

Policy makers, youth advocates, juvenile justice officials, and law enforcement are recognizing that runaways are not only vulnerable to violence, but may encounter serious mental and physical health problems. Youth service workers and medical experts indicate that the number of youth who are at risk to victimization, and serious health problems, including substance abuse and the AIDS virus, is likely to increase during the 1990s.

On the Run

While public concern continues to grow, there is very little information available to broaden our understanding of these young persons. There are no precise figures on the number of youth who run away at the local, state, or national level. As researchers are discovering, numerous methodological problems have hindered attempts to establish accurate figures on the number of runaways. Agencies who are in direct contact with these youth and their parents such as law enforcement, social services, and emergency medical facilities employ different definitions and counting procedures. Some youth do not seek assistance from community agencies and are not counted at all. Alternatively, some parents do not report their child as a runaway to the police, resulting in undercounting. At most, researchers and practitioners have started making estimates of the number of runaways. National estimates range from 700,000 to 1.5 million annually. The California Homeless Youth Pilot Project estimates that 3,000 to 4,000 youth in Hollywood and 1,000 to 2,000 adolescents are living on the streets every day (OCJP, 1987).

With the exception of a few studies on runaways receiving shelter or medical assistance (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1985; Yates, 1988), there are little current data to address such basic questions as: Who are these youth? Why are they on the run? Where are they headed? What do the parents or guardians do when a youth runs? How long are youth on the run? The purpose of this paper is to provide a starting point for answering some of these questions and for better understanding these young people and the circumstances surrounding their flight from home. In contrast to the few prior research efforts, this analysis examines the plight of runaways from what is typically the first point of contact for family members: the police.

Methodology

This analysis of runaways is based on a preliminary examination of data collected for a larger study of missing children in California. Information was collected from law enforcement reports for all youth reported as runaways to the Los Angeles Police between July 15, 1988 to September 30, 1988 (n=799). Data drawn from the police reports included personal and social characteristics and circumstances surrounding the runaway event. The runaway cases from this two and a half month period were tracked until May 1, 1989 to determine case outcome. Personal interviews with 15 California law enforcement administrators and detectives including several in Los Angeles supplement the quantitative component of the study.

Hollywood's Swinging: Runaways in Los Angeles

Are the glamour of Hollywood and the sunny beaches of Los Angeles still popular images associated with running away? The Los Angeles Police estimate that its 19 substations handle almost 6,000 missing juvenile cases per year, the majority of which are runaway investigations. As Figure 1 shows, most youth reported as runaways to the Los Angeles Police are local residents (99 percent) and live with at least one parent (76 percent). Sixteen percent of the adolescents walked away from a non-secure out of home placement including shelter care, group homes, and foster care. Very few runaways from outside the county are reported to the Los Angeles police. Thirty-seven percent of the youth have runaway previously at least once. These data suggest that the problem is largely local and familial.

FIGURE 1
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RUNAWAYS REPORTED MISSING
TO THE LOS ANGELES POLICE
(N=799)

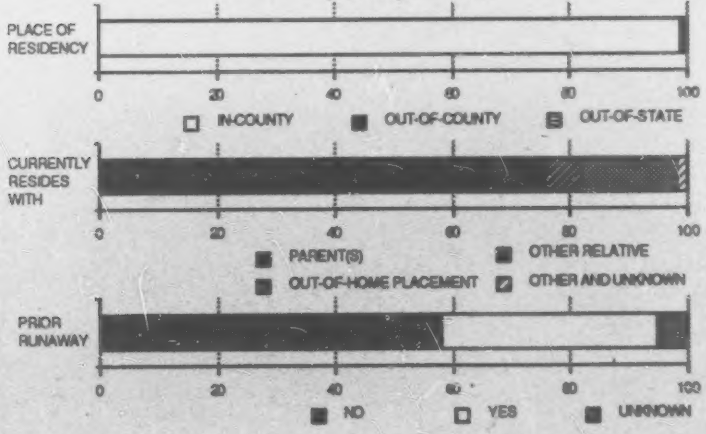

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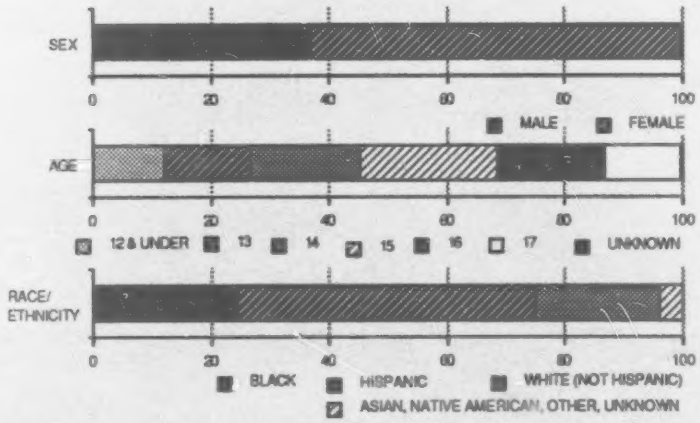
Figure 2 points out that the majority of runaways are female (63 percent), and are between the ages of 14 to 16 years (60 percent). Minority youth comprise a disproportionate number of the runaways reported to the police. While Hispanic and black youth constitute 50 percent and 25 percent of the runaway population respectively, white adolescents account for 21 percent of the young people on the run. According to a 1988 Bureau of Census household survey, Los Angeles' estimated population of 8,694,000 residents is comprised of ten percent black, 35 percent Hispanic origin, 47 percent white (not Hispanic), and eight percent "other."

As Table 1 indicates, most young persons are reported to the police by a family member, foster parent, or group home counselor (97 percent). In a few instances, the youth's social worker notifies the police (one percent). Nearly three-fourths of the youth were last seen leaving their current residence. Others were seen at the home of a friend or relative (seven percent), school/workplace (seven percent) or neighborhood hangout (seven percent). While the reporting party is usually able to identify the location where the youth was last seen, many parents and guardians do not know where the youth is headed (60 percent). Those who do know indicate that the youth is supposedly within the area, on his/her way to a friend or relatives home (27 percent), the local teen spot such as the video arcade and bowling alley (six percent), or the bank or department store (three percent).

FIGURE 2

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RUNAWAYS REPORTED MISSING TO THE LOS ANGELES POLICE

(N=799)



Almost 40 percent of the adolescents have left home due to some form of family conflict. The reporting party, who is usually a parent, frequently cites one or more of the following reasons for the youth running: a parent/child, argument, avoidance of punishment, or refusal to abide by the rules. Eighteen percent of the youth seek independence from home, wanting either to be on their own or to be with friends. Some youth run away with friends (14 percent) or another family member, usually a sibling (seven percent). A few young people run away to escape personal or school problems (six percent) or to avoid juvenile court (two percent). In many instances, the reporting party can not provide the police with details on the reason the youth left, indicating only that the youth has disappeared on a journey or errand, and has not returned as expected (20 percent).

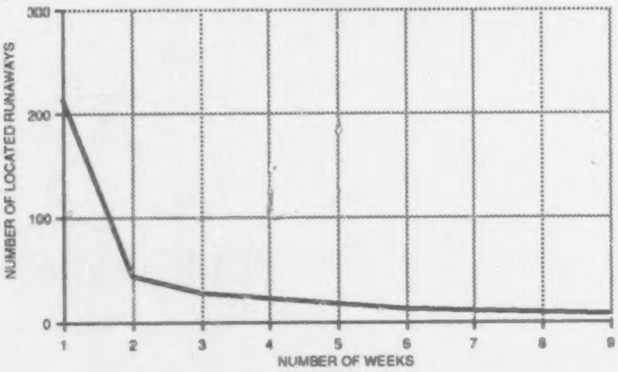
By the end of the follow-up period, most runaways were located, and the police cancelled the investigation and the missing juvenile report (69 percent). This does not necessarily mean, however, that 31 percent of the youth are still on the run. Some youth may have returned to their current residence or have been located independently, but the reporting party has not contacted the police.

As Table 2 shows, when the police do have termination information, the majority of runaways are located at home (59 percent). Thirteen percent are found at the home of a friend or relative. A few are at school/workplace (two percent) or a favorite teen spot (two percent). Police reports did not indicate where the youth was located in 15 percent of the cases.

Because the police do not always locate the youth, (e.g. the youngster returns on his/her own), they do not necessarily know the actual date and time the youth has been located. During their investigation, the police may discover via phone contact with the reporting party that the youth has returned or has been contacted. The reporting party may not remember when this occurred, and consequently, the police can record only the date on which the case was cancelled.

Information on the length of time between the date of the disappearance and date of the location of the runaway is available for 65 percent of the cancelled cases. The length of absence ranged from a few hours to seven months (Figure 3). The median number of days the youth was gone is five (Table 2).

FIGURE 3
LENGTH OF TIME BETWEEN DATE OF DISAPPEARANCE AND DATE OF LOCATION OF RUNAWAY, IN WEEKS
(N=355)



Discussion

The police have few resources for handling the large volume of runaway cases reported each year. Missing juvenile units are usually attached to a larger division. In metropolitan areas, this detail is part of the juvenile division which handles physical and sexual abuse of children, and in some instances, all crimes involving juveniles as victims or suspects. In smaller cities and suburban areas, these cases are typically handled by the homicide division. Depending on the size and fiscal constraints of the agency, a detective may or may not be assigned to handle these cases full-time.

In addition to problems created by scarce fiscal and personnel resources, police investigations are sometimes hindered by the parents themselves. Some police feel that occasionally, parents may withhold information or embellish the circumstances surrounding the runaway event to conceal current home conditions that are likely to be embarrassing, or to elicit sympathy from officers in the hope that the case will be given immediate police attention. In some cases, parents may simply not know their child's immediate purposes or activities. As this analysis indicates, the reporting party, usually a parent, did not know where the youth was headed when he/she was last seen.

Many parents do admit that a family conflict precipitated the youth's action. This analysis found that 40 percent of the young people left home because of tension in the family. The few available studies on running away based on shelter care data and runaway interviews indicate that youth are often running from a stressful family situation, including neglect and abandonment, physical or sexual abuse, parental substance abuse (Hersch, 1988).

When the youth's home life is deemed unbearable, the youth is sometimes taken temporarily to a shelter care facility to wait for an appropriate placement in a group home or a foster care home. However, officers indicate that many runaways who are transported to an out-of-home placement run out the back door as soon as they are placed. As mentioned earlier, 16 percent of the runaways were current residents of an out-of-home placement setting.

Conclusion

This analysis addresses the need for grounded information on running away by adopting the perspective of parents and guardians, and of the police. Beyond this, it indicates a need for a more comprehensive picture based on both the perspectives of the youth and of the parent, plus the dynamics of interaction in the families concerned. A paradoxical query asks why and how police fit into this picture, especially since running away is not a crime.

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TABLE 1
CHARACTERISTICS OF RUNAWAY EVENT
(n=799)

	Number	Percent
Reporting Party		
Parent	591	73.9
Other relative	66	8.3
Representative of out-of-home placement	117	14.6
Social worker	10	1.3
Other	12	1.5
Unknown	3	.4
Location last seen		
Current residence	592	74.1
Friend or relative's home	56	7.0
School/workplace	55	6.9
Business	12	1.5
Favorite youth spot	59	7.4
Other	15	1.9
Unknown	10	1.2
Probable destination		
Current residence	9	1.1
Friend or relative's home	219	27.4
School/workplace	11	.1
Business	25	3.1
Favorite youth spot	52	6.5
Other	4	.5
Unknown	478	59.8
Ranaway with someone		
No	631	79.0
Family member	53	6.6
Friends	113	14.1
Unknown	2	.3
Reason youth left		
Family conflict	302	38.4
Seek independence	140	17.5
Disappeared on errand/journey	162	20.3
Escape teen problems	46	5.8
Involved in illicit activity	11	1.4
Avoid juvenile court	18	2.2
Walkaway	77	9.6
Other	34	4.2
Unknown	4	.5

TABLE 2
LOCATING RUNAWAYS

	Number	Percent
Case Resolved		
Yes	549	68.7
No	250	31.3
Total	799	100.0
Location found		
Current residence	324	59.0
Friend or relative's home	70	12.7
School/workplace	10	1.8
Business	2	.4
Favorite youth spot	13	2.4
Other	45	8.2
Unknown	85	15.5
Total	549	100.0
Length of time gone		
Median number of days between disappearance and location (n=355)	5	

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COMMENTARY

ROY V. LEWIS *is a Research Program Specialist for the Department of Justice, Bureau of Criminal Statistics. He has been a researcher for 22 years including employment with the California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research and the Research Division of the California State Department of Social Welfare. He co-authored a book on juvenile diversion research (1980) and is currently editor of a forthcoming book on female offenders.*

CALIFORNIA DRUG ARREST TRENDS DURING THE 1980s

Roy V. Lewis

The Bureau of Criminal Statistics began publishing statewide data on arrests for drug law violations in 1952. In 1952 the arrest rate (per 100,000 population) for drug law violations was only 47. Since the early '50s, California has recorded a sustained increase in arrests for drug law violations.

The 1960s ushered in a wave of social support for casual drug use and attempts to legalize the use of marijuana. This was a decade of crass experimentation with drugs. There was a decline in arrest rates for drug law violations during the 1970s, partly due to decriminalization of marijuana laws. However, the era of the flower-child in the 1960s and the transitional decade of the 1970s gave way to a 1980s generation of hard-core users of cocaine, crack, and crank.

Between 1960 and 1970, the arrest rate for drug law violations more than quadrupled, increasing from 89.2 to 408.2. Between 1970 and 1980, the arrest rate for drug law violations declined from 408.2 percent in 1970 to 319.2 in 1980. The decline during the 1970s, as mentioned above, was due to the change in the marijuana drug law after 1975.

The focus for this article will be on the 1980s decade and will answer **three** questions:

- What happened during the 1980s?
- How has California's changing population affected drug arrests?
- Who was arrested for felony drug law violations during the decade?

What Happened During the 1980s?

The arrest rate (per 100,000 population) for felony drug law violations increased 131.0 percent (from 319.2 in 1980 to 737.2 in 1989) during the 1980s decade (see Table 1). The arrest rate increase for juvenile drug law violations was only 54.1 percent (from 244.0 in 1980 to 376.0 in 1989) as compared with the 137.2 percent (from 332.3 in 1980 to 788.2 in 1989) increase in the arrest rate for adults.

TABLE 1
FELONY DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1980-1989
Number of Arrests and Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk[1]
Year by Adult and Juvenile

	Total		Adult		Juvenile	
Year	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1980	65,101	319.2	57,682	332.3	7,419	244.0
1981	67,384	324.5	60,765	342.4	6,619	219.0
1982	68,616	324.2	62,456	434.3	6,160	207.5
1983	79,422	369.9	73,318	395.0	6,104	209.7
1984	93,124	428.0	85,696	453.8	7,428	258.7
1985	108,729	493.0	99,752	519.5	8,977	314.6
1986	131,672	582.2	120,365	610.4	11,307	390.5
1987	146,588	637.9	135,283	674.1	11,305	388.4
1988	170,156	717.1	158,510	763.5	11,646	392.5
1989	174,779	737.2	163,742	788.2	11,037	376.0

[1] Population at risk, 10 years of age and older.

How has California's Changing Population Affected Drug Arrests?

California's population increased 22.2 percent (from 23,775,360 to 29,063,200) during the 1980s decade. The minority portion of the total population increased 7.1 percent, from 33.4 percent in 1980 to 40.5 percent in 1989. The largest portion of this increase was recorded by Hispanics with 4.5 percent, and "other" (predominantly Asian) recording 2.6 percent. During the same period, whites decreased from 66.6 percent in 1980 to 59.5 percent in 1989.

TABLE 2
CALIFORNIA'S POPULATION, 1980 and 1989
Race/Ethnic Group by Year

Race/Ethnic Group	1980 Population	1980 Percent	1989[1] Population	1989[1] Percent
TOTAL	23,775,360	100.0	29,063,200	100.0
White (not Hispanic)	15,835,550	66.6	17,301,323	59.5
Hispanic	4,565,063	19.2	6,882,166	23.7
Black	1,791,875	7.5	2,185,553	7.5
Other	1,582,872	6.7	2,694,158	9.3

[1] The 1989 population data by race are not yet available from the California Department of Finance Population Research Unit. The proportions by race/ethnicity in Table 2 were determined by using the numbers by race/ethnicity for 1988 and applying the appropriate percentages to the total statewide population figure that was available for 1989.

Who was Arrested for Felony Drug Law Violations During the Decade?

The population growth during the 1980s decade is small when compared to the huge growth in the number of arrests for felony drug law violations (168.5 percent from 65,101 in 1980 to 174,779 in 1989). This large difference in growth patterns indicates that population alone cannot account for this difference. The minority portion of the total arrests for felony drug law violations increased 20.2 percent, from 46.9 percent in 1980 to 67.1 percent in 1989. The largest portion of this increase was recorded by Hispanics with 13.4 percent, followed by blacks with 6.5 percent and "other" with .3 percent. During the same period, whites (not Hispanic) decreased from 53.1 percent in 1980 to 32.8 percent in 1989.

TABLE 3
ARRESTS FOR FELONY DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1980 and 1989
Race/Ethnic Group by Year

Race/Ethnic Group	1980 Number	1980 Percent	1989 Number	1989 Percent
TOTAL	65,101	100.0	174,779	100.0
White (not Hispanic)	34,589	53.1	57,398	32.8
Hispanic	10,848	16.7	52,657	30.1
Black	18,799	28.9	61,933	35.4
Other	865	1.3	2,791	1.6

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Youthful arrestees (age 10-29) accounted for 77.2 percent of all felony drug law violations in 1980 (see Table 4). By 1989 youthful arrestees accounted for 63.0 percent. This decrease was offset by an increase among older arrestees for felony drug law violations (30 and over) from 22.8 percent in 1980 to 37.0 percent in 1989.

TABLE 4
ARRESTS FOR FELONY DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1980 and 1989
Age by Year

Age	1980 Number	 Percent	1989 Number	 Percent
TOTAL	65,101	100.0	174,779	100.0
Under 10	2	.0	7	.0
10-19	15,893	24.4	26,672	15.3
20-29	34,368	52.8	83,428	47.7
30-39	10,894	16.7	48,818	27.9
40 and over	3,944	6.1	15,854	9.1

Summary of Findings

During the decade of the 1980s, the overall arrest rate increased 131.0 percent. Most of the increase during this time was recorded by adults. By comparison, only the decade of the 1960s, which quadrupled, recorded a greater growth.

California's population increased 22.2 percent during the 1980s. Between 1980 and 1989, Hispanics increased 4.5 percent, while whites declined 7.1 percent. Blacks as a proportion of total population did not change but "other" (predominantly Asian) increased 2.6 percent.

Minorities accounted for a disproportionate number of all arrests during the decade of the 1980s. In 1980 minorities accounted for 46.9 percent; by 1989, they accounted for 67.1 percent (an increase of more than 20 percentage points).

The data in Table 4 were quite consistent - the arrestee is getting older. Those 19 and under experienced the greatest **drop** in arrests for felony drug law violations. By comparison, those over 30 years of age experienced the largest increase in arrests for felony drug law violations during the decade.

Speculation on the Future of Drug Trends

How might future felony drug arrest trends emerge in California as we head toward the year 2000 and beyond? While no one can precisely predict the future in California, one can speculate as to certain factors that might influence drug arrest trends.

The 1980s decade indicated that two factors, the increasing minority population and the aging of the population, tended to promote the increased likelihood of greater arrests for felony drug law violations. However, these projected future demographic changes may be counterbalanced by survey data showing that drug demand may be decreasing, particularly among certain segments of the population. Recent survey research suggests that the drug-using population is composed of three distinct groups: casual users, regular users and heavy users.

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Most research suggests that many Americans have experimented with drugs, but most experimenters have not gone on to become regular users. Data from surveys in California and nationwide show that casual drug use has dropped since 1985. Evidence from Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) and Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) studies suggests that the heavy users of drugs increased during the late 1980s. This is coupled with the fact that admissions to drug treatment programs, as reported by the California Drug Abuse Data System (CAL-DADS), also increased during the decade The direction of drug use among regular users is still an open question for everyone; i.e., how large is this population and what direction is their drug use taking them? We seem to have a better understanding of heavy users at this time.

According to a Report from the Legislative Analyst's Office to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, "treatment and arrestee data indicate that most heavy drug users are unemployed and most arrestees are under the influence of an illegal substance." Since most high risk individuals are found in the urban environment, whatever increases occur in drug arrest trends in the future are likely to be based on more arrests among the poor, minorities, and the unemployed.

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COMMENTARY

THE WAR ON DRUGS: COURTS CAUGHT IN THE CROSSFIRE

Candace McCoy

CANDACE McCOY *received her law degree from the University of Cincinnati, Ohio and her Ph.D. in jurisprudence and social policy from the University of California at Berkeley. She is a member of the Ohio Bar and a frequent contributor to legal publications. Currently, she is a consultant on criminal justice evaluation and research in Washington, D.C.*

We are fighting a war on drugs. Whether we are winning that war is a matter of debate, since measures of victory — smaller numbers of drug abusers, fewer violent crimes associated with drug use and the drug trade, lower rates of family and social problems — are diffuse and not likely to become immediately apparent. The costs of the war on drugs, however, are readily observable. State and federal governments must intensify local law enforcement and international drug interdiction efforts. The criminal justice system must increase drug arrests, prosecutions, and prison space. The public health system must provide meaningful treatment. All these things cost money. They can be funded by new expenditures or by diverting existing resources from established programs and institutions.

The latter alternative is more common in funding the criminal justice system's anti-drug workload. But when criminal courts struggle under the load of increased drug prosecutions, the quality of procedural justice in non-drug cases suffers. In addition to prosecuting more drug cases, courts must continue to decide the guilt or innocence of defendants charged with burglaries, robberies, rapes, assaults, and murders, not to mention adjudicating non-violent felonies and misdemeanors. In California, felony courts have adjusted to the influx of drug cases by emphasizing a trend that had been underway even before the most recent war on drugs. It involved shifting the prosecution of a large proportion of the felony caseload to the lower courts, thus reserving careful Superior Court consideration for drug prosecutions and highly contentious non-drug felony trials.

Data on felony arrests and dispositions from 1980-1989 provided by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) confirm this. These data relate to how the criminal justice system **processes cases**, not to wider social questions such as whether drug use is increasing or whether punishing drug users and traders will prevent future drug use. They therefore concern the issue of how well the justice system serves both the law and those citizens whose lives have been touched by crime — victims, witnesses, defendants, and their families.

From 1980 to 1989, the rate per capita of adult felony arrests for property crimes in California held fairly constant, while the rate of arrests for violent crimes climbed somewhat. The rate of felony drug law violation arrests, however, more than doubled from 1980 to 1989 (332.3 to 788.2, respectively). Were it not for these drug arrests, the adult felony arrest rate would have held fairly constant throughout the decade of the 1980s.

What happened in court to all those criminal cases? Chart A depicts a remarkable homostasis. The proportion of total convictions climbed very slowly throughout the decade, (from 55.8 to 60.9 percent). Those cases in which the defendant was released or the case was quickly rejected due to a variety of legal flaws declined from 25.4 in 1980 to 24.1 in 1989. Those cases which were dismissed for lack of evidence or the defendant was acquitted after trial decreased from 18.9 to 14.9.

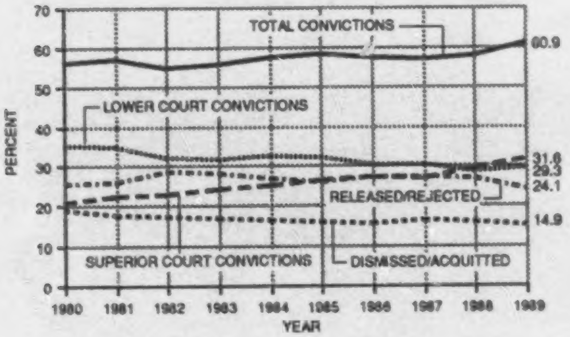
However, an unusual development was that, while the numbers of convictions obtained in court after trial or guilty plea remained constant, the **location** of those convictions changed. ("Location" denotes the type of court in which the conviction was obtained.) California has two types of courts: municipal and Superior. The municipal courts can conclude felony cases through a guilty plea. If the defendant does not plead guilty there, the case proceeds to Superior Court, where the defendant may eventually plead guilty or have a trial. Chart A indicates that municipal (lower) court convictions dropped slightly, with the percentage going from 35.2 to 29.3 over the decade. The Superior Courts' percentage increased from 20.6 to 31.6.

COMMENTARY

CHART A

ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS, 1980-1989

Percent Distribution by Disposition of Total Offenses



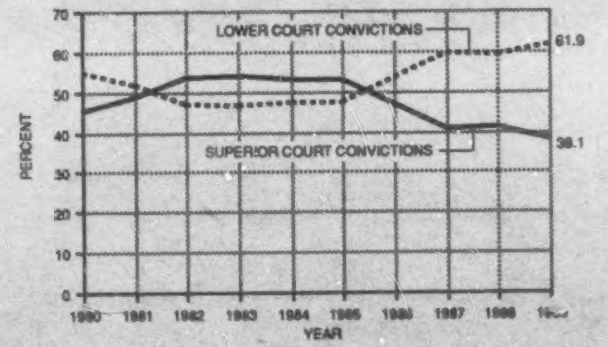
To California court watchers, this is perplexing. It is the opposite of what we would expect if BCS research on felony plea bargaining was correct. In 1982, guilty pleas to serious felony charges were forbidden in the upper courts unless they fit specific exceptions.[1] Defendants accused of serious felonies were encouraged to conclude their cases quickly in the lower courts so they would not come under the upper courts' jurisdiction and thus be subject to the plea bargaining ban. BCS research showed that the effect of the 1982 plea bargaining limitation was to shift a large proportion of serious felony prosecutions from Superior to municipal courts. Yet trends observed in the aggregate BCS data from 1980 to 1989 seem to show the opposite.

The discrepancy is easily resolved by examining data on different types of crimes. The plea bargaining limitation responsible for the shift in felony case load to lower courts covered specific serious felonies such as murder, robbery, rape, and aggravated assault. In these types of cases, the proportion of Superior Court convictions decreased from 45.1 percent in 1980 to 38.1 percent in 1989, while lower court convictions rose from 54.9

CHART B

CONVICTIONS OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES, 1980-1989

Percent Distribution by Lower and Superior Court



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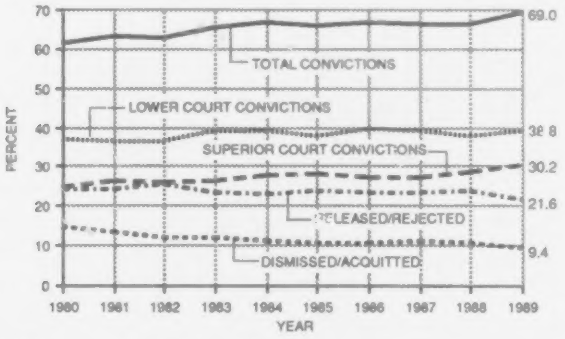
[1] The "Victims' Bill of Rights," or Proposition 8, was passed on the popular initiative ballot in June 1982. As well as many other provisions, it included a plea bargaining limitation spelled out in Section 1192.7 of the California Penal Code.

COMMENTARY

CHART C
ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS, 1980-1989
Percent Distribution by Disposition of Property Offenses*

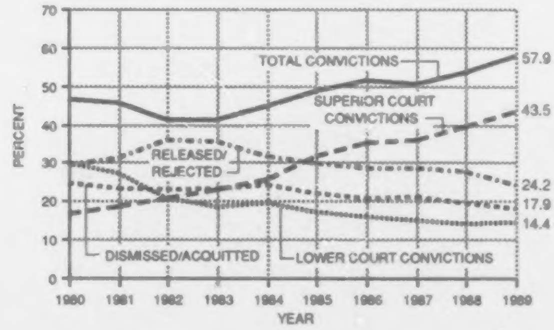


*Property offenses includes burglary and motor vehicle theft.

percent to 61.9 percent over the decade (Chart B). Chart C shows that the "location" of **property** offense convictions (not covered by the plea bargaining limitation) stayed mostly constant. But Chart D below is startling. The proportion of **drug law violations** resolved by Superior Court convictions increased precipitously from 1980 to 1989, while there was a commensurate drop in lower court convictions for drug offenses.

Clearly, the glut of drug cases swamped the statistics on violent offense dispositions. Although violent cases shifted to the lower courts, such a large number of drug cases was resolved in Superior Court that the trend line of Chart A actually shows the proportion of Superior Court convictions as increasing. But Chart A does not show that the mix of cases in Superior Court had changed drastically. The proportion of violent offenses prosecuted in the upper courts dropped, while drug violations began to claim more and more of the Superior Courts' time and resources. (Compare Superior Court and lower court dispositions on Chart E — violent offenses — to the drug offense dispositions on Chart D. It should also be noted that the proportion of Superior Court convictions in violent cases dropped from 23.2 in 1980 to 20.5 in 1989 (Chart E), while the proportion of drug cases rose from 16.7 to 43.5 (Chart D).

CHART D
ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS, 1980-1989
Percent Distribution by Disposition of Drug Law Violations

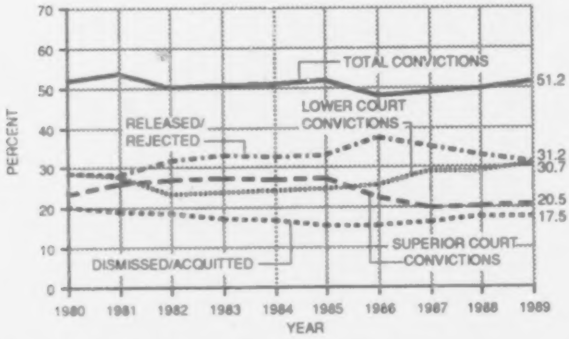


Why were drug cases swamping the upper courts? Three reasons spring to mind. First, because of the war on drugs there simply are so many more drug cases to prosecute. But this is not the entire story, because even a glut of drug cases could be handled by guilty pleas in lower courts. Second, drug trafficking cases are not covered by the plea

CHART E

ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS, 1980-1989

Percent Distribution by Disposition of Violent Offenses[a]



[a] Violent offenses includes homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and assault.

bargaining ban of Proposition 8 unless the sale of drugs was to a minor. So the law allows these cases to proceed to Superior Court without being subjected to the pressure to plead guilty that Proposition 8 inflicts on those accused of violent crimes. Third, drug cases are a type of criminal prosecution where prolonged legal wrangling is likely, unlike violent offenses where forensic evidence and eyewitness testimony are comparatively straightforward. Evidence in drug cases is difficult to interpret, it often elicits motions to suppress based on illegal police activity, and the level of culpability of any defendant involved in a drug scheme is always an issue. These are the types of legal challenges that can tie a court system into knots.

What this means for the war on drugs is anybody's guess. Nobody really knows the effect of courts' criminal sentencing, much less court procedure, on levels of crime. What it means for the quality of justice in California courts is clearer. It is not an exaggeration to say that our Superior Courts are becoming drug and drug-related crime courts, while our lower courts are becoming arenas for quick guilty pleas to all other serious crimes — often very violent ones.

Concluding serious criminal cases through quick guilty pleas benefits nobody except beleaguered judges, prosecutors, and court administrators who somehow must adjudicate the heavy press of drug cases with no new resources. Victims and witnesses in serious felony cases have no opportunity to explain what happened and participate in bringing their assailants to justice when the case short-circuits in a faceless guilty plea. Defendants who are encouraged by blunderbuss legislation not to pursue valid legal challenges in their defense cannot be said to have received due process. And a public who hears only about drug trials — because, increasingly, those are the cases that proceed through Superior Court — must wonder about the quality of justice achieved in prosecuting other serious crimes. Somehow the justice system's concern to do justice in robbery cases — or rape cases, arson cases, burglary cases, etc. — gets shunted aside in the race to confront the important but intractable social problem of drug use.

This is not to say that drug cases should not be adjudicated in the upper courts. It is to say that all serious crimes deserve a hearing, and that the shift to lower court disposition of felonies is bad for everyone. If we are going to wage a war on drugs, we have to be willing to pay for it. We should either expand the Superior Courts so they can accommodate both drug and violent felony adjudications, or we should find a way to screen drug cases more carefully and conclude more of them in the lower courts — perhaps by solving difficult evidentiary issues such as the defendant's role in a drug trafficking scheme with specific findings of fact after the preliminary hearing. Right now, drug cases are making much worse what is already a bad situation in California's court system.

* * *

COMMENTARY

ALFRED BLUMSTEIN *is Dean and J. Erik Jonsson Professor of Urban Systems and Operations Research, School of Urban and Public Affairs at Carnegie-Mellon University.*

THE PROSPECTS FOR CONTINUED SATURATION IN AMERICAN PRISONS

Alfred Blumstein

Through most of the first three-quarters of this century, the per-capita incarceration rate in American prisons was remarkably stable at a rate of about 110 per 100,000 general population. Prison populations in 1973 began an astonishing steady climb beginning in about 1973 from a national prison population of under 100,000 in 1969 to over 600,000 in 1990, bringing the current incarceration rate to over 250 per 100,000 population.

This was attributable largely to two major shifts. The first is a change in the demographic composition of the U.S. population (especially the age distribution). These shifts should begin working for us in the 1990s, but should be getting much worse following the turn of the century. In any event, there is very little we can do about these demographic-composition changes in the short run.

The second change has been the increasing call for punitiveness in the political environment, and that is an issue that policy can affect.

Politicization of Sentencing Policy

The politicization of sanction policy has followed from the decline in the faith in "rehabilitation" and the associated professionals to whom was delegated release decisions affecting time served. Once this confidence was lost, then the control over sentencing policy was gradually captured for the rehabilitation professionals and brought into the public arena, directly to the political environment of legislative bodies.

With that shift, the political attractiveness of acting "tough on crime" (and especially the converse political danger of appearing to be "soft on crime") became evident to the political actors who perform in the legislative bodies. With the increasing saliency of the public's concern over crime, it became of clear political advantage to take an aggressive stance on crime through demanding more severe sanctions against criminals, railing at "lenient" judges and parole boards, and calling for mandatory minimum sentences to show one's contempt for the criminals and those who fail to deal with them with adequate severity.

The principal control over this process is the willingness of the judiciary committees in the legislature to act to suppress such exploitative legislative proposals. Once such a bill comes to a floor vote, however, no legislator can risk opposing it, and so it sails through. In general, there is no budget constraint like the ones that require other legislation to pass through an appropriations committee if it would involve significant expenditures.

Sentencing Commission as a Response

One response to the politicization of sentencing by the legislature has been the creation of sentencing commissions charged with establishing a sentencing structure that is internally consistent in the sense that more serious offenses should get more serious penalties, that offenders with more serious prior records should get longer sentences. Some of these commissions — most notably the one established in

Minnesota — have also adopted the view that the total sentencing structure should be consistent with the state's overall prison capacity, that is, that the commission's sentencing structure should call for an aggregate level of punishment that is constrained by the state's available prison capacity. If that were judged as inadequate, then the commission should prevail on the legislature to provide additional capacity.

Only Minnesota's commission had aggressively tried to assure compatibility between their sentencing schedule and the available prison capacity. Most others establish what may be viewed as an internally consistent schedule, but do not compare its capacity requirements with available capacity. In general, however, their actions are usually subject to legislative approval, and they tend to be dominated by individuals whose responses to the political environment is not much different from that of legislators, and so they have not served as the source of careful restraint that many hoped they would be.

At a minimum, sentencing commissions should be required at least to report the prison-capacity implications of their current schedule. If the schedule would exceed available capacity, it seems only reasonable that they be required to report that fact to the legislature, and call for the provision of additional capacity if they want to continue to adhere to that schedule. Also, as they consider modifications or extensions to a current schedule they should be required to indicate the anticipated impact on prison populations through a "prison impact statement" just as a legislative body should do.

Response to the Drug Problem

The politicization of sentencing policy has come about primarily through legislatures grabbing control of the sentencing process, and using that control to increase the sentencing ranges, to require mandatory minimum sentences more broadly, and generally to increase the number of people being sent to prison and the time they serve. This is perhaps best illustrated by the response to the drug problem, which indicates the problems in restoring restraint to legislatively developed sentencing policies.

There is no question that drug abuse is one of the most serious immediate issues facing the United States as we move into the last decade of the century. It is also an issue that has alarmed many citizens, and they are insistent in calling on political leaders to do something about the problem. In the absence of other solutions to this largely intractable problem, the natural response is to "crack down" on the drug sellers by cranking up the sanctions — demanding longer and longer mandatory minimum sentences.

Experience with drug sentencing policies so far, as well as straightforward logic, must leave us very dubious that increasing sentences for drug dealers will do much to reduce drug trafficking. The criminal justice system can reduce crime in only three ways: rehabilitation, incapacitation, and deterrence. Prison is not likely to do much when the inmates are themselves addicts and users, a prison cell is not likely to be any more effective in reducing a drug user's dependency than any of the many other ways that have been tried in vain.

Incapacitation requires that the prisoner take his crimes off the street with him; that happens with a pathological rapist, but if a drug seller is removed from the street, many replacements will quickly be competing for his corner. Thus, while the sales by the prisoner are "incapacitated," the sales on the corner will certainly persist as long as there is an articulated demand on the street corner.

For deterrence to impact drug sales, almost all potential sellers would have to find the risk of selling drugs sufficiently great that the supply side of the drug market would dry up. However, profits are so large, and the risks of getting arrested and convicted are seen as sufficiently small, that no threatened sentence is likely to be sufficient. This is especially so compared to the day-to-day risks that any drug seller faces from his competitors. Indeed, the many calls for capital punishment are particularly ironic if it meant as a deterrent threat: the risk of a "drug king-pin" ever being executed by the government is minuscule compared to their risk of murder — totally without the benefit of due process — by their street competitors. If those risks don't deter them, there does not seem to be much that government can do that will be a more powerful deterrent.

Despite its futility in impacting drug sales, the supply-side assault has expanded dramatically in recent years. The growth in drug sentencing in the Federal system from 1980 through 1986 reflects the intensity of the crackdown (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1988). In that period, the number of convictions for violation of Federal drug laws rose from 5,244 to 12,285, an increase of 134 percent. In addition, the commitment rate rose from 71 to 77 percent (an 8.5 percent increase), and the average sentence increased by 33 percent. Thus, the additional convictions, the larger fraction of these who went to prison, and the growth in the time served, all contribute to an increase of 238 percent in prison impact over that seven-year period.

Over 40 percent of the inmates in Federal prisons are there for drug-related offenses. The projection for 1995 is that Federal prison populations will grow from a current level of 48,000 prisoners to 94,000, and that the drug offenders will comprise 70 percent of that total. President Bush recently got some headlines by proposing to spend another billion dollars to construct more federal prison space, and that won't even keep up with the growing population.

Need for a Richer Repertoire of Responses

The problem of excessive sentencing policy is aggravated by the limited repertoire of but two sanction alternatives: 1) meaningless probation with caseloads numbering in the hundreds or 2) imprisonment, typically in a maximum security institution. With that limited repertoire, it is not surprising that those who would gain political advantage focus only on the more severe of the two. What is most needed is a much richer continuum between these two: fines, intensive supervision on probation or parole, house arrest using electronic monitoring systems, work release programs, short-term incarceration in boot camp situations, and many others that have been proposed.

With a rich repertoire, then a jurisdiction can exercise a continuum of control of its convicted offenders, holding those who are most dangerous in the community in the maximum security prison, leaving those who committed a relatively minor offense with little risk of recidivism free in the community, and assigning the others to intermediate sanctions. It is necessary as part of the program to have a more careful system of monitoring of the behavior of the offenders in their various control situations. As they demonstrate that they are functioning well, then the level of control can be diminished, and conversely, as they show themselves to be unreliable at any particular level of control, then it becomes time to tighten the control. That movement up and down the level of control becomes feasible only when there is a rich array of possibilities, so that any movement up or down this scale does not take one to one or another extreme.

The monitoring can be done in a variety of ways: One is the electronic monitoring associated with house arrest. This invokes a technology that has been available since the early 1960s at least, but was eschewed because of a concern that this would violate the offenders' privacy rights. In the current situation of prison crowding, many jurisdictions are seeking ways to use this approach with their non-violent offenders, and especially with the large number of drunk-driving offenders, and especially with the large number of drunk-driving offenders who would otherwise fill the local jails under the mandatory-minimum sentencing laws that have been enacted over the last decade in response to the pressure from groups like MADD.

The other monitoring can be done by conducting urinalysis to indicate an offenders involvement with serious drugs. The Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program conducted over the past several years by the National Institute of Justice has highlighted the fact that 50-75 percent of arrestees have been detected through urinalysis to be in a drug-positive condition. Since current drug involvement has so consistently been found to be a strong indication of likely criminal involvement, then a positive urinalysis could be a basis for tightening the control, while consistently clean urine can be a basis for loosening the control.

Prospects for the Future

None of these approaches will solve the prison crowding problem in the short run. In the long run, the changing demographic and socioeconomic composition of the U.S. population is an issue that will be of continuing concern and require continuing attention. In the intermediate period, we need more in the way of intermediate sanctions, and greater rationality in allocating those sanctions where they can do the most good.

In addition, we have to find ways to limit the political gain that can be had by legislative posturing through increasing sanctions. One of the first steps in that direction would be the repeal of all mandatory-minimum sentencing laws, which are intended to impose pressure on supposedly lenient judges, but which then have to be imposed even when they may be clearly inappropriate. We should also require in each of our legislative bodies a "prison impact statement" to accompany any sentencing legislation that is being considered. We typically do this by requiring a fiscal impact statement to be assessed by an appropriations committee wherever a piece of legislation might have a budget impact. There is no less need for a comparable consideration when the impact is on a resource that may be viewed as even more scarce in today's climate -- prison capacity.

In summary, we have seen, in the past two decades, a major growth in American prison populations, largely as a result of the confluence of important demographic shifts associated with the post-war baby boom and important political shifts that have politicized the decisions regarding who should go to prison and for how long, leading to an increase in general sanction policies. While there may be some diminution of the demographic shift during the 1990s while the "baby bust" of the late 1960s and 1970s is in the high incarceration ages, continued politicization seems likely. The "echo boom" generation — the children of the baby-boomers — began in about 1977, and so they are now under 14, and they represent the next wave that the criminal justice system will have to worry about. They will arrive into the high incarceration ages (the early to mid-twenties) around the turn of the century. With a much larger proportion of its members in lower socioeconomic conditions, it is likely that — absent other significant changes in either involvement in crime or in sanction policies — there will be major new pressures on prison populations in the early years of the next century.

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COMMENTARY

THE PRISON POPULATION AND THE CORRECTIONS PROCESS

Sheldon L. Messinger and John E. Berecochea

SHELDON L. MESSINGER, *a Sociologist is currently Professor of Law, University of California. He is a long-time Associate of Berkeley's Center for the Study of Law and Society. Professor Messinger's research is concerned with coercive social controls, particularly prison systems and sentencing.*

On January 1, 1980 about 21,000 felons were in California prisons. By December 31, 1989, the number was 87,000. This gain far exceeded the growth of California's population. It also far exceeded the change in the rate of reported imprisonable crimes.

Why this precipitous increase? The answer seems to lie, in part, in changed police, prosecutorial and judicial practices and policies. Thus, at decade's end a larger proportion of reported crimes resulted in felony arrests, complaints and convictions. Further, between the beginning and end of the eighties, the Superior Court increased the proportion of felons committed to prison. Arrest, charging, prosecution and sentencing may have become more efficient and certainly became more punitive.

We leave to others speculation about these pre-corrections processes. We want to conjecture, instead, about how corrections itself may be contributing to increases in the prison population. By decade's end, the overwhelming majority of those admitted to prison were already under correctional jurisdiction on probation or parole.

How did this happen? During the eighties the pool of persons on probation and parole grew tremendously. The persons in this pool are more than ordinarily prone to imprisonment. Further, over the decade, the likelihood that they would be imprisoned or reimprisoned increased.

Available data for probation are thin but consistent with this interpretation. Very few convicted felons these days are placed on "straight" probation. But far from having faded away, felony probation has many more clients than ever before. During 1980, some 89,000 felons were on probation for at least a day; by 1989, the number had grown to 185,000.[1] Not only did the caseload grow, so did the likelihood that its members would experience revocation of their probation. During 1980, some nine percent of those in the caseload were revoked; during 1989, about 17 percent. In numbers, this represents a jump from 8,000 to 31,000.

We don't know what proportion of those revoked were imprisoned, but even if the proportion remained steady, the numbers entering prison would increase. Scattered interviews with probation officials lead us to guess that this proportion had not remained steady but has increased. Department of Corrections estimates tend to confirm this hunch, showing a four-fold rise in the number of probation violators admitted to prison in 1989 compared to 1980. Resource problems at the county level, reinforced by court-imposed caps on jail populations, probably encouraged this trend — if it existed. The desire of probation agencies to bolster public safety by incapacitating convicted felons may have been even more important.

The data on parole, another ready-pool for imprisonment, are more adequate. During 1980, about 21,000 felons were on parole for at least one day; by 1989 the number increased to a quite amazing 122,000.[2] The proportion of parolees returned to prison also showed a considerable jump from 15 percent during 1980 to 42 percent during 1989. The county resource problems mentioned above may have affected this trend too: parole violators are no longer welcome in jails. Similarly, the desire of the parole agency to provide public protection through incapacitation seems important.

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[1] For a variety of reasons, this is at best a rough approximation. On the first day of 1980, BCS shows about 59,000 in the probation caseload; on the first day of 1989, about 104,000. During these years, BCS shows roughly 30,000 and 81,000 added to the respective caseloads. The sums of these figures for the respective years are shown in the text, above.

In sum, over the decade corrections itself has become an important source of admissions to prison; indeed, it has become the main source. During 1980, about one-third of those admitted to prison were already on felony probation or parole. By 1989, the proportion had changed to more than two-thirds. The overwhelming bulk of these were parolees being returned by administrative action, without conviction of a further offense. The proportion of probationers imprisoned without conviction for a new crime is unclear, but it may also be high and climbing given the current emphasis on incapacitation.

We are just beginning to grasp some of the dimensions of this massive change in the operation of California's penal system. We suggest that it bears careful analysis and thought. Such analysis and thought would be greatly aided by the centralized collection of more and better data on how the system operates. In particular, data are badly needed on the fate of probationers and parolees as they move between these statuses and that of state prisoner.

JOHN E. BERECOCHEA *has a doctorate in criminology from the University of California and 25 years experience in criminal justice research. Dr. Berecochea has recently worked on projects for BCS involving white-collar crime reporting.*

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[2] This and the following figure sum the felon parole population on the first day of the year and the number of felons placed on parole during the year. Because CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA does not record the number of felons placed on parole, the figures cannot be derived from this report. We are grateful to Penny O'Daniel of the Department of Corrections for these and other data used in this note.

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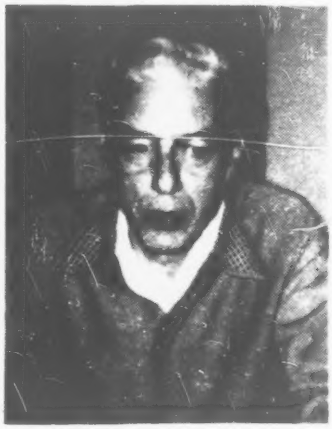

MALCOLM W. KLEIN *received his B.A. degreee from Reed College and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Social Psychology from Boston University. He has been a member of the Sociology faculty at the University of Southern California since 1968, serving as Department Chairman from 1971 to 1984. He teaches courses in social psychology, group dynamics, role analysis, delinquency, and criminology. In 1972, he initiated the establishment of the Social Science Research Institute at USC and continues as a Senior Research Associate there.*

HOMICIDE DOWN, GANGS UP

Malcolm W. Klein

It used to be that cyclical swings in street gang violence could be written off, analytically, as mere exaggeration of statewide violence trends. Gang-related homicides, the most serious form of violence, were too few to provide stable trends. As gang homicide numbers increased, they too seemed to mirror statewide patterns. But perhaps no longer.

California homicide rates have been stable since 1983, yet gang homicides have increased from about six percent to over 12 percent (in 1988) of the statewide total, according to the BCS. In Los Angeles County, gang-related homicides have steadily risen from just over 200 per year in 1983 to last year's 554. Los Angeles suffers from the stigma of being the nation's most violent gang city. This would be true even if narrower definitions of "gang-related" such as those used in Chicago or Philadelphia were applied to Los Angeles. Further, Los Angeles is merely the most obvious of California's situation, where over 20 cities are now grappling with serious street gang problems. California, in turn, is the most gang-prevalent state of the nation, where some 60 additional cities are facing the gang problem.

Something is happening that seems specific to street gangs, something different from the rest of the crime picture. Two depictions of that "something" have been touted of late. Only one, it seems to me, is conceptually and empirically feasible.

First, many have noted a correlation between reports of gang violence increases and the appearance and rapid dissemination of crack cocaine. The correlation was first noted by enforcement officials, then picked up and amplified by the media. This in turn reinforced the views of police and was echoed by other officials. In particular, the gang/crack connection was initially made by Los Angeles police and Sheriff's officers. After almost two years of silence, they released their suspicions to the press and soon the whole nation was engulfed with horror stories of gangs, crack houses, and uzis. Politicians then had to climb aboard, to be joined soon by other interested parties such as the FBI, the DEA, the National School Safety Center, and the National Institute of Justice. This two-step pattern of information diffusion is well known to communication specialists; it works with fact, but it also works with rumor.

The first mention of rock cocaine, or crack, appeared in police investigation files in 1982. The LA press broke the story in 1984 following a particularly vicious multiple homicide ambiguously attributed to gang retaliation and to disputes over crack distribution. The stage was set. Time, Newsweek, TV networks, everybody equated gangs with crack sales. Myth is now accepted fact. Consider the following:

- "With the entrepreneurial savvy of MBAs, the Bloods and Crips are making their way across the United States, and officials say there are few states they haven't reached" (William Robbins, NY Times).
- "Los Angeles gangs are fanning out along the interstate highway system, spreading a sophisticated pattern of violence and drug-dealing across the country" (Genelin and Copelin, Interagency Gang Task Force, LA; see also the comments by Robert Philibosian on behalf of CCCJ's 1989 State Task Force on Gangs and Drugs, "Immediate efforts are needed to reduce the violence and epidemic proportions of the gang drug-trafficking operation").

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- "... in many cities, gangs control street sales, like the 'Bloods' and 'Crips' of the West Coast" (Hayeslip for the National Institute of Justice).
- "Los Angeles street gangs now dominate the rock cocaine trade in Los Angeles and elsewhere, due in part to their steady recourse to murderous violence to enforce territorial dealing supremacy ... " (DEA, quoted by the LA Times).
- "... the lucrative crack market changed the black gangs from traditional neighborhood street gangs to extremely violent criminal groups operating coast to coast" (General Accounting Office, Washington, DC).

One says it, the next spreads it, the rest accept it. Now it is being spread, with the official sanction of the US Department of Justice and the Department of Education, to thousands upon thousands of schools across the country: "Drug trafficking is turning more gangs into highly organized criminal organizations whose operations span the nation" (National School Safety Center).

What is the evidence for the gang/crack connection, and the increased violence attributed to it? Sparse at best, I fear. Research in Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, New York and elsewhere reports gangs both with the crack and without the crack (or other drug) connection; it reports crack distribution both with and without the gang connection; it reports violence levels both associated with and unrelated to gangs and crack. In reality, we are still looking more at correlation than causation.

Scores of cities across the nation are now gang involved. In almost every case, the gangs were there before the crack; in many, crack is still not a major problem. Thus it is not logical to blame the gang or gang violence increase on crack.

Little careful research has been done in this area. What has been done suggests that where gangs are involved in crack distribution — and there are indeed such places — they do not dominate the trade, they are less involved at the higher distribution levels than at the lowest (street) level, and they are not associated with increased violence levels. Increased gang violence, for the most part, remains **gang** violence, not drug distribution violence.

Current evidence suggests that street gangs in our major cities, as well as those in our small cities, are not unlike those described in the classical gang literature of the 1950s and 1960s. They are loosely structured clusters of age-graded cliques, with relatively weak, non-hierarchical, shifting leadership. Their codes of loyalty are frequently broken (ask any gang intelligence officer about "turning" gang members into informants) and drug users are suspect, while addicts are often ostracized. Any drug distribution network depending on street gang organization for leadership, loyalty, dependable organization, and secrecy would likely be in serious jeopardy. Gang cliques can be used; gangs **per se** would eventually yield rip-offs, betrayals, and general instability, a poor context for professional drug distribution. Yes, some gang members have become successful crack distributors, but for themselves, not for their "homeboys."

Then where is the increased violence coming from? No one knows for sure, but William Julius Wilson's "urban underclass" hypothesis seems the most plausible. Deteriorating situations and job removal from many of our inner city areas, coupled with greater degrees of inner city racial segregation as successful minority families move out, result in a surplus of under-and unemployed black and Hispanic males, older on the average than used to be the case. Join these with the sense of identity and brotherhood provided by the street gang, and then with the frightening increase in available weaponry, and you have all the elements needed for an escalation of self-feeding and perpetuating gang violence.

The crack explanation is too facile, too illogical, too discordant with empirical data on gangs. But it has been an easy substitute for serious thinking about gang violence as the by-product of the developing underclass phenomenon. The crack problem is a tough one, but pales in the face of the underclass. Solutions to crack distribution won't erase gang violence, as worthy of our attention as they are. To reduce gang violence requires more understanding of the nature of gangs and their context, and less public posturing by officials who use the media and media who use the officials. The case is well made by Joan Moore whose research on gangs has spanned two decades:

> It is obvious that we need more empirical understanding of what gang processes lead up to or avert gang violence. This is particularly urgent in smaller cities where gangs have appeared just recently. The police will probably continue to see gangs as quasi-military organizations, but reality is not that simple. Social scientists must offer a more realistic, more rounded view of a very special form of social organization, and a view that is related to prevention of violence, not just reaction to it. Police equate gang membership with criminal activity, and this legitimates them as the exclusive agency to deal with complex social and economic problems in our inner cities. Excessive reliance on the criminal justice system invariably places gang members in prison, often for acts that could well justify diversion to community-based programs. Once in prison, gang members are immersed in a violent environment, which further enhances street violence once they are released. Reacting to gang violence only with public violence is a dangerous mistake [as reported in a 1987 UCLA Conference report, Violence and Homicide in Hispanic Communities].

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GANGS AND CRIME OLD AS TIME; BUT DRUGS CHANGE GANG CULTURE

Jerome H. Skolnick

JEROME H. SKOLNICK *is Claire Clements Dean's Professor of Law in the Jurisprudence and Social Policy Program of the University of California at Berkeley. What follows is an edited version of his remarks at the 1989 Police Foundation conference on "Drugs and Violence: Police Departments Under Siege — A Search for Solutions."*

Although many of us may long for the safe streets of the "good old days," gang kids and street crime are scarcely a novel feature of the urban American landscape. The benchmark study of the urban gang is still Frederick Thrasher's of 1,313 Chicago gangs, first published in 1927. The disorder and violence of these gangs appalled Thrasher, who observed that the gangs were beyond the ordinary controls of police and other social agencies, beyond the pale of civil society. He saw "regions of conflict" that were "like a frontier." He described gang youth as "lawless, godless, wild."

Of these youthful gangsters, only 7.2 percent were identified as "Negro." Located in economically disadvantaged neighborhoods, the Chicago gangs of the 1920s were composed of the children of immigrants — mostly Poles, Italians, and Irish, mixed with Jews, Slavs, Germans, and Swedes. Their moral posture seems scarcely different from that of today's young gang members. "Stealing, the leading predatory activity of the adolescent gang," Thrasher wrote, "is regarded as perfectly natural and contains no more moral opprobrium for the gang boy than smoking a cigarette." Today's youthful gangsters sell illegal drugs, particularly crack cocaine, with similar moral abandon. Armed with semi-automatic military weapons, they are capable of far greater injury to themselves and others.

These past two summers, my students and I interviewed more than 100 youthful drug dealers serving time in California prisons. We interviewed more than 100 law enforcement officers as well. The dealers were tough kids, all of whom said they had participated in violent acts. In their world, a youngster proves manhood by fighting other gang members; or dispatching himself fearlessly in conflict with outsiders. We learned some very interesting things about these kids, their gangs, and their participation in the drug trade, and we gained some insights that might help up control their illicit activities.

One of the first questions we asked ourselves was how gangs and street drug distribution were related. To ask the question presupposes that there is some inherent relationship between gangs and drugs, or that in some way gangs are synonymous with drugs. Our data suggest this is not true, nor should it be assumed that just because gang members participate in the sale or use of controlled substances that gangs have some pre-established arrangement to do so. Our research indicates that the relationship between the traditional or neighborhood-based gang — which we call the "cultural gang" — and drugs is not so casual. On the contrary, the cultural gang is strongly grounded in a neighborhood identity which may extend through generations.

We designate these gangs as cultural to distinguish them from opportunistic groups of young men calling themselves gangs or mobs, but which are vertically organized primarily for the purpose of distributing drugs. This type of gang dominates the drug trade in northern California and in other parts of the United States in which gangs do not entertain such a developed ideology of neighborhood loyalty.

Such gangs are usually regarded by their members as "organizations" and are considered strictly business operations. They are organized primarily to engage in criminal activities. We call these "entrepreneurial" gangs in the sense that the fealty of membership depends on the opportunities offered by leaders, usually those who can claim a reliable connection to a source of drugs. These gangs are thus less neighborhood centered and more business focused, although recruitment usually occurs within an identifiable neighborhood or housing project.

Like any other capitalist enterprise, these drug marketing organizations are motivated by profits and the control of a particular market or markets. But unlike many capitalist enterprises, not all drug organizations strive for growth or expansion. They often perceive themselves to be local businesses. Some may merely seek to control drug sales and distribution within territorial boundaries, such as a part of the city of a housing project.

The data we have collected suggest that mob-associated violence in northern California tends to be instrumental, that is, for the purpose of controlling a drug territory or for enforcing norms of loyalty to the organization. By contrast, Los Angeles drug dealers engage in both cultural and instrumental violence. Cultural violence is called "gang banging" — a symbolic aspect of gang loyalty and social identity. But the Los Angeles gangs seem to be changing, indeed dynamically so, as the values associated with drug marketing come to the fore and gang members migrate as markets expand.

Although we did not find a causal link between gangs and drug distribution, our research did indicate that most, if not all, cultural gang members had their first contact with drugs, either as sellers or users, as members of the gang or the "set." For the most part, they started off as users, doing drugs with other gang members, first smoking marijuana and then moving on to more potent or sophisticated drugs, such as PCP, cocaine, or heroin.

None of our respondents claimed to be a member of a gang which had neither used nor sold drugs. We were told that older gang members routinely assist younger ones to sell drugs. This is considered to be a friendly gesture, a measure of economic opportunity. An older "homeboy" in any gang may help out a younger one by consigning or "fronting" some drugs to him. Since most gang members come from economically depressed communities and backgrounds, the drug selling business is very appealing, especially in Los Angeles where the protection of the gang is also assumed. There are more youngsters, we were consistently told, who want to sell drugs than can be accommodated.

Once a youngster is accepted into a cultural gang, participation in the drug business can facilitate upward mobility. To advance your position in a gang, it is important to show that you are willing to take risks, are fearless, are willing to hurt and be hurt, and can be trusted. Drug related activities — especially inter-gang violence for Crips and Bloods gang members — present some of the most risky, and therefore the most rewarding of gang activities. This is nothing new. Thrasher makes a similar observation regarding the 1920s Chicago gangs: "The gang is a conflict group. It develops through strife and thrives on warfare."

Virtually every gang member we interviewed had been attacked or injured with a deadly weapon. Several had been shot more than once. Gang members prize the capacity to injure and accept injury. Violence is, in effect, a moral injunction and of instrumental value in supporting participation in a dangerous and lucrative business. Although the cultural gang is not organized for the express purpose of selling drugs, this activity is facilitated by gang norms, values, and organization.

Criminal activities — stealing hubcaps, stealing cars, burglaries — have never been uncommon in the southern California cultural gang. As Joan Moore points out in

Homeboys: Gangs, Drugs, and Prison in the Barrios of Los Angeles, "In the poverty environment, small scale extortion was (and is) fairly common among teenagers to obtain public consumption ends." Malcolm Klein's study of an east Los Angeles gang in *Street Gangs and Street Workers* shows similar patterns of delinquency — theft, truancy, status offenses such as incorrigibility — as a minor part of gang life. Moreover, gangs have always formed some important part of the illegal economy, with the sale of drugs, particularly marijuana, heroin, and PCP, as part of an innovative response to economic deprivation and restricted economic opportunity in the larger society.

Nevertheless, in contrast to the instrumental gang, the cultural gang exists prior to and independently of the illegal activities in which it is engaged. At least on an ideological level, gang and neighborhood values dominate financial ones. Thus, a young man who describes himself as a "Rollin' 60's Crip" denies that his organization is primarily a drug dealing gang:

> "Nah, it's for fun. It's part of being bad and being part of the neighborhood. Like if someone come shooting up our neighborhood, we go back and shoot up theirs."

How similar this seems to Thrasher's gang members who, he says, ". . . are impelled, in a way, to fight: so much of their activity is outside the law that fighting is the only means of avenging injuries and maintaining the code."

Members of cultural gangs refer to themselves as an extended family, as a community. Our respondents said that notions of brotherhood, sisterhood, loyalty and respect, especially for those who are more experienced or older, are important values. They are frequently described as sacred and form the backbone of gang organizational structure. Thus, the gang is considered to be a familial resource, with strongly held values of attachment and loyalty. The cultural gang is a place where individuals can turn to homeboys for financial support, physical protection, and other assistance when necessary.

Significant ethnic differences are also apparent between L.A. neighborhood gangs. Family and community ties are most apparent among Chicano gangs. Such ties are sometimes traceable through several generations. The newer black gangs, while they observe similar conventions of respect, loyalty, and brotherhood, do not have the stability and historic roots of the Chicano gangs. And although black gangs identify with neighborhoods, they do not seem to command the solidarity and traditional values of local Chicano neighborhood gangs.

Indeed, our interviews suggest that black neighborhood gangs are increasingly organized for financial reasons. Individuals are attracted to gangs, not for what gangs represent to others in the neighborhood, nor for what they represent to other gangs, but rather for the opportunity they provide for dealing drugs.

Nonetheless, cultural gang control of drug dealing seems to have intensified, partly due to the social organization of the gang, which offers trust, knowledge of others, common values, and thus helps meet the economic needs of a drug dealing organization. Drug dealing then becomes a paramount value, particularly as the gang member ages. One of our 20-year-old gangsters said, "There's still a lot of gang bangin' goin' on, but it's the younger generation. The people my age, they kickin' back now, they out selling drugs." He said it almost wistfully, as if the older gangsters were selling out by losing interest in gang values.

The concept of rivalry is significant for these cultural gangs, with violence as a symbol of personal and neighborhood respect and identity. A Crip will fight a Blood for a cause seemingly similar to that which might motivate a Serbian to fight a Croatian — perceived traditional rivalry. Imprisoned gang members we interviewed have been involved in numerous encounters. When asked why he shot someone, the gang member will say, "Because he dis'd (disrespected) me," or "They shot my homeboy."

Youngsters grow up and distinguish themselves in gang banging or "putting in work for the gang" that is, in fighting with other gangs over matters that are seen as central to identity. On the other hand, one of our interviewees offered an instrumental interpretation to gang banging. "Reputation," he said, "is the most important thing. They want the reputation as being crazy, going out and shooting, because with the reputation will come the money."

The predominantly entrepreneurial gangs in Oakland and San Francisco do not on the whole recognize or give deference to such traditional rivalries. This does not mean that they will refuse to engage in violence. On the contrary, they can be pitilessly savage. But when such violence occurs, it is instrumental — the gang seeks to maintain or expand its territory, to enrich its economic opportunities, or to protect its authority. As self-perceived organized criminals, they prefer to develop understanding of territorial boundaries, an almost rational sharing. Of course, rational sharing doesn't always happen among entrepreneurial gangs anymore than it does among traditional Mafia families. But youthful and symbolic gang banging in general is viewed with disdain.

In Northern California, entrepreneurial gang members develop reputations by performing economic services, such as acting as lookouts for police while drug dealing is in progress, or steering customers to drug dealers. Many L.A. gangs, by contrast, require each member to satisfy some membership criteria before he can be considered a homeboy or an official member. Membership criteria may include anything from getting beaten, often referred to as getting jumped, to selling drugs, to killing a rival gang member.

Violence is thus a central aspect of both cultural and entrepreneurial gang activity. But the purpose of the violence often differs between gangs. Purpose in turn affects the frequency of violence, the resources gangs are likely to have for engaging in violent activity, and ultimately, the degree to which gang violence can be controlled by law enforcement. The violence of cultural gangs has traditionally centered on retribution and the assertion of neighborhood-gang identity. Entrepreneurial gangs, by contrast, employ violence to control or expand their drug business and markets. Thus, depending upon the stability of the market, the entrepreneurial gang may be more or less violent than the cultural gang.

If a market becomes destabilized, whether by a rival entrepreneurial gang or by law enforcement, then violence is likely to erupt, as it did in Oakland after the arrest and conviction of three major drug dealers and their lieutenants. There also appears to be an inherent instability in markets where the gang's predilection is to expand; or where a valuable territory is targeted by other gangs. The entrepreneurial gang exists and thrives only insofar as it can control a market and intimidate its competitors. By contrast, the authority of the leaders of cultural gangs rest on tradition as well as power. But the cultural gang comes to look more like a drug organization as pecuniary values come to dominate. As one interviewee said, "Red and blue don't matter so much anymore. I wear a green rag. My color is green."

The organized gang offers several advantages to the drug dealer who is a member. First, the gang member can rely on his homeboys for protection if anything were to happen to him in or outside gang turf. Second, gang members enjoy easy control and access to territorial markets. They can sell drugs in their own neighborhood without intruding upon the turf of others. In return, they can exclude others from selling on their turf, a territorial monopoly backed by force. Third, trust inheres in the homeboy relationship, so gang members are expected not to betray other members to the police or rival gangs. And finally, gangs offer a rich source of shared marketing information — about who sells what for what price and who has which drugs available is easily communicated among gang members.

Individual drug dealers do not enjoy the same advantages. They must develop their own reliable connections with suppliers. They must establish their own turf and be careful not to intrude upon gang turf. They must establish their own clientele. They do, however, enjoy the advantage of not having to fulfill gang obligations, which in Los Angeles may result in serious injury or in death.

Our interviewers found that correctional facilities are a fertile ground both for developing drug business contacts during incarceration, and for affirming the identity of gang members. Prisoners say, and correctional officials confirm, that drugs are routinely marketed even in prisons, although prices are much higher.

Well-intentioned correctional officials seek to identify the putative gang affiliation of every inmate and ward as a means of avoiding conflict and bloodshed among rival gangs. In one institution, drug dealers from northern California are referred to, by both themselves and the prison officials, as 415's — the area code for the San Francisco Bay Area.

But by structuring inmate assignments along gang lines, the correctional system ironically supports the gang identity of inmates. Moreover, the identification of one's self as a person who has served time affords the inmate an alternative kind of homeboy status — the prison becomes a kind of neighborhood.

Today's California correctional institutions — overcrowded as they are with parole violators who have failed drug testing — have become, in effect, schools for advanced drug dealing connections. Drug dealers who leave prison are rarely, if ever, reformed. On the contrary, imprisonment for drug dealers, both gang and individual, may well serve functions similar to those that conferences perform for business people, scholars, and police chiefs — an opportunity for "networking."

One of our more intriguing findings was that, unlike heroin dealers, successful crack dealers don't use the product. What is more, they disdain users. One said:

> "People who buy the drugs . . . we call them "cluckheads," "caneheads," "crackheads," things like that. You can't sell drugs and use dope at the same time, 'cause you won't get nowhere. You're not going to make no money. So, basically, I try to keep myself away from people who sell and use drugs, 'cause otherwise you come up short for money."

Successful dealers consider use a business impediment. In one dealer's words:

> "I never use cocaine; it's not real when they say that a person that sells ends up using his drugs; that's not true, he's like an outcast . . . you get beat up, dogged out; nobody respects you anymore, it turns you scandalous; the s— will make you steal from your mama."

This suggests that, however compelling the drug, those who try it and use it are not necessarily hooked. Consistently in our interviews we found gang members who claimed they had given up any drug use that would impair their ability to function in their business or to maximize profits.

Another interesting market finding is that although a variety of dangerous drugs are sold on the street, in bars, at truck stops, and in houses, crack cocaine selling seems to be associated primarily with black youth. There seems to be little disagreement about the relative lack of involvement by Chicano youth in the crack cocaine trade in Los Angeles. To the extent they indulge in drug trafficking, Chicanos seem to prefer, for both sale and use, Phencycledine (PCP) and marijuana.

We did not discover, nor did anyone we interviewed — police, psychiatrists, sellers, or users — offer a compelling explanation of why drug sales and use vary with ethnicity. Individuals in all groups apparently use alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana. When we explore harder drug use, however, all of our subjects across the spectrum report that whites prefer speed and powder cocaine and some heroin; Mexicans prefer PCP and heroin, and may be beginning to use crack; and while older blacks prefer heroin, younger blacks prefer crack cocaine or PCP. Even in San Quentin, we were told by prison officials, psychiatrists, and prisoners without exception that whites used "crank" (amphetamines), blacks used crack, and Mexicans used PCP. Some prisoners, especially whites, extolled the pleasures of combinations — heroin and coke, or heroin, crank and coke.

Heroin seems, however, no longer to be a drug of choice among younger users in any ethnic group. As heroin users die off, we may well find a sharp decline in heroin use over the next decade. This is especially true in the black community, where crack cocaine appears to have replaced heroin as the initiate's drug of choice. On the other hand, heroin mixed with other drugs may make a comeback.

The contemporary drug distribution pattern suggests something about drug markets that we also know from history — which drug preference, the epidemiology of drug use — seems less related to the intrinsic properties of the drug than to the social definition of a particular substance as the drug of choice. Suppose we actually could destroy the Peruvian, Bolivian, and Columbian cocaine fields? Lurking in the background are a variety of manufactured drugs. It is likely that those trained in faster living through chemistry can design and manufacture what addicts would consider the ideal drug — one with the kick of crack and the longevity of crank.

We could find ourselves looking at a designer drug problem more potent and destructive than anything we've yet seen. Indeed, a powerful new drug, a colorless and odorless form of crystal methamphetamine with the street name of "ice" is said to be sweeping Hawaii and is threatening to invade the West Coast ports of San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland. It may only be a matter of time before the drug finds its way across the country to replace "crack" as the drug of choice during the 1990s. The only good news ice will bring is its economic challenge to the Medellin Cartel — but it is doubtful that the distributors of the new drug will prove more concerned for public health than the cocaine producers.

But back to crack cocaine — the drug of the moment. Dealers told us that wholesaling is generally considered to be safer than retailing even though less profitable, since law enforcement is most limited at that level. Thus, Los Angeles gangs have taken to becoming wholesale distributors throughout the western part of the Untied States.

This is not to suggest that wholesaling is without risk and considerable anxiety, not so much from being caught — this is a remote concern — as from being killed or injured by other drug dealers. As one of our higher level dealers said:

> "About selling dope, it's money, you have a good life. But the worst thing about it is buying it. When you sitting up there in a little motel room and everybody got guns, holding guns, and counting money, you sweatin'. No windows open — nothin' can be open 'cause you got all that dope. And you're talkin' about price. Then I say, 'Well, I can only give you seventeen for this right here.' And he says, 'F— that, on the phone you told me different.' You don't want to look weak and he don't want to look weak. All that tension. If I could ever find a way where I didn't have to buy nothing, just trust somebody with all that money, I'd never buy again."

Any discussion of the business arrangements of street drug dealing requires mention of the several alarming ways drug dealers — particularly cultural gang dealers — are developing increasingly sophisticated business practices. Many of these practices comprise tricks of the trade which are most readily and easily passed between gang members and hence must be seen as yet another advantage gang dealers enjoy over independent street drug dealers.

- First, since a dealer has a drug-selling organization at this disposal, lower-downs in the organization can be and routinely are employed to handle the high risk work of handling drugs.

- Second, the gangs have learned to employ novices — particularly young women whom they exploit mercilessly — to distribute drugs around the country.

- Third, they have learned that law enforcement is well aware of color identification of gangs, and so they report that gang dealers have learned to avoid colors, switch colors, or wear neutral colors when completing drug deals.

- Fourth, they have learned that is is wise to have an effective lawyer.

- Fifth, dealers are more aware of legal risks and associated penalties. Thus, they generally dislike dealing from houses, because there is too much evidence to be found. On the other hand, those who manage crack houses are not necessarily directly involved with the drug deals being made there. One of our dealers described his strategies for avoiding arrest:

  > "I got a basehead's apartment. It be in his name, but I pay the rent. That be my dope house. I have a couple of dudes known for killin' people — everybody know you don't f— with them — they work in the house. Then I had other people on the roof, riding bikes and stuff, with walkie talkies, watchin' out for police. I was in the city with a beeper, if they need me or they need more dope. I had girls or somebody young deliver the dope so that if they get popped they don't do a lot of time."

In 1989 our interviews focused on gang migration, and examined two conflicting explanations for that phenomenon. One is that these well organized groups target a particular market and quite consciously move in, retaining strong links with the "mother" or "host" gang. Another is that individuals opportunistically move to another city, set up a new gang with few or no links to the old, while using the old gang's name and symbols. Neither of these explanations is entirely accurate. The right answer seems somewhere in between.

Our findings indicate that gang members are motivated to move out of Los Angeles partly because the L.A. police are said to be sophisticated about drug dealing, and thus more of a threat; but mainly because there is too much competition among L.A. sellers. They can make more money, doubling and sometimes tripling the price outside the greater Los Angeles area.

Individuals or groups of gang members usually migrate to places where they have relatives or trusted friends. There seems to be a settlement pattern in places like Seattle and Portland, relatively close to Los Angeles, but a little too far for an easy drive. L.A. gang members usually don't settle in Sacramento, but instead come up for a weekend, and sell drugs out of a motel, then return home. Nor do they seem to settle in places like Kansas City. Instead, they develop connections with relatives, and supply them with powder cocaine, which is cooked in Kansas City.

Police infiltration in such situations is difficult, but not impossible, because eventually drugs must be sold to local people. A street-smart Kansas City black female officer told me that despite executing several search warrants and making undercover buys, she wasn't aware that the sellers were L.A. gang-related until they were apprehended and their backgrounds investigated.

Our study of gangs and drug dealing would suggest then that drugs are a national as well as a local crime problem. In a sense, every drug sale is potentially a federal crime, and policy — usually federal — determines whether drug crimes will be federally or locally prosecuted.

If our goal is to toughen law enforcement, federal prosecution surely has that effect. Joint federal and local law enforcement is more likely to apprehend and convict the migrating drug dealer. The local police provide on-the-scene intelligence, and the feds offer greater financial resources, plus the advantages of federal criminal procedures. L.A. or Jamaican drug dealers who are federally prosecuted will typically not qualify for bail, will have little opportunity for plea bargaining, and will likely be sentence severely. Thus, Kansas City is reportedly known as a black hole to Jamaican drug dealers since, once arrested, they will not see the street for a long time, perhaps 20 to 30 years.

Nevertheless, law enforcement's ability to fight the drug problem is limited. There is also a danger in the "take back the streets" tactic. If police become too tough on the street and employ harassment measures, they may succeed in deterring some dealers, but they may also inflame anti-police attitudes at a time when it is essential that police be responsive to communities.

There is also a more general law enforcement dilemma, which I call the Darwinian Trafficker dilemma. As law enforcment officials develop increasingly sophisticated strategies, the strongest operatives survive. That is why the gangs have been successful. In the face of more effective law enforcement, they have learned to organize vertically, pull together and seek wider markets, particularly in economically distressed communities.

Such communities will need to have resources, not just for exiling offenders to prison, but for creating a social and economic climate where the drug business is not the major avenue of economic opportunity. Drug enterprising will scarcely be affected unless significant alternatives exist and are seen to be available.

COMMENTARY

The inner city drug dealers we talked with can be dangerous, sometimes violent criminals. But they can also be described as rational, calculating, enterprising entrepreneurs who are anything but risk averse. Today's gangsters appear morally similar but technologically superior to the traditional gangs described by generations of gang researchers for Thrasher through such contemporary gang researchers as Malcolm Klein, Irving Spergel, and Joan Moore. In some respects, they appear more like organized criminals than youth gangs. But, as Thrasher pointed out during the Prohibition Era, "There is no hard and fast dividing line between predatory gangs of boys and criminal groups of younger and older adults."

It is worthwhile recalling that the legendary gangsters of that era were still teenagers when the constitutional amendment that instituted prohibition was passed — Meyer Lansky, for example, was 17, Bugsy Seigel 15. Our new prohibition has created the opportunity for a 21st century generation of organized entrepreneurial criminals from the underclass — this time around, primarily from black, Asian, and Hispanic backgrounds instead of Thrasher's children of East European immigrants. Our challenge as a society continues to be to turn the energy and intelligence of these illegal entrepreneurs into socially constructive channels — and to reduce significantly the demand for their attractive and dangerous product.

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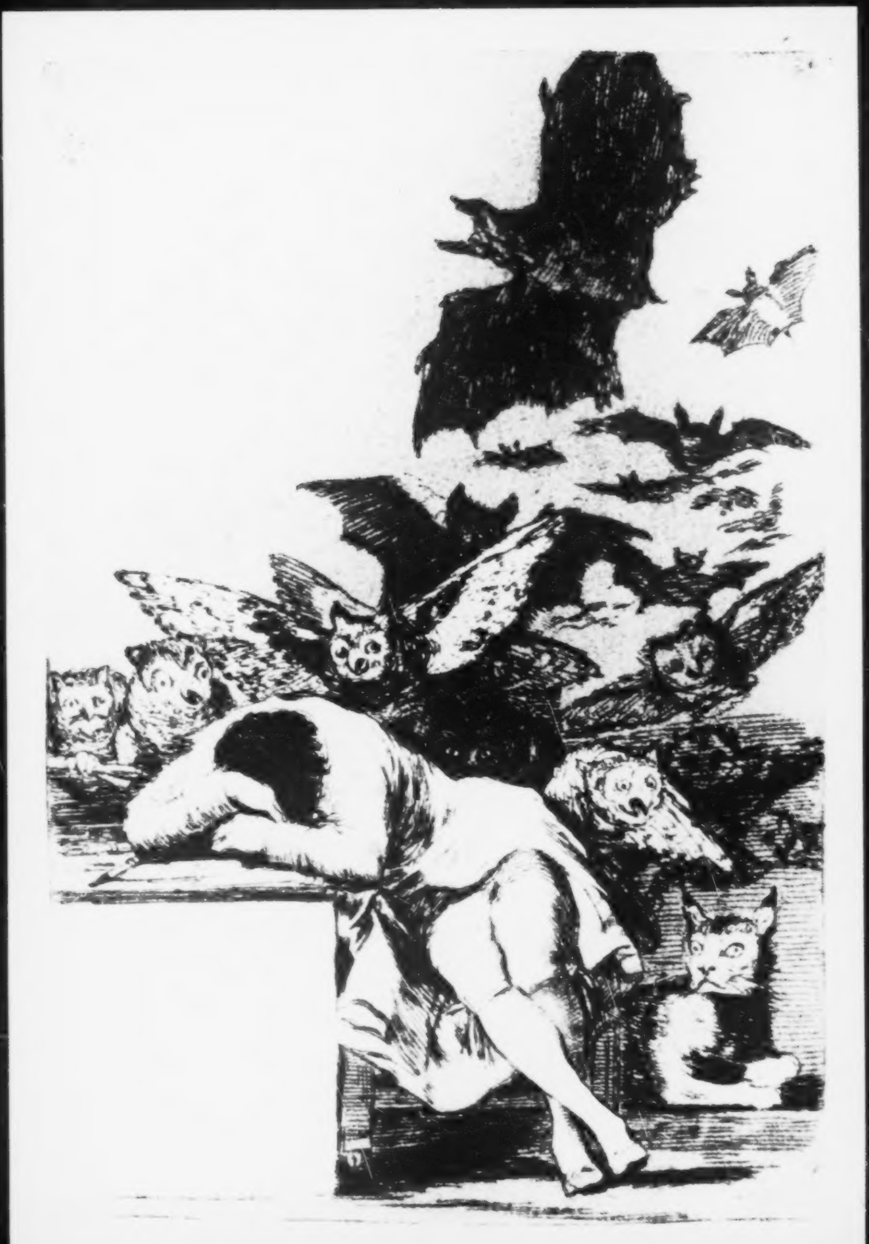
Plato
(c. 427-347 B.C.)



A HISTORY OF THE REPORTING OF STATEWIDE CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION IN CALIFORNIA

Introduction

The Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) has been reporting crime and criminal justice information for almost half a century, with preparatory activities dating back to the early 1920s. Significant steps in the history of this reporting process are summarized below:

1920-1929

August Vollmer, a well-known Berkeley police chief, reorganized the Los Angeles Police Department in 1923, and Fred A. Knoles became the statistician there. In 1929, the California Crime Commission asked the legislature to hire a statistician for California's Bureau of Criminal Information and Identification (CI&I). CI&I was formally organized in 1930, and local agency data collection began. Depression era budget cuts, however, prevented the field work necessary for adequate data collection. At that time, national crime reporting efforts were also very limited.

1930-1939

In 1930, the federal government established the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. In 1931, the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, known as the Wickersham Commission, cited the need for more complete and continuous crime information and urged states to collect intrastate crime and criminal justice data. California was the first state to establish a statewide reporting system to provide such data.

1940-1949

The beginnings of statewide crime and criminal justice statistical reporting in California are associated with the 1945 founding of the Bureau of Criminal Statistics, then called the "Bureau of Statistics" within the State Department of Justice. BCS's beginning received major support from the men who became its first and second chiefs, Ronald H. Beattie and Fred A. Knoles, respectively. Support also came from Attorney General Robert C. Kenny; Karl Holton, head of the California Youth Authority (CYA) and former chief probation officer of Los Angeles County; and Richard A. McGee who headed the Department of Corrections.

Ronald Beattie developed the concept of a state bureau of criminal statistics while working for CI&I in the early 1940s. Thorsten Sellin's model for the collection and standardization of crime statistics and his model act for the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws was incorporated into Beattie's planning. In 1943, CYA became operational and in 1944, the State Department of Justice and the State Department of Corrections were organized. These two departments did not have central records systems for state prisons and CYA statistics. Thus, BCS was also the statistical agency for these departments from 1946 until 1958.

1950-1959

In 1952, BCS began collecting data on felony crimes, felony arrests, superior court dispositions, adult commitments, wards of the Youth Authority, juvenile probation, and jail populations. *Crime in California*, the first BCS publication, included the 1952 data described above and was published in 1953. Publication of *Crime in California* was the first step in the progressive development of a composite picture of California's crime and delinquency. In 1954, BCS prepared the first *Delinquency and Probation in California Report* for the CYA. The publication included data describing: juvenile probation and the juvenile court, CYA juvenile correctional programs, and adult probation processes.

In 1955, the legislature adopted the Uniform Crime Statistics Act for California (Penal Code Section 13000-13020), which gave statutory sanction to BCS and its functions. BCS began reporting adult misdemeanor and juvenile arrests in 1957 and police personnel data in 1958. In 1959, juvenile hall summary data were reported.

1960-1969

In 1965, the annual *Crime in California* publication was combined with the *Delinquency and Probation in California* report and renamed *Crime and Delinquency in California*. This annual publication has continued to the present. Publishing *Crime and Delinquency in California* furthered BCS's goal of presenting a composite view of California's crime and delinquency. BCS also began publishing separate reports on its various programs called "Program Reports."

In 1966, BCS started a pilot project to account for adult felony offenders from the point of arrest through the point of final disposition. This project eventually became the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) system in 1973. In 1969, BCS became the administrator of the UCR Program in California. Prior to 1969, law enforcement agencies reported to both BCS and the FBI. After the change, agencies had to report data only to BCS.

1970-1979

Federal funding in the early 1970s helped finance the development and enhancement of several data bases. The Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR), a reporting system for collecting individual information on adult and juvenile arrests, began in 1972. MACR records the age, sex, and race/ethnic characteristics of offenders as well as the arrest offense and the police disposition.

In 1973, the *Criminal Justice Profile* was started. This series of 59 annual publications provided ten-year trend information of all major data bases (e.g., crimes, arrests, adult felony arrest dispositions, juvenile probation, etc.) for the state and each county and in addition extensive current-year data are presented.

In 1977, BCS began publishing *Homicide in California* on an ongoing basis to provide an overview of homicide crimes, arrests, and victimizations. The same year the *Preliminary Report* was first published to provide early counts of major crimes reported by California law enforcement agencies serving populations of 100,000 or more. This report, originally published quarterly and later twice a year, compares the current year's data with semi-annual and annual data from the previous year.

In 1978, *Adult Felony Arrest Dispositions in California* was first published. This document displayed OBTS data in a variety of ways to give the broadest picture of the criminal justice system. Information that described the arrest and convicted offense, sentences given, and the offender's sex, race/ethnic group and age was presented.

1980-1989

In 1983, BCS created the California Crime Index (CCI) to denote the major felony crimes. Previously, BCS's primary focus of descriptive analysis had been seven offenses: willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft of $200 or more, and motor vehicle theft. Felony theft was eliminated from the major offenses in 1983 because a legislative change raised the dollar amount for a felony to $400 which prevented consistent reporting of trend data.

In 1983, the Attorney General's Research Advisory Council, consisting of individuals from academia, private research groups, and state government, was formed to help guide BCS's research efforts. The Council works with the Attorney General's Criminal Justice Targeted Research program, organized the same year. This program, administered by BCS, supports research on many criminal justice issues with an emphasis on the use of BCS data.

In 1985, BCS sponsored a national conference of criminologists in Los Angeles called *"Crimeconference85,"* which examined the national decline in reported crime beginning in 1980. In 1987, BCS sponsored *"Symposium 87"* at the University of California, Berkeley, a national conference on the measurement analysis of white-collar and institutional crime.

KNOWN DATA LIMITATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

ARRESTS

Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR)

- Homicide arrests from 1981 to 1985 are inflated to some degree. Assault with intent to commit murder is included in some cases because of a 1981 law that repealed Penal Code Section 217.
- Through September 1988, law enforcement dispositions of adult arrests for Oakland Police Department do not accurately reflect disposition actions taken by that agency. Since Oakland accounts for approximately three percent of the arrests in California, the impact on statewide law enforcement dispositions is minimal.
- Felony arrest counts may include some misdemeanor warrants for felony offenses.
- Agency reporting problems in 1983 account for almost all of the increase recorded in the "other drug law violations" category.
- The analysis of race/ethnic data must be considered in light of the subjectivity of the labeling process and classification changes, such as those of the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980). See page 64.

ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS

Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS)

- These data reflect dispositions resulting from adult felony arrests. There is an important difference between arrest and OBTS data. Arrest data are grouped by the year in which the arrest took place. OBTS data are grouped by the year of disposition regardless of the year in which the arrest occurred.
- OBTS data are taken directly from the state's Automated Criminal History System (ACHS). All arrest information is entered in ACHS from the fingerprint card, while most disposition information is entered from the "Disposition of Arrest and Court Action" form (JUS 8715). In order for a disposition to be entered to ACHS, and subsequently appear on an offender's "rap sheet" and be available for statistical purposes, an arrest event fingerprint card MUST be received. A disposition which cannot be linked to a fingerprint card will not appear on the OBTS file.
- It is estimated that, in 1989, at the statewide level, about 60 percent of the adult felony arrests which were reported to BCS by law enforcement agencies on the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register were reported on the JUS 8715 form. In spite of this underreporting, the arrest dispositions received generally describe "statewide" processing of adult felony arrestees through California's criminal justice system.
- These data do not represent the total number of adult felony arrest dispositions that occurred during the year. For example, thousands of adult felony arrests are disposed of by revoking the arrestee's probation or parole status in lieu of filing charges on the new arrest. These new arrest offense dispositions may not be reported as a final disposition on the JUS 8715 form. Any arrestees who are turned over to other states or federal jurisdictions are not included in OBTS data. "Intermediate" dispositions (such as reporting a person being placed into a diversion program, suspended proceedings, reopenings, retrials, or subsequent actions) are also not included. Only the final disposition of an arrest event is selected for statistical purposes.
- If a person is arrested for multiple offenses, OBTS selects only the most serious offense, based on the severity of possible punishment. If there are multiple court dispositions, OBTS selects the most serious court disposition and the associated offense.
- OBTS data on state institutional commitments may vary from information compiled and reported by other state agencies because of differences in the data collection systems. For example, the California Department of Corrections (CDC) counts the number of defendants actually received in CDC institutions, even though a defendant may have been convicted and sentenced in two or more counties. OBTS counts each commitment.
- The adult felony arrest disposition file includes persons whose age at disposition was under 18. These minors received a final disposition in adult court under provision of the Welfare and Institutions Code, Sections 707 and 707.1.

ADULT CORRECTIONS

- The data include adults placed on supervised probation only. Court probation, diversion, and summary probation are not included.
- Persons are counted once for each jurisdiction. Thus, data include original grants of probation and do not include subsequent grants of probation to persons already under probation supervision ordered by the same level court in the same county. Also, the probationers under jurisdiction of both superior and lower courts and any who are jurisdictional cases of more than one county are counted more than one time in statewide totals.
- The sources of data are county probation departments' monthly reports of summary data.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

- Established in 1980, the BCS Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System requires the reporting of all delinquency referrals for both new and active cases. All 58 county probation departments report complete new referral data.
- Some probation departments were unable to modify pre-1980 automated reporting programs to include certain types of subsequent referral information. Data are not available for Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Clara counties for 1980-1987 and Alameda County for 1980-1984. As trend data become available for each of these counties, they will be included in the subsequent referral data tables and displays.
- In cases where a juvenile has multiple petitions filed for more than one offense, only the petition with the most serious offense is recorded. This accounts for the differences between BCS counts and the statistics generated by the Administrative Office of the Courts, which counts the number of petitions processed.
- In 1986, BCS developed a new one-day survey form to collect juvenile probation caseload counts. Prior to 1986, these data were developed programmatically from transactions reported by probation departments.

PERSONNEL

- Figures may have been influenced by a 1985 enhancement to the UCR definition for counting law enforcement personnel and 1988 and 1989 revisions to the survey form. The UCR definition specified that agencies should only report custodial personnel if they were paid by funds designated for law enforcement. In 1988, sheriff's department custodial personnel were excluded from the survey regardless of the funding source. However, in 1989, per UCR definition, custodial personnel were excluded only if paid by other than law enforcement funds.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE GLOSSARY

ABSCOND: to leave the judicial jurisdiction without consent.

ACQUITTAL: a judgment of a court, based either on the verdict of a jury or a judicial officer, that the defendant is not guilty of the offense(s) for which he was tried.

ADJUDICATION: the formal giving or pronouncing of a judgment or decree in a cause.

ADULT: a person 18 years of age or older.

AFFIDAVIT: a written summary of charges against a juvenile presented by the probation department to the prosecutor with a request that a petition be filed.

APPEAL: a petition initiated by a defendant for a rehearing in an appellate court of a previous sentence or motion.

ARREST: ". . . taking a person into custody, in a case and in the manner authorized by law. An arrest may be made by a peace officer or by a private person." (P.C. 834)

ARREST RATE: the number of arrests per 100,000 population. See page 66 for a further explanation.

AUTOMATED CRIMINAL HISTORY SYSTEM (ACHS): a centralized, automated system containing criminal history summary information on persons arrested and fingerprinted in California.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (CDC): the state agency which has jurisdiction over the California Rehabilitation Center and the California prison system.

CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER (CRC): an institution operated by the California Department of Corrections which is designated for the treatment of persons addicted to narcotics or in imminent danger of addiction. Commitment to the facility is by civil procedure only.

CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY (CYA): the state agency which has jurisdiction over and maintains institutions as correctional schools for the reception of wards of the juvenile court and other persons committed from justice, municipal, and superior courts.

CAMPS: a county or city detention facility for the detention of convicted and sentenced persons. Also known as a minimum or type III or IV facility (Section 1006 California Code of Regulations).

CASELOAD: the total number of clients or cases on probation or under supervision with a given agency at a specified point in time.

CHARGE: a formal allegation that a specific person has committed a specific offense.

CITATION: a written order, issued by the police for a violation, to appear before a magistrate or probation officer at a later date.

CIVIL COMMITMENT: a type of commitment in which criminal proceedings are suspended while a defendant undergoes treatment at the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) as a narcotic addict.

CLEARANCE: an offense is cleared or "solved" for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense, and turned over to the court for prosecution or cited to juvenile authorities. In certain situations a clearance may be counted by "exceptional" means when the police definitely know the identity of the offender, have enough information to support an arrest, and know the location of the offender but for some reason cannot take the offender into custody.

CLEARANCE RATE: method used to determine the percentage of crimes cleared. The rate is based on the number of crimes reported.

CLOSED AT INTAKE: a case closed by the probation department at the time the juvenile is referred to the department, following an investigation of the juvenile's circumstances and nature of the alleged offense. No further action is taken.

COMMITMENT: a warrant, order, or process by which the court directs a judicial officer to take a person to a correctional facility.

COMPLAINT: a verified written accusation, filed by a prosecuting attorney with a local criminal court, which charges one or more persons with the commission of one or more offenses.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE: a drug, substance, or immediate precursor which is included in Schedules I through V inclusive, as set forth in Health and Safety Code Sections 11054 through 11058. These would include heroin, marijuana, amphetamines, barbiturates, and psychedelics.

CONVICTION: a judgment, based either on the verdict of a jury or a judicial officer or on the guilty plea of the defendant, that the defendant is guilty.

CORRECTIONS: those agencies or facilities concerned with the custody, confinement, supervision, or treatment of alleged or adjudicated offenders. See also, California Department of Corrections.

COURT: an agency of the judicial branch of government, authorized or established by statute or constitution, having one or more judicial officers on its staff. A court has the authority to decide upon controversies in law and disputed matters of fact brought before it.

CRC: see California Rehabilitation Center.

CRIME: ". . . an act committed or omitted in violation of a law forbidding or commanding it. . . ." (P.C. 15)

CRIME RATE: the number of crimes per 100,000 general population.

CRIMINAL COMMITMENT: a type of commitment which results when a defendant is sentenced to prison or the California Youth Authority.

CYA: see California Youth Authority.

DEFENDANT: a person against whom a criminal proceeding is pending.

DEFERRED PAROLE REVOCATION: action taken by a prosecutor to revoke the parole status of a subsequent offender to return the subject to state prison in lieu of filing new charges.

DELINQUENT ACTS: those acts described under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 602 which involve violations by a juvenile of any law or ordinance defining crime, or the violation of a court order of the juvenile court.

DETERMINATE SENTENCING: sentencing which, by law, requires imposition of a term of imprisonment proportionate to the seriousness of the crime, with sentences uniform for like crimes.

DISMISSAL: a decision by a judicial officer to terminate a case without a determination of guilt or innocence.

DISPOSITION - COURT: an action taken as the result of an appearance in court by a defendant. Examples would be: adults - dismissed, acquitted, or convicted and sentenced; juveniles - dismissed, transferred, remanded to adult court, placed on probation, or sentenced to the California Youth Authority.

DISPOSITION - LAW ENFORCEMENT: an action taken as the result of an arrest. Examples of police dispositions are: adults - released by law enforcement, referred to another jurisdiction, or a misdemeanor or felony complaint sought; juveniles - handled within the department, referred to another agency, or referred to the probation department or juvenile court.

DISPOSITION - PROSECUTOR: an action taken as the result of complaints which were requested by the arresting agency. Dispositions include granting a misdemeanor or a felony complaint, or denying a complaint for such reasons as lack of corpus, lack of sufficient evidence, interest of justice, complainant refuses to testify, witness unavailable, inadmissible search, deferred parole revocation, prefiling deferral and other.

DIVERSION: see Prefiling Deferral.

DRUGS: see Controlled Substance.

EMANCIPATED MINOR: a person under 18 years of age who has been released from parental control and supervision by either: 1) a valid marriage, 2) active duty with the armed forces of the United States, or 3) a declaration of emancipation (see Civil Code Sections 62 and 64).

FELONY: a crime which is punishable with death or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years (unless otherwise stated). (P.C. 17 & 18)

FILING: a document filed with the municipal court clerk or county clerk by a prosecuting attorney alleging that a person committed or attempted to commit a crime.

FINE: the penalty imposed upon a convicted person by a court requiring the payment of a specified sum of money.

GRANT: the act of placing an adult on probation.

GUILTY PLEA: a defendant's formal answer in open court to the charge(s) in a complaint, indictment, or information, stating that the charge(s) is true and that he/she has committed the offense(s) as charged.

INFRACTION: an offense punishable by fine or other penalty, but not by incarceration.

INITIAL PETITION: see New Petition.

INITIAL REFERRAL: see New Referral.

INTAKE DETERMINATION: the probation department disposition of a new referral; these are usually "closed or transferred," "informal probation," or "petition filed."

JAIL: a county or city facility for incarceration of sentenced and unsentenced persons. Also known as a medium-maximum or type I or II facility (Section 1006 California Code of Regulations).

JURISDICTION: the territory, subject matter, or person over which lawful authority may be exercised.

JUVENILE: a person under the age of 18.

JUVENILE COURT: the court responsible for adjudicating juvenile offenders.

JUVENILE HALL: a county-operated facility used for temporary detention of juvenile offenders pending their court appearance, and in some instances, for short-term (up to 180 days) post-adjudication rehabilitative purposes.

LAW VIOLATIONS: in the juvenile system, those acts described under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 602 which involve violations by a juvenile of any law or ordinance defined as a crime.

LOCAL SUPERVISION: local correctional agencies provide confinement, rehabilitation, and probation services for those sentenced to their care and also house persons awaiting trial or sentencing.

LOWER COURT: municipal or justice court.

MANDATORY SENTENCING: sentencing mandated by law which limits judicial discretion for specific convicted offenders.

MISDEMEANOR: a crime punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for up to one year or jail and fine.

MONTHLY ARREST AND CITATION REGISTER (MACR): a reporting system used to collect information on adult and juvenile arrests. The Arrest Register reports details which identify age, sex, and race/ethnic characteristics of offenders and creates a link to subsequent court activity.

MUNICIPAL OR JUSTICE COURT: the court of original or trial jurisdiction for the prosecution of persons accused of misdemeanor or certain felony offenses. Also, municipal and justice courts conduct preliminary hearings to determine probable cause in the case of felony offenders who are subject to jurisdiction of superior courts - the felony trial court.

NEW PETITION: a petition filed in juvenile court for a minor, who is currently not under active probation supervision or on parole from CYA, alleging that the minor has committed a delinquent act.

NEW REFERRAL: a juvenile who is not actively being supervised or on CYA parole brought to the attention of the probation department for alleged behavior under Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 601 or 602.

NONSECURE FACILITY: shelter care, crisis resolution home, or counseling and educational centers.

OFFENDER-BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS): a system designed to collect statistical information on the various processes within the criminal justice system that occur between the point of arrest and the point of final disposition.

OFFENSE: the charged offense is the crime for which the defendant was arrested or filed on by the district attorney. The convicted offense is the offense the defendant was convicted of or pled guilty to in court. The sustained offense is the offense for which the juvenile court sustains a petition.

OUTPATIENT: a person receiving treatment or care at the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) while no longer an inmate of the facility.

PAROLE: an added period of control following completion of the determinate prison sentence (P.C. 3000(a)).

PAROLE VIOLATION: see Deferred Parole Revocation.

PETITION: the formal presentation to the juvenile court of information surrounding the alleged offense by a juvenile, similar to a criminal complaint for an adult.

PETITION TO REVOKE PROBATION: action taken by a prosecutor to revoke the probation status of a subsequent offender to return the subject to county jail or state prison.

POPULATION AT RISK: that portion of the total population, who because of like characteristics to the specific study group, are considered "at risk". For example, when studying juvenile arrestees, all persons between 10 and 17 years of age would be the "at-risk" population.

PRE-FILING DEFERRAL: action taken by a prosecutor to defer the filing of felony charges against a first-time offender who committed a less serious felony. A case is filed but there is no further disposition until the subject completes the diversionary program (e.g., support group, rehabilitation program, etc.)

PRISON: a state correctional facility where persons are confined following conviction of a felony offense.

PROBATION: a judicial requirement that a person fulfill certain conditions of behavior in lieu of a sentence to confinement but sometimes including a jail sentence.

PROBATION WITH JAIL: a type of disposition rendered upon conviction which imposes a jail term as a condition of probation status.

PROBATION - FORMAL: a probation grant in which the minor is declared a ward of the juvenile court and placed on formal probation.

PROBATION - INFORMAL: supervision of a minor in lieu of filing a petition, for a period not to exceed six months. The supervision is based on a contractual agreement between the probation officer and the minor's parents or guardian provided for under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 654.

PROBATION - NON-WARD: a probation grant without wardship from juvenile court for a specific time not to exceed six months as described under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 725a.

PROBATION REVOCATION: see Petition to Revoke Probation.

PROSECUTOR: an attorney employed by a governmental agency whose official duty is to initiate and maintain criminal proceedings on behalf of the government against a person accused of committing criminal offenses.

PUNISHMENT: see type of crime; felony, misdemeanor, or infraction.

RATE: the ratio of the number of one specific group to the population.

REFERRAL: in juvenile proceedings, a request (by police, parents, school, etc.) that the probation department or juvenile court take appropriate action concerning a juvenile alleged to have committed a law violation or status offense.

REMAND TO ADULT COURT: when a juvenile at least 16 years of age is referred to adult court under provisions of Welfare and Institutions Code Section 707 because he is not "amenable" to the treatment available through the juvenile court.

REMOVAL: a case removed from the active caseload and no longer under the supervision of the probation department or a case not removed but escalated to a more advanced level of supervision.

REREFERRAL: see Subsequent Referral.

REVOCATION: cancellation or suspension of parole or probation.

REVOKE: withdraw, repeal, or cancel probation or parole for an adult.

SARB (SCHOOL ATTENDANCE REVIEW BOARD): a school system board which provides a review process outside of and prior to the probation department referral system for juveniles.

SECONDARY GRANT: a subsequent grant of probation in the same court for an adult still on probation for the initial grant.

SECURE FACILITY: a facility in which a juvenile is held behind a locked door, gate or fence, or in which some person is responsible for physically preventing the juvenile's escape or departure from the facility.

SENTENCE: the penalty imposed by a court upon a convicted person.

STATE INSTITUTION: a facility for housing defendants who are under the jurisdiction of state correctional or treatment programs.

STATE SUPERVISION: the state correctional system provides confinement, rehabilitation, and parole services (prison, YA, state hospital) through California Department of Corrections (CDC), California Youth Authority (CYA), California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) and California Department of Mental Health (CDMH).

STATUS OFFENDER: a juvenile who has been adjudicated by a judicial officer of a juvenile court, as having committed a status offense, which is an act or conduct which is an offense only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile.

STATUS OFFENSE: an act or conduct, described by Welfare and Institutions Code Section 601, which is declared by statute to be an offense, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court.

STRAIGHT PROBATION: probation granted to adults with no condition or stipulation that the defendant serve time in jail as a condition of probation.

SUBSEQUENT DISPOSITION: a judicial decision or sentence given at the time of a court return.

SUBSEQUENT GRANT: see Secondary Grant.

SUBSEQUENT PETITION: a petition filed on behalf of a juvenile who is already under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

SUBSEQUENT REFERRAL: a juvenile who is actively under probation supervision or on parole at the time of referral to a probation department.

SUMMARY SYSTEM: a data collection method based on gross counts as differentiated from one based on an individual incident count.

SUPERIOR COURT: the court of original or trial jurisdiction for felony cases and all juvenile hearings. Also, the first court of appeal for municipal or justice court cases.

SUSTAINED: to affirm or approve, as when an appellate court sustains the decision of a lower court.

SWORN PERSONNEL: a full-time employee of a law enforcement agency who has sworn to carry out law enforcement duties and has full arrest powers.

TERMINATED: completed specified term of probation.

TRANSFER: a disposition which transfers a juvenile to another agency within the county such as a welfare department, a health department, a legal aid society, etc. or referral to any agency outside the county including the probation departments of other counties.

TRIAL: a determination of guilt or innocence by a judge, jury, or by the court on the basis of testimony contained in a transcript. There are three types of trials:

COURT: the decision is rendered by the judge.

JURY: the decision is rendered by a panel of the defendant's peers.

TRANSCRIPT: the decision is rendered by the court on a basis of the testimony contained in the transcript of the preliminary hearing held in lower court.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS (UCR): a federal reporting system which provides data on crime based on police statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies in the nation. The Bureau of Criminal Statistics administers and forwards the data for California to the federal program.

VIOLATION: breach or infringement of the terms or conditions of probation.

WARDS: a minor determined by the juvenile court to be in need of court-ordered supervision due to the youth's behavior and/or actions.

YA - YOUTH AUTHORITY: see California Youth Authority.

OFFENSE DEFINITIONS OF CRIMES REPORTED

FBI CRIME INDEX OFFENSES: "Seven offenses were chosen to serve as an Index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. Known collectively as the Crime Index, these offenses included the violent crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. By congressional mandate, arson was added as the eighth Index offense in 1979." These offenses were chosen on the basis of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, pervasiveness in all geographic areas of the country, and likelihood of being reported to law enforcement. (This definition was taken from "Crime in the United States, 1988.")

LARCENY-THEFT: the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another (except embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and worthless checks).

ARSON: any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

NONAGGRAVATED (SIMPLE) ASSAULT: assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX: offenses most likely to be reported to the police by the public. These offenses are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft, and are reported according to definitions taken from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

Violent Crimes

Willful Homicide — the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter are included.

Forcible Rape — the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included.

Robbery — the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault — an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Property Crimes

Burglary — the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Motor Vehicle Theft — the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

FELONY-LEVEL ARREST OFFENSES [a]

Homicide - 128, 187, 187(a), 189, 190(a), 190(b), 192 (except vehicular manslaughter), 192(a), 192(b), 193(a), 193(b), 399

Forcible Rape - 220, 220/261, 220/264.1, 261, 261(1), 261(2), 261(3), 261(4), 261(5), 261(6), 261(7), 262, 262(a), 264.1, 266c, 664/261

Robbery - 211, 212.5(a), 212.5(b), 213, 213(b), 214, 664/211, 664/212.5(a), 664/212.5(b)

Assault - 69, 71, 76, 76(1), 76(2), 139(a), 140(b), 148.1, 148.1(a), 148.1(b), 148.1(c), 148.1(d), 148.3(b), 148.4(b), 149, 151(a)(2), 203, 204, 205, 217.1(a), 217.1(b), 218, 219, 219.1, 219.2, 220/203, 222, 241.1, 241.4, 241.7, 242[b], 242/243[b], 243[b], 243(c), 243(d), 243.1, 243.3[b], 243.5[b], 244, 244.5, 244.5(b), 244.5(c), 245(a)(1), 245(a)(2), 245(b), 245(c), 245.2, 245.3, 245.5(a), 245.5(b), 245.5(c), 246, 246.3, 247(a), 247(b), 273a(1), 273d, 273.5, 273.5(a), 347(a), 347(b), 368(a), 375(a)[b], 375(d), 401, 405a, 405b, 417(b), 417.1, 417.3, 417.6, 417.6(a), 417.8, 422, 588a[b], 625c, 664/187(a), 664/189, 4131.5, 4500, 4501, 4501.5, 11412, 11413(a), 12301, 12303, 12303.1, 12303.1(a), 12303.1(b), 12303.1(c), 12303.2, 12303.3, 12303.6, 12304[b], 12305 HS, 12308, 12309, 12310(a), 12310(b), 12312, 12355(a), 12355(b), 21464(c) VC, 23110(b) VC, 38318(b) VC, 38318.5(b) VC

Kidnapping - 157, 207, 207(a), 207(b), 207(c), 208(a), 208(b), 209(a), 209(b), 210, 277, 278, 278.5, 278.5(a), 278.5(b), 280(b), 4503

Burglary - 459, 460, 460.1, 460.2, 461, 461.1, 461.2, 464, 664/459, 664/460, 664/460.1, 664/460.2

Theft - 72, 115(a), 116, 117, 134, 154[b], 155[b], 156, 182.4, 304 HN, 305 HN, 332[b], 334(a)[b], 337.7, 368(c)[b], 424, 424.1, 424.2, 424.3, 424.4, 424.5, 424.6, 424.7, 474, 481, 481.1(a), 484[b], 484(a)[b], 484(b)[b], 484b[b], 484c, 484.1(a)[b], 485[b], 487, 487a, 487a(a), 487a(b), 487b, 487d, 487e, 487g, 487.1, 487.2, 487.3[c], 489, 495, 496, 496a, 496a(a), 496c[b], 496.1, 496.2[b], 496.5, 497, 498(d), 499c(b), 499c(b)(1), 499c(b)(2), 499c(b)(3), 499c(b)(4), 499d, 502(c)(1), 502(c)(2), 502(c)(3)[b], 502(c)(4), 502(c)(5), 502(c)(6)[b], 502(c)(7)[b], 502.5[b], 502.7[b], 502.7(a)[b], 503[b], 504[b], 504a[b], 504b[b], 505[b], 506, 506b, 507[b], 508[b], 514[b], 528, 529, 529a[b], 529.1, 529.2, 529.3, 530[b], 532[b], 532a[b], 532a(1)[b], 532a(2)[b], 532a(3)[b], 532a(4)[b], 533, 534, 535, 537(a)(2), 537e[b], 537e(a)[b], 538[b], 538.5, 540, 541, 542, 543, 548, 556 IC, 556(a)(1) IC, 556(a)(2) IC, 556(a)(3) IC, 556(a)(4) IC, 556(b) IC, 560, 560.4, 566, 577, 578, 580, 581, 620, 648[b], 664/487, 666, 1733 IC, 2101 UI, 2101(a) UI, 2102 UI, 2107 UI, 2110 UI, 2110.5 UI, 2112 UI, 2114 UI, 2116 UI, 3531 FC, 4463(a) VC, 4463(a)(1) VC, 4463(a)(2) VC, 7026.10 BP, 10238.3 BP, 10238.6 BP, 10238.6(c) BP, 10752 VC, 10752(a) VC, 10855 VC[b], 10980(b) WI, 10980(c)(2) WI, 10980(d) WI, 10980(g)(2) WI, 11010 BP, 11019 BP, 11022 BP, 11023 BP, 11482.5 WI, 11483 WI[b], 11483.5 WI, 14014 WI[b], 14107 WI, 17410 WI, 17551 FAC, 18848 FAC[b], 25110 CC, 25401 CC, 25540 CC, 25541 CC, 27443 GC, 29610 EL, 29658 EL, 31110 CC, 31201 CC, 31410 CC

Motor Vehicle Theft - 487.3[c], 499b.1, 499b.1(b), 664/487.3, 664/10851 VC, 666.5, 10851(a) VC, 10851(b) VC

Forgery, Checks, Access Cards - 366, 470, 470a, 470b, 471, 472, 473, 475, 475a, 476, 476a(a), 476a(b)[b], 477, 478, 479, 480, 484e[b], 484e(3), 484e(4), 484f, 484f(1), 484f(2), 484g[b], 484g(a)[b], 484g(b)[b], 484h[b], 484h(a)[b], 484h(b)[b], 484i[b], 484i(b), 617, 664/470

Arson - 451(a), 451(b), 451(c), 451(d), 452(a), 452(b), 452(c), 453(a), 453(b), 454, 454(a), 454(b), 455

Sex Law Violations

Lewd or Lascivious - 220/288, 266j, 288, 288(a), 288(b), 288(c)

All Other - 220/286, 220/289, 243.4(a), 243.4(b), 243.4(c), 261.5, 265, 266, 266a, 266b, 266d, 266e, 266f, 266g, 266h, 266i, 267, 285, 286(a), 286(b)(1), 286(b)(2), 286(c), 286(d), 286(e), 286(f), 286(g), 286(h), 288a(a), 288a(b)(1), 288a(b)(2), 288a(c), 288a(d), 288a(d)(2), 288a(e), 288a(f), 288a(g), 288a(h), 288a(i), 288a(k), 289(a), 289(b), 289(c), 289(d), 289(e), 289(h), 289(i), 289(j), 311.10(a), 311.2(a)[b], 311.2(b), 311.2(c)[b], 311.3(a)[b], 311.4(a)[b], 311.4(b), 311.4(c), 311.5[b], 311.7[b], 313.1(a)[b], 313.1(b)[b], 313.1(c)[b], 314.1[b], 647f, 647.6[b], 664/286(b)(1), 664/286(b)(2), 664/286(c), 664/286(d), 664/286(e)

Drug Law Violations

Narcotics - 11350(a) HS, 11350(a)(2) HS, 11350(b) HS, 11351 HS, 11351.5 HS, 11352 HS, 11353 HS, 11354(a) HS

Marijuana - 11357(a) HS, 11358 HS, 11359 HS, 11360(a) HS, 11361(a) HS, 11361(b) HS

Dangerous Drugs - 11140 HS[b], 11353.5 HS, 11353.7 HS, 11375 HS, 11375(a) HS, 11375(b) HS, 11377 HS, 11377(a) HS, 11378 HS, 11378.5 HS, 11379 HS, 11379.5 HS, 11380 HS, 11380(a) HS, 11380.5 HS, 11380.5(a) HS

All Other - 4234 BP, 4390 BP, 11100.1(a) HS[b], 11104 HS, 11106(f) HS[b], 11152 HS, 11153(a) HS, 11154 HS, 11155 HS, 11156 HS, 11162.5(a) HS, 11173 HS, 11173(a) HS, 11173(b) HS, 11173(c) HS, 11173(d) HS, 11174 HS, 11355 HS, 11363 HS, 11366 HS, 11366.5 HS, 11366.5(a) HS, 11366.5(b) HS, 11366.6 HS, 11366.7 HS, 11368 HS, 11370.6 HS, 11371 HS, 11371.1 HS, 11379.6(a) HS, 11379.6(b) HS, 11382 HS, 11383(a) HS, 11383(b) HS, 11383(c) HS, 11383(c)(1) HS, 11383(f) HS, 11390 HS, 11391 HS

Weapons - 171b, 171c, 171d, 171d.1, 171d.2, 626.9, 626.10(a), 626.10(b), 4502, 8101 WI, 12001.5, 12020, 12020(a), 12020(c)(7), 12020(c)(11), 12020(d)(1), 12020(d)(6), 12021, 12021(a), 12021(b), 12021.1, 12021.1(a), 12025[b], 12025(a)[b], 12025(b)[b], 12034(b), 12034(c), 12034(d), 12090, 12091, 12100(a)[b], 12100(b)[b], 12101(a)[b], 12101(b)[b], 12220, 12320, 12321, 12403.7(a)(8), 12422, 12520, 12560

Driving Under the Influence - 655(e) HN, 23153 VC, 23153(a) VC, 23153(b) VC, 23175 VC

Hit-and-Run - 20001(a) VC

Escape - 107, 109, 110, 871(b) WI, 1026.4(a), 1370.5, 1768.7(a) WI, 2042, 3002 WI, 4011.7[b], 4530(a), 4530(b), 4530(c), 4532, 4532(a), 4532(b), 4533, 4534, 4535, 4536(a), 4550.1, 4550.2, 7326 WI

Bookmaking - 337a.1, 337a.2, 337a.3, 337a.4, 337a.5, 337a.6, 337i

All Other Felony Offenses

[a] Penal Code Sections unless indicated as follows: BP-Business and Professions Code; CC-Corporations Code; EL-Elections Code; FAC-Food and Agriculture Code; GC-Government Code; HN-Harbors and Navigation Code; HS-Health and Safety Code; UI-Unemployment Insurance Code; VC-Vehicle Code; WI-Welfare and Institutions Code. All other felony offenses also include sections in the Financial Code, Fish and Game Code, and Revenue and Taxation Code.

[b] Code section can also be shown as a misdemeanor.

[c] Code section can be shown as theft or theft of a motor vehicle.

MISDEMEANOR-LEVEL ARREST OFFENSES [a]

Assault and Battery - 140(a), 147, 148, 148.2, 148.2.1, 148.2.2, 148.2.3, 148.2.4, 148.3(a), 148.4(a), 151(a)(1), 240, 240/241, 240/242, 241(a), 241(b), 241.2, 241.2(a), 241.3, 241/243, 242[b], 242/243[b], 243[b], 243(a), 243(b), 243.2, 243.2(a), 243.3[b], 243.5[b], 243.5(a)(1), 243.5(a)(2), 273a(2), 368(b), 374c, 375(a)[b], 375(b), 375(c), 383, 402a, 417(a)(1), 417(a)(2), 417.2(a), 422.6(a), 2652, 12304[b], 12680 HS

Petty Theft - 368(c)[b], 484[b], 484(a)[b], 484(b)[b], 484b[b], 484.1(a)[b], 485[b], 487c, 487f, 488, 490, 490.5, 490.5(a), 496c[b], 502.5[b], 530[b], 532[b], 538[b], 565, 22435.2 BP, 22435.2(a) BP, 22435.11 BP, 22435.12 BP

Checks and Access Cards - 476a(b)[b], 484e[b], 484e(1), 484e(2), 484g[b], 484g(a)[b], 484g(b)[b], 484h[b], 484h(a)[b], 484h(b)[b], 484i[b], 484i(a), 484j

Drug Law Violations - 377, 647(f)[c], 2241 BP, 2762(e) BP, 2878.5(a) BP, 4143 BP, 4149 BP, 4150 BP, 4151 BP, 4211 BP, 4227 BP, 4227(a) BP, 4230 BP, 4232 BP, 4390.1 BP, 4390.5 BP, 11100.1(a)[b], 11106(f) HS[b], 11140 HS[b], 11150 HS, 11157 HS, 11159 HS, 11161 HS, 11162 HS, 11162.5(b) HS, 11166 HS, 11170 HS, 11171 HS, 11172 HS, 11175 HS, 11190 HS, 11216 HS, 11217 HS, 11357(b) HS, 11357(c) HS, 11357(d) HS, 11357(e) HS, 11360(b) HS, 11364 HS, 11364.7 HS, 11364.7(a) HS, 11364.7(b) HS, 11365 HS, 11377(b) HS, 11550(a) HS, 11590 HS, 11594 HS, 11680 HS, 11681 HS, 23222(b) VC

Indecent Exposure - 314.1[b], 314.2

Annoying Children - 647.6[b]

Obscene Matter - 311, 311(a), 311.2(a)[b], 311.2(c)[b], 311.3(a)[b], 311.4(a)[b], 311.5[b], 311.6, 311.7[b], 313.1(a)[b], 313.1(b)[b], 313.1(c)[b]

Lewd Conduct - 647(a), 647(d), 647(h), 653g

Prostitution - 315, 316, 647(b), 25601 BP

Drunk - 647(f)[c]

Disorderly Conduct - 647, 647(c), 647(e), 647(g), 647(i), 647b

Disturbing the Peace - 171f, 171f.2, 302, 403, 404, 404(a), 404.6, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 415, 415(1), 415(1,3), 415(3), 415.5, 415.5(a), 415.5(a)(1), 415.5(a)(2), 415.5(a)(3), 416, 602.10, 626.2, 626.4(d), 626.6, 626.8, 626.8(a), 626.8(a)(1), 626.8(a)(2), 626.8(a)(3), 650, 653m, 653m(a), 653m(b), 727, 9051 GC, 11460

Driving Under the Influence - 655(b) HN, 23152(a) VC, 23152(b) VC, 23152(c) VC

Hit-and-Run - 20002 VC, 20002(a) VC, 20002(b) VC

Selected Traffic Violations - 23103 VC, 23104(a) VC, 23109(a) VC, 23109(b) VC, 23109(c) VC, 38316 VC, 38317 VC, 40508 VC, 40508(a) VC, 40508(b) VC, 40519 VC, 42005 VC

Gambling - 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 326.5(b), 326.5(n), 327, 330, 330a, 330b, 330b(1), 330c, 330.1, 330.4, 331, 335, 336, 337s(b), 337.1, 337.2, 337.5, 11300

Nonsupport - 270[b], 270a, 270c

Weapons - 467, 468, 653k, 12020.5, 12025[b], 12025(a)[b], 12025(b)[b], 12031, 12031(a), 12034(a), 12070, 12072, 12076, 12082, 12094, 12100(a)[b], 12100(b)[b], 12101(a)[b], 12101(b)[b], 12403.7, 12403.7(a), 12403.7(a)(6)(a), 12403.7(a)(4), 12403.8(a), 12403.8(b), 12420, 12450, 12551, 12552, 12582, 12651(a), 12651(b), 12651(c), 12651(d)

Glue Sniffing - 380(a), 381, 381(a), 381(b), 381b, 647(f)[c]

Malicious Mischief - 442.6(b), 555.1, 587a, 587.1(a), 588b, 590, 592, 594(a)[b], 594(b)(3), 594(b)(4), 603, 604, 605, 605.1, 605.2, 605.3, 607, 615, 616, 618, 622, 622 1/2, 623(a), 623(a)(1), 623(a)(2), 623(a)(3), 623(a)(4), 623(a)(5), 623(a)(6), 625b(a), 10750 VC, 10750(a) VC, 10851.5 VC, 10852 VC, 10853 VC, 10854 VC, 11411, 23110(a) VC, 38318(a) VC

Liquor Law Violations - 172a, 172b.1, 172d.1, 172g.1, 172l, 303, 303a, 307, 347b, 397, 3356 HS, 11200, 23220 VC, 23222(a) VC, 23300 BP, 23301 BP, 25351 BP, 25602 BP, 25602(a) BP, 25604 BP, 25606 BP, 25607 BP, 25608 BP, 25609 BP, 25617 BP, 25620 BP, 25631 BP, 25632 BP, 25657(a) BP, 25657(b) BP, 25658 BP, 25658(a) BP, 25658(b) BP, 25658(c) BP, 25660.5 BP, 25661 BP, 25662 BP, 25663 BP, 25663(a) BP, 25664 BP, 25665 BP

All Other Misdemeanor Offenses

[a] Penal Code sections unless indicated as follows: BP-Business and Professions Code; EC-Education Code; GC-Government Code; HN-Harbors and Navigation Code; HS-Health and Safety Code; VC-Vehicle Code. All other misdemeanor offenses also include: California Code of Regulations; City or County Ordinance; Civil Procedure Code; Elections Code; Fish and Game Code; Food and Agriculture Code; Labor Code; Military and Veterans Code; Parks and Recreation Code; Public Utility Code; Revenue and Taxation Code; Unemployment Insurance Code; Welfare and Institutions Code.

[b] Code section can also be shown as a felony (e.g., with prior).

[c] Code section may include those found in any public place under the influence of intoxicating liquor, or any drug, toluene, any substance defined as a poison in Schedule D of Section 4160 BP, or any combination of the above.

A

Adlai Ewing Stevenson
(1900-1965)

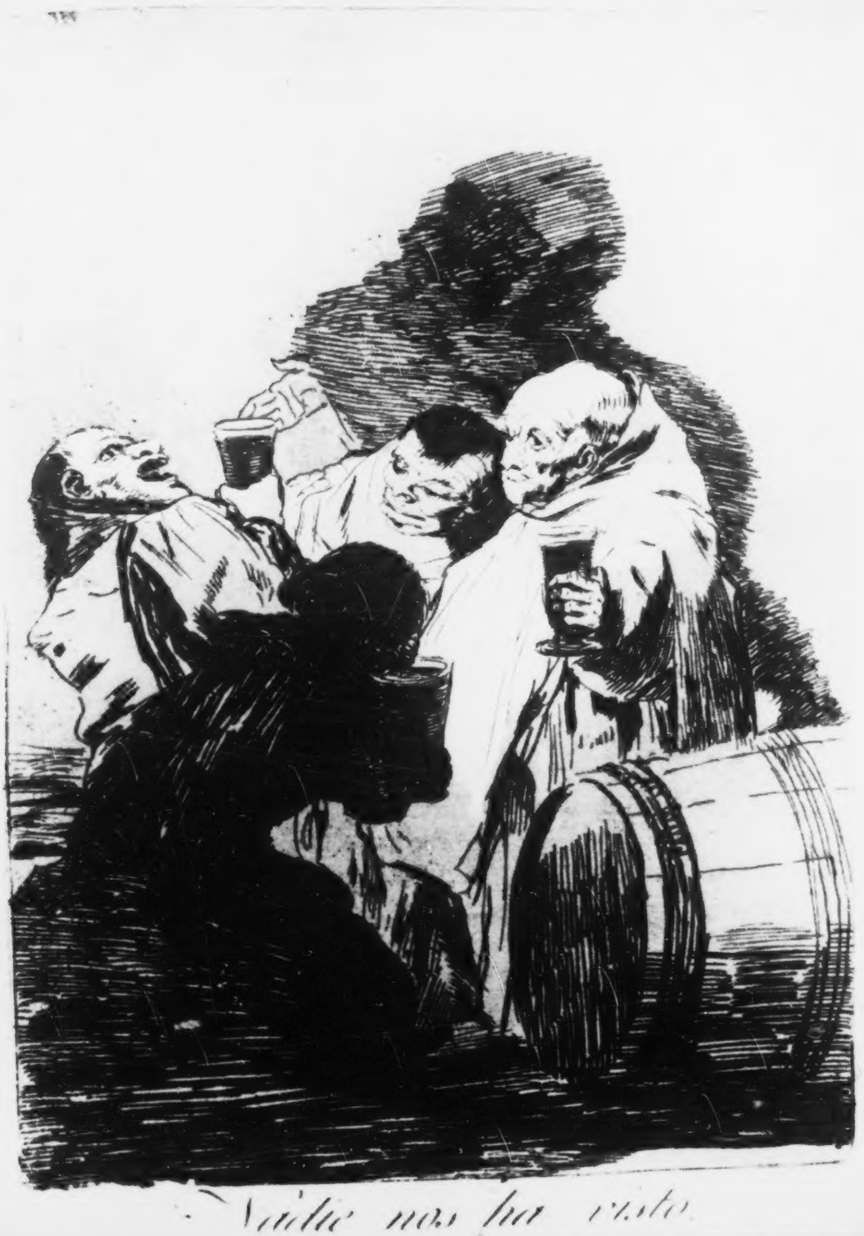


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TABLE 1
CRIMES, 1980-1989
FBI CRIME INDEX TOTAL AND THE CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX OFFENSES
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population

Year	FBI Crime Index total[a]	California Crime Index total	Violent crimes					Property crimes			Larceny-theft
			Total	Willful homicide	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Total	Burglary	Motor vehicle theft	
1989	1,964,648	992,555	284,015	3,159	11,956	96,424	172,476	708,540	410,148	298,392	972,093
1988	1,868,235	935,520	261,990	2,947	11,771	86,190	161,082	673,530	407,555	265,975	932,715
1987	1,800,784	904,014	254,137	2,929	12,114	83,373	155,721	649,877	420,182	229,695	896,770
1986	1,824,754	911,697	248,352	3,030	12,118	92,513	140,691	663,345	457,743	205,602	913,057
1985	1,721,107	828,461	202,066	2,781	11,442	86,464	101,379	626,395	449,065	177,330	892,646
1984	1,658,332	800,615	195,650	2,724	11,702	84,015	97,209	604,965	443,624	161,341	857,717
1983	1,680,781	813,789	194,489	2,640	12,092	85,824	93,933	619,300	460,401	158,899	866,992
1982	1,801,262	865,431	201,433	2,778	12,529	91,988	94,138	663,998	499,468	164,530	935,831
1981	1,830,288	910,241	208,165	3,140	13,545	93,638	97,842	702,076	539,809	162,267	920,047
1980	1,838,417	928,297	209,903	3,405	13,661	90,282	102,555	718,394	543,846	174,548	910,120
Percent change in number from											
1988 to 1989	5.2	6.1	8.4	7.2	1.6	11.9	7.1	5.2	.6	12.2	4.2
1987 to 1988	3.7	3.5	3.1	.6	-2.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	-3.0	15.8	4.0
1986 to 1987	-1.3	-.8	2.3	-3.3	.0	-9.9	10.7	-2.0	-8.2	11.7	-1.8
1985 to 1986	6.0	10.0	22.9	9.0	5.9	7.0	38.8	5.9	1.9	15.9	2.3
1984 to 1985	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.1	-2.2	2.9	4.3	3.5	1.2	9.9	4.1
1983 to 1984	-1.3	-1.6	.6	3.2	-3.2	-2.1	3.5	-2.3	-3.6	1.5	-1.1
1982 to 1983	-6.7	-6.0	-3.4	-5.0	-3.5	-6.7	-.2	-6.7	-7.8	-3.4	-7.4
1981 to 1982	-1.6	-4.9	-3.2	-11.5	-7.5	-1.8	-3.8	-5.4	-7.5	1.4	1.7
1980 to 1981	-.4	-1.9	-.8	-7.8	-.8	3.7	-4.6	-2.3	-.7	-7.0	1.1
1980 to 1989	6.9	6.9	35.3	-7.2	-12.5	6.8	68.2	-1.4	-24.6	71.0	6.8
Rate per 100,000 population[b]											
1989	6,759.9	3,415.2	977.2	10.9	41.1	331.8	593.5	2,437.9	1,411.2	1,026.7	3,344.8
1988	6,598.2	3,304.0	925.3	10.4	41.6	304.4	568.9	2,378.7	1,439.4	939.4	3,294.1
1987	6,509.7	3,268.0	918.7	10.6	43.8	301.4	562.9	2,349.3	1,518.9	830.3	3,241.8
1986	6,763.2	3,379.1	920.5	11.2	44.9	342.9	521.4	2,458.6	1,696.6	762.0	3,384.1
1985	6,528.0	3,142.3	766.4	10.5	43.4	327.9	384.5	2,375.8	1,703.3	672.6	3,385.7
1984	6,472.3	3,124.7	763.6	10.6	45.7	327.9	379.4	2,361.1	1,731.4	629.7	3,347.6
1983	6,676.7	3,232.7	772.6	10.5	48.0	340.9	373.1	2,460.1	1,828.9	631.2	3,444.0
1982	7,285.5	3,500.4	814.7	11.2	50.7	372.1	380.8	2,685.6	2,020.2	665.5	3,785.1
1981	7,564.4	3,761.9	860.3	13.0	56.0	387.0	404.4	2,901.6	2,231.0	670.6	3,802.5
1980	7,734.5	3,905.5	883.1	14.3	57.5	379.8	431.5	3,022.4	2,288.0	734.4	3,829.0
Percent change in rate from											
1988 to 1989	2.5	3.4	5.6	4.8	-1.2	9.0	4.3	2.5	-2.0	9.3	1.5
1987 to 1988	1.4	1.1	.7	-1.9	-5.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	-5.2	13.1	1.6
1986 to 1987	-3.7	-3.3	-.2	-5.4	-2.4	-12.1	8.0	-4.4	-10.5	9.0	-4.2
1985 to 1986	3.6	7.5	20.1	6.7	3.5	4.6	35.6	3.5	-.4	13.3	.0
1984 to 1985	.9	.6	.4	-.9	-5.0	.0	1.3	.6	-1.6	6.8	1.1
1983 to 1984	-3.1	-3.3	-1.2	1.0	-4.8	-3.8	1.7	-4.0	-5.3	-.2	-2.8
1982 to 1983	-8.4	-7.6	-5.2	-6.3	-5.3	-8.4	-2.0	-8.4	-9.5	-5.2	-9.0
1981 to 1982	-3.7	-7.0	-5.3	-13.8	-9.5	-3.9	-5.8	-7.4	-9.4	-.8	-.5
1980 to 1981	-2.2	-3.7	-2.6	-9.1	-2.6	1.9	-6.3	-4.0	-2.5	-8.7	-.7
1980 to 1989	-12.6	-12.6	10.7	-23.8	-28.5	-12.6	37.5	-19.3	-38.3	39.8	-12.6

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[a] The FBI Crime Index total includes larceny-theft; the FBI modified Crime Index (not shown) also includes arson.
[b] Rates are based on annual population estimates provided by the Population Research Unit, Department of Finance (see Table 70).

TABLE 2
CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX OFFENSES, 1980-1989
By Category and Offense

	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
Category and offense	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
California Crime Index total	928,297	100.0	910,241	100.0	865,431	100.0	813,789	100.0	800,615	100.0
Violent crimes	209,903	22.6	208,165	22.9	201,433	23.3	194,489	23.9	195,650	24.4
Property crimes	718,394	77.4	702,076	77.1	663,998	76.7	619,300	76.1	604,965	75.6
Violent crimes	209,903	100.0	208,165	100.0	201,433	100.0	194,489	100.0	195,650	100.0
Willful homicide	3,405	1.6	3,140	1.5	2,778	1.4	2,640	1.4	2,724	1.4
Forcible rape	13,661	6.5	13,545	6.5	12,529	6.2	12,092	6.2	11,702	6.0
Robbery	90,282	43.0	93,638	45.0	91,988	45.7	85,824	44.1	84,015	42.9
Aggravated assault	102,555	48.9	97,842	47.0	94,138	46.7	93,933	48.3	97,209	49.7
Property crimes	718,394	100.0	702,076	100.0	663,998	100.0	619,300	100.0	604,965	100.0
Burglary	543,846	75.7	539,809	76.9	499,468	75.2	460,401	74.3	443,624	73.3
Motor vehicle theft	174,548	24.3	162,267	23.1	164,530	24.8	158,899	25.7	161,341	26.7

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
Category and offense	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
California Crime Index total	828,461	100.0	911,697	100.0	904,014	100.0	935,520	100.0	992,555	100.0
Violent crimes	202,066	24.4	248,352	27.2	254,137	28.1	261,990	28.0	284,015	28.6
Property crimes	626,395	75.6	663,345	72.8	649,877	71.9	673,530	72.0	708,540	71.4
Violent crimes	202,066	100.0	248,352	100.0	254,137	100.0	261,990	100.0	284,015	100.0
Willful homicide	2,781	1.4	3,030	1.2	2,929	1.2	2,947	1.1	3,159	1.1
Forcible rape	11,442	5.7	12,118	4.9	12,114	4.8	11,771	4.5	11,956	4.2
Robbery	86,464	42.8	92,513	37.3	83,373	32.8	86,190	32.9	96,424	34.0
Aggravated assault	101,379	50.2	140,691	56.6	155,721	61.3	161,082	61.5	172,476	60.7
Property crimes	626,395	100.0	663,345	100.0	649,877	100.0	673,530	100.0	708,540	100.0
Burglary	449,065	71.7	457,743	69.0	420,182	64.7	407,555	60.5	410,148	57.9
Motor vehicle theft	177,330	28.3	205,602	31.0	229,695	35.3	265,975	39.5	298,392	42.1

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 1.

TABLE 3
WILLFUL HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1980-1989
Known Type of Weapon Used

Type of weapon	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	3,405		3,140		2,778		2,640		2,724	
Unknown	88		68		33		27		17	
Total known	3,317	100.0	3,072	100.0	2,745	100.0	2,613	100.0	2,707	100.0
Firearm	2,011	60.6	1,830	59.6	1,557	56.7	1,425	54.5	1,557	57.5
Knife or cutting instrument[a]	765	23.1	668	21.7	656	23.9	655	25.1	651	24.0
Blunt object[b]	193	5.8	231	7.5	176	6.4	196	7.5	177	6.5
Personal weapon[c]	191	5.8	183	6.0	174	6.3	199	7.6	214	7.9
Other means	157	4.7	160	5.2	182	6.6	138	5.3	108	4.0

Type of weapon	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL	2,781		3,030		2,929		2,947		3,159			
Unknown	34		25		28		20		26			
Total known	2,747	100.0	3,005	100.0	2,901	100.0	2,927	100.0	3,133	100.0	-5.5	7.0
Firearm	1,547	56.3	1,703	56.7	1,726	59.5	1,796	61.4	2,058	65.7	2.3	14.6
Knife or cutting instrument[a]	660	24.0	681	22.7	593	20.4	587	20.1	533	17.0	-30.3	-9.2
Blunt object[b]	203	7.4	240	8.0	194	6.7	190	6.5	199	6.4	3.1	4.7
Personal weapon[c]	194	7.1	226	7.5	196	6.8	184	6.3	143	4.6	-25.1	-22.3
Other means	143	5.2	155	5.2	192	6.6	170	5.8	200	6.4	27.4	17.6

[a] Any instrument used to cut or stab.

[b] Bludgeon, club, etc.

[c] Hands, fists, feet, etc.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 4
FORCIBLE RAPE CRIMES, 1980-1989
Number, Female Population, and Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL......	13,661	100.0	13,545	100.0	12,529	100.0	12,092	100.0	11,702	100.0
Rapes by force............	9,042	66.2	8,902	65.7	8,274	66.0	8,176	67.6	8,067	68.9
Attempts to commit forcible rape............	4,619	33.8	4,643	34.3	4,255	34.0	3,916	32.4	3,635	31.1
Female Population......	12,059,824		12,280,285		12,533,093		12,751,635		12,967,882	
Rate per 100,000 population at risk......	113.3		110.3		100.0		94.8		90.2	

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL.......................	11,442	100.0	12,118	100.0	12,114	100.0	11,771	100.0	11,956	100.0	-12.5	1.6
Rapes by force............	8,324	72.7	8,733	72.1	8,814	72.8	8,646	73.5	9,001	75.3	-.5	4.1
Attempts to commit forcible rape............	3,118	27.3	3,385	27.9	3,300	27.2	3,125	26.5	2,955	24.7	-36.0	-5.4
Female Population......	13,183,284		13,619,432		13,870,875		14,351,721		14,353,481			
Rate per 100,000 population at risk......	86.8		89.0		87.3		82.0		83.3		-26.5	1.6

TABLE 5
ROBBERY CRIMES, 1980-1989
By Location and Type of Weapon

Location and type of weapon	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	90,282	100.0	93,638	100.0	91,988	100.0	85,824	100.0	84,015	100.0
Location										
Highway[a]	44,342	49.1	46,706	49.9	46,942	51.0	45,668	53.2	43,806	52.1
Commercial[b]	26,528	29.4	25,377	27.1	23,295	25.3	19,075	22.2	19,085	22.7
Residence	8,478	9.4	8,768	9.4	8,604	9.4	8,366	9.7	7,997	9.5
Bank	2,026	2.2	2,722	2.9	2,514	2.7	2,837	3.3	2,328	2.8
Miscellaneous[c]	8,908	9.9	10,065	10.7	10,633	11.6	9,878	11.5	10,799	12.9
Type of weapon										
Armed	57,742	64.0	58,772	62.8	57,127	62.1	51,308	59.8	49,449	58.9
Strong-arm	32,540	36.0	34,866	37.2	34,861	37.9	34,516	40.2	34,566	41.1
Armed by weapon type	57,742	100.0	58,772	100.0	57,127	100.0	51,308	100.0	49,449	100.0
Firearm	38,807	67.2	38,985	66.3	37,948	66.4	32,060	62.5	29,900	60.5
Knife or cutting instrument[d]	11,778	20.4	11,846	20.2	11,809	20.7	11,491	22.4	11,872	24.0
Other dangerous weapon	7,157	12.4	7,941	13.5	7,370	12.9	7,757	15.1	7,677	15.5

Location and type of weapon	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL	86,464	100.0	92,513	100.0	83,373	100.0	86,190	100.0	96,424	100.0	6.8	11.9
Location												
Highway[a]	45,193	52.3	51,022	55.2	43,137	51.7	45,127	52.4	52,182	54.1	17.7	15.6
Commercial[b]	20,337	23.5	20,458	22.1	18,094	21.7	18,502	21.5	20,460	21.2	-22.9	10.6
Residence	8,003	9.3	7,759	8.4	7,084	8.5	7,166	8.3	7,492	7.8	-11.6	4.5
Bank	2,029	2.3	2,331	2.5	2,207	2.6	2,305	2.7	2,401	2.5	18.5	4.2
Miscellaneous[c]	10,902	12.6	10,943	11.8	12,851	15.4	13,090	15.2	13,889	14.4	55.9	6.1
Type of weapon												
Armed	49,806	57.6	52,644	56.9	46,962	56.3	47,981	55.7	53,623	55.6	-7.1	11.8
Strong-arm	36,658	42.4	39,869	43.1	36,411	43.7	38,209	44.3	42,801	44.4	31.5	12.0
Armed by weapon type	49,806	100.0	52,644	100.0	46,962	100.0	47,981	100.0	53,623	100.0	-7.1	11.8
Firearm	29,829	59.9	30,256	57.5	28,032	59.7	28,146	58.7	31,650	59.0	-18.4	12.4
Knife or cutting instrument[d]	12,293	24.7	12,904	24.5	11,908	25.4	12,041	25.1	13,255	24.7	12.5	10.1
Other dangerous weapon	7,684	15.4	9,484	18.0	7,022	15.0	7,794	16.2	8,718	16.3	21.8	11.9

[a] Streets, parks, parking lots, etc.

[b] Commercial house, gas or service station, convenience store, etc.

[c] Churches, schools, government buildings, trains, wooded areas, etc.

[d] Any instrument used to cut or stab.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 6
ASSAULT CRIMES, 1980-1989
By Type of Assault and Weapon Used for Aggravated Assaults

Type of assault and weapon	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	210,425		207,152		202,193		205,442		216,957	
Aggravated assault	102,555	100.0	97,842	100.0	94,138	100.0	93,933	100.0	97,209	100.0
Firearm	25,346	24.7	23,196	23.7	21,126	22.4	18,929	20.2	19,072	19.6
Knife or cutting instrument[a]	19,975	19.5	18,748	19.2	18,219	19.4	19,202	20.4	19,276	19.8
Other dangerous weapon	30,324	29.6	30,317	31.0	29,407	31.2	30,076	32.0	32,135	33.1
Personal weapon[b]	26,910	26.2	25,581	26.1	25,386	27.0	25,726	27.4	26,726	27.5
Nonaggravated assault	107,870		109,310		108,055		111,509		119,748	

Type of assault and weapon	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL	230,695		332,372		351,124		374,111		407,855		93.8	9.0
Aggravated assault	101,379	100.0	140,691	100.0	155,721	100.0	161,082	100.0	172,476	100.0	68.2	7.1
Firearm	19,434	19.2	23,176	16.5	25,447	16.3	27,194	16.9	33,239	19.3	31.1	22.2
Knife or cutting instrument[a]	19,348	19.1	21,774	15.5	22,121	14.2	22,790	14.1	24,514	14.2	22.7	7.6
Other dangerous weapon	33,015	32.6	42,917	30.5	43,847	28.2	46,830	29.1	50,837	29.5	67.6	8.6
Personal weapon[b]	29,582	29.2	52,824	37.5	64,306	41.3	64,268	39.9	63,886	37.0	137.4	-.6
Nonaggravated assault	129,316		191,681		195,403		213,029		235,379		118.2	10.5

[a] Any instrument used to cut or stab.

[b] Hands, fists, feet, etc.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 7
BURGLARY CRIMES, 1980-1989
By Type of Entry, Location, and Time of Day

Entry, location, and time of day	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	543,846	100.0	539,809	100.0	499,468	100.0	460,401	100.0	443,624	100.0
Force and attempted force	389,394	71.6	385,905	71.5	356,216	71.3	326,267	70.9	306,618	69.1
No force (unlawful entry)	154,452	28.4	153,904	28.5	143,252	28.7	134,134	29.1	137,006	30.9
Residence	367,136	67.5	369,216	68.4	333,618	66.8	309,169	67.2	300,125	67.7
Nonresidence	176,710	32.5	170,593	31.6	165,850	33.2	151,232	32.8	143,499	32.3
Daytime	212,503	39.1	216,756	40.2	194,834	39.0	180,827	39.3	178,644	40.3
Nighttime	187,502	34.5	180,967	33.5	171,050	34.2	158,016	34.3	147,331	33.2
Unknown	143,841	26.4	142,086	26.3	133,584	26.7	121,558	26.4	117,649	26.5

Entry, location, and time of day	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL	449,065	100.0	457,743	100.0	420,182	100.0	407,555	100.0	410,148	100.0	-24.6	.6
Force and attempted force	308,102	68.6	314,734	68.8	284,652	67.7	272,659	66.9	275,897	67.3	-29.1	1.2
No force (unlawful entry)	140,963	31.4	143,009	31.2	135,530	32.3	134,896	33.1	134,251	32.7	-13.1	-.5
Residence	300,723	67.0	304,264	66.5	277,055	65.9	265,415	65.1	259,861	63.4	-29.2	-2.1
Nonresidence	148,342	33.0	153,479	33.5	143,127	34.1	142,140	34.9	150,287	36.6	-15.0	5.7
Daytime	177,213	39.5	183,127	40.0	164,110	39.1	163,923	40.2	163,693	39.9	-23.0	-.1
Nighttime	146,967	32.7	149,046	32.6	136,454	32.5	123,634	30.3	123,410	30.1	-34.2	-.2
Unknown	124,885	27.8	125,570	27.4	119,618	28.5	119,998	29.4	123,045	30.0	-14.5	2.5

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 8
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CRIMES, 1980-1989
By Type of Vehicle

Type of vehicle	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	174,548	100.0	162,267	100.0	164,530	100.0	158,899	100.0	161,341	100.0
Autos	120,473	69.0	112,383	69.3	114,523	69.6	111,163	70.0	112,582	69.8
Trucks and buses[a]	27,679	15.9	27,721	17.1	29,766	18.1	30,498	19.2	30,814	19.1
Other vehicles[b]	26,396	15.1	22,163	13.7	20,241	12.3	17,238	10.8	17,945	11.1

Type of vehicle	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL	177,330	100.0	205,602	100.0	229,695	100.0	265,975	100.0	298,392	100.0	71.0	12.2
Autos	121,958	68.8	139,745	68.0	152,502	66.4	176,223	66.3	204,900	68.7	70.1	16.3
Trucks and buses[a]	35,510	20.0	44,541	21.7	55,553	24.2	67,351	25.3	72,185	24.2	160.8	7.2
Other vehicles[b]	19,862	11.2	21,316	10.4	21,640	9.4	22,401	8.4	21,307	7.1	-19.3	-4.9

[a] Includes vans and motor homes.

[b] Includes motorcycles, snowmobiles, motor scooters, trail bikes, etc.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 9
LARCENY-THEFT CRIMES, 1980-1989
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population

		$200 and over			Under $200		
Year	Total	Total	Over $400[a]	$200-$400[a]	Total	$50-$199	Under $50
1989	972,093	406,687	250,225	156,462	565,406	224,012	341,394
1988	932,715	382,366	232,283	150,083	550,349	219,350	330,999
1987	896,770	362,943	214,326	148,617	533,827	218,430	315,397
1986	913,057	355,695	205,871	149,824	557,362	230,641	326,721
1985	892,646	341,382	202,773	138,609	551,264	228,142	323,122
1984	857,717	319,513	184,502	135,011	538,204	226,899	311,305
1983	866,992	310,450	174,623	135,827	556,542	233,116	323,426
1982	935,831	315,668	–	–	620,163	265,121	355,042
1981	920,047	297,308	–	–	622,739	265,339	357,400
1980	910,120	264,192	–	–	645,928	268,788	377,140
Rate per 100,000 population							
1989	3,344.8	1,399.3	861.0	538.4	1,945.4	770.8	1,174.7
1988	3,294.1	1,350.4	820.4	530.1	1,943.7	774.7	1,169.0
1987	3,241.8	1,312.0	774.8	537.2	1,929.8	789.6	1,140.1
1986	3,384.1	1,318.3	763.0	555.3	2,065.8	854.8	1,210.9
1985	3,385.7	1,294.8	769.1	525.7	2,090.9	865.3	1,225.6
1984	3,347.6	1,247.0	720.1	526.9	2,100.6	885.6	1,215.0
1983	3,444.0	1,233.2	693.7	539.6	2,210.8	926.0	1,284.8
1982	3,785.1	1,276.8	–	–	2,508.3	1,072.3	1,436.0
1981	3,802.5	1,228.7	–	–	2,573.7	1,096.6	1,477.1
1980	3,829.0	1,111.5	–	–	2,717.5	1,130.8	1,586.7
Percent change in rate from							
1988 to 1989	1.5	3.6	4.9	1.6	.1	-.5	.5
1987 to 1988	1.6	2.9	5.9	-1.3	.7	-1.9	2.5
1986 to 1987	-4.2	-.5	1.5	-3.3	-6.6	-7.6	-5.8
1985 to 1986	.0	1.8	-.8	5.6	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2
1984 to 1985	1.1	3.8	6.8	-.2	-.5	-2.3	.9
1983 to 1984	-2.8	1.1	3.8	-2.4	-5.0	-4.4	-5.4
1982 to 1983	-9.0	-3.4	–	–	-11.9	-13.6	-10.5
1981 to 1982	-.5	3.9	–	–	-2.5	-2.2	-2.8
1980 to 1981	-.7	10.5	–	–	-5.3	-3.0	-6.9
1980 to 1989	-12.6	25.9	–	–	-28.4	-31.8	-26.0

[a] These data are not available prior to 1983.

Note: Individual crime rates may not add to the total or subtotal crime rates because of rounding.

TABLE 10
LARCENY-THEFT CRIMES, 1980-1989
By Type and Value

	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
Type of larceny-theft and value	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	910,120	100.0	920,047	100.0	935,831	100.0	866,992	100.0	857,717	100.0
Pocket-picking	6,500	.7	7,719	.8	8,265	.9	8,596	1.0	8,141	.9
Purse-snatching	11,583	1.3	13,769	1.5	12,996	1.4	11,909	1.4	11,507	1.3
Shoplifting	114,888	12.6	119,028	12.9	129,678	13.9	122,827	14.2	123,044	14.3
From auto and auto accessories	353,222	38.8	371,586	40.4	401,887	42.9	379,889	43.8	365,152	42.6
Bicycles	96,968	10.7	91,445	9.9	87,672	9.4	75,248	8.7	77,222	9.0
From buildings	132,508	14.6	135,047	14.7	129,823	13.9	123,331	14.2	127,925	14.9
From coin machines	4,933	.5	4,583	.5	5,953	.6	5,291	.6	4,564	.5
All other	189,518	20.8	176,870	19.2	159,557	17.0	139,901	16.1	140,162	16.3
Over $400[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	174,623	20.1	184,502	21.5
$200 to $400[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	135,827	15.7	135,011	15.7
$50 to $199	268,788	29.5	265,339	28.8	265,121	28.3	233,116	26.9	226,899	26.5
Under $50	377,140	41.4	357,400	38.8	355,042	37.9	323,426	37.3	311,305	36.3

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
Type of larceny-theft and value	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL	892,646	100.0	913,057	100.0	896,770	100.0	932,715	100.0	972,093	100.0	6.8	4.2
Pocket-picking	7,895	.9	6,970	.8	6,180	.7	4,799	.5	5,088	.5	-21.7	6.0
Purse-snatching	10,598	1.2	10,439	1.1	8,918	1.0	8,996	1.0	8,630	.9	-25.5	-4.1
Shoplifting	135,550	15.2	145,032	15.9	148,150	16.5	157,982	16.9	175,350	18.0	52.6	11.0
From auto and auto accessories	377,071	42.2	394,825	43.2	394,581	44.0	421,554	45.2	440,709	45.3	24.8	4.5
Bicycles	81,479	9.1	73,235	8.0	63,720	7.1	65,936	7.1	73,226	7.5	-24.5	11.1
From buildings	131,453	14.7	131,648	14.4	125,962	14.0	120,223	12.9	118,527	12.2	-10.6	-1.4
From coin machines	4,881	.5	5,523	.6	5,184	.6	5,107	.5	5,028	.5	1.9	-1.5
All other	143,719	16.1	145,385	15.9	144,075	16.1	148,118	15.9	145,535	15.0	-23.2	-1.7
Over $400[a]	202,773	22.7	205,871	22.5	214,326	23.9	232,283	24.9	250,225	25.7	–	7.7
$200 to $400[a]	138,609	15.5	149,824	16.4	146,617	16.6	150,083	16.1	156,462	16.1	–	4.3
$50 to $199	228,142	25.6	230,641	25.3	218,430	24.4	219,350	23.5	224,012	23.0	-16.7	2.1
Under $50	323,122	36.2	326,721	35.8	315,397	35.2	330,999	35.5	341,394	35.1	-9.5	3.1

[a] These data are not available prior to 1983.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 11
STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY, 1980-1989
By Type of Property, Dollar Value, and Percent Recovered
(Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)

	Stolen									
	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
Type of property	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
TOTAL..................	$1,381,488	100.0	$1,488,659	100.0	$1,562,279	100.0	$1,510,000	100.0	$1,559,814	100.0
Motor vehicles........	348,008	25.2	386,726	26.0	512,004	32.8	516,538	34.2	562,563	36.1
Other property........	1,033,480	74.8	1,101,932	74.0	1,050,275	67.2	993,463	65.8	997,251	63.9

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
Type of property	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL..................	$1,686,032	100.0	$1,860,531	100.0	$1,982,813	100.0	$2,278,860	100.0	$2,525,008	100.0	82.8	10.8
Motor vehicles........	660,243	39.2	806,607	43.4	949,170	47.9	1,169,829	51.3	1,318,330	52.2	278.8	12.7
Other property........	1,025,789	60.8	1,053,924	56.6	1,033,643	52.1	1,109,029	48.7	1,206,678	47.8	16.8	8.8

TABLE 11 - continued
STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY, 1980-1989
By Type of Property, Dollar Value, and Percent Recovered
(Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)

	Recovered									
	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
Type of property	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
TOTAL..................	$319,516	100.0	$336,446	100.0	$421,430	100.0	$435,880	100.0	$466,225	100.0
Motor vehicles........	234,025	73.2	254,301	75.6	342,326	81.2	358,127	82.2	390,791	83.8
Other property........	85,492	26.8	82,143	24.4	79,104	18.8	77,753	17.8	75,435	16.2

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
Type of property	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL..................	$541,024	100.0	$618,958	100.0	$721,701	100.0	$915,199	100.0	$1,022,224	100.0	219.9	11.7
Motor vehicles........	462,445	85.5	548,513	88.6	653,801	90.6	854,356	93.4	939,075	91.9	301.3	9.9
Other property........	78,577	14.5	70,445	11.4	67,901	9.4	60,843	6.6	83,148	8.1	-2.7	36.7

	Percent recovered[a]									
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
TOTAL..................	23.1	22.6	27.0	28.9	29.9	32.1	33.3	36.4	40.2	40.5
Motor vehicles........	67.2	65.8	66.9	69.3	69.5	70.0	68.0	68.9	73.0	71.2
Other property........	8.3	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.7	6.7	6.6	5.5	6.9

[a] Percent recovered is the ratio of the value of property recovered to the value of property stolen.

Note: Dollar amounts may not balance because of rounding.

Source: Table 12.

TABLE 12
STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY, 1980-1989
By Type of Property, Dollar Value, and Percent Recovered
(Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)

Type of property	Stolen									
	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
TOTAL	$1,381,488	100.0	$1,488,659	100.0	$1,562,279	100.0	$1,510,000	100.0	$1,559,814	100.0
Currency, notes, etc.	118,955	8.6	122,518	8.2	117,431	7.5	116,226	7.7	117,405	7.5
Jewelry and precious metals	303,560	22.0	319,026	21.4	262,694	16.8	247,318	16.4	228,617	14.7
Clothing and furs	41,770	3.0	47,422	3.2	50,462	3.2	44,757	3.0	42,041	2.7
Motor vehicles	348,008	25.2	386,726	26.0	512,004	32.8	516,538	34.2	562,563	36.1
Office equipment	18,819	1.4	19,672	1.3	22,421	1.4	24,143	1.6	30,892	2.0
Televisions, radios, stereos, etc.	113,581	8.2	125,045	8.4	133,033	8.5	125,205	8.3	133,120	8.5
Firearms	14,121	1.0	16,512	1.1	14,224	.9	12,909	.9	13,561	.9
Household goods	34,547	2.5	35,332	2.4	34,935	2.2	30,011	2.0	29,941	1.9
Consumable goods	10,150	.7	10,994	.7	9,959	.6	7,586	.5	8,667	.6
Livestock	1,892	.1	2,211	.1	2,418	.2	1,582	.1	1,866	.1
Other	376,085	27.2	403,200	27.1	402,698	25.8	383,726	25.4	391,142	25.1

Type of property	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL	$1,686,032	100.0	$1,860,531	100.0	$1,982,813	100.0	$2,278,860	100.0	2,525,008	100.0	82.8	10.8
Currency, notes, etc.	114,616	6.8	137,072	7.4	132,435	6.7	139,378	6.1	164,130	6.5	38.0	17.8
Jewelry and precious metals	224,006	13.3	225,057	12.1	211,928	10.7	222,670	9.8	225,406	8.9	-25.7	1.2
Clothing and furs	45,121	2.7	43,589	2.3	47,617	2.4	46,469	2.0	54,946	2.2	31.5	18.2
Motor vehicles	660,243	39.2	806,607	43.4	949,170	47.9	1,169,829	51.3	1,318,330	52.2	278.8	12.7
Office equipment	35,749	2.1	39,659	2.1	37,499	1.9	48,021	2.1	64,112	2.5	240.7	33.5
Televisions, radios, stereos, etc.	147,409	8.7	212,476	11.4	203,965	10.3	201,903	8.9	218,363	8.6	92.3	8.2
Firearms	13,614	.8	22,554	1.2	17,361	.9	17,013	.7	18,239	.7	29.2	7.2
Household goods	30,812	1.8	33,091	1.8	32,294	1.6	35,049	1.5	37,728	1.5	9.2	7.6
Consumable goods	9,175	.5	10,058	.5	8,766	.4	11,489	.5	15,875	.6	56.4	38.2
Livestock	1,531	.1	1,710	.1	2,271	.1	1,742	.1	1,527	.1	-19.3	-12.3
Other	403,756	23.9	328,658	17.7	339,507	17.1	385,295	16.9	406,352	16.1	8.0	5.5

TABLE 12 - continued
STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY, 1980-1989
By Type of Property, Dollar Value, and Percent Recovered
(Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)

Type of property	Recovered									
	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
TOTAL	$319,516	100.0	$336,446	100.0	$421,430	100.0	$435,880	100.0	$466,225	100.0
Currency, notes, etc.	9,832	3.1	7,145	2.1	9,472	2.2	6,560	1.5	7,654	1.6
Jewelry and precious metals	19,555	6.1	20,931	6.2	15,651	3.7	18,093	4.2	12,505	2.7
Clothing and furs	4,307	1.3	5,305	1.6	4,999	1.2	5,954	1.4	4,423	.9
Motor vehicles	234,025	73.2	254,301	75.6	342,326	81.2	358,127	82.2	390,791	83.8
Office equipment	2,005	.6	2,606	.8	1,701	.4	1,870	.4	2,092	.4
Televisions, radios, stereos, etc.	5,953	1.9	6,528	1.9	7,762	1.8	6,320	1.4	6,213	1.3
Firearms	1,230	.4	1,364	.4	1,293	.3	1,232	.3	1,160	.2
Household goods	2,293	.7	3,705	1.1	2,671	.6	1,957	.4	1,810	.4
Consumable goods	872	.3	1,001	.3	1,193	.3	915	.2	1,415	.3
Livestock	400	.1	549	.2	1,238	.3	371	.1	270	.1
Other	39,045	12.2	33,009	9.8	33,124	7.9	34,481	7.9	37,892	8.1

Type of property	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL	$541,024	100.0	$618,958	100.0	$721,701	100.0	$915,199	100.0	$1,022,224	100.0	219.9	11.7
Currency, notes, etc.	7,944	1.5	6,112	1.0	5,957	.8	6,319	.7	11,012	1.1	12.0	74.3
Jewelry and precious metals	13,310	2.5	12,443	2.0	11,464	1.6	8,718	1.0	9,961	1.0	-49.1	14.3
Clothing and furs	5,752	1.1	4,742	.8	5,951	.8	5,126	.6	6,001	.6	39.3	17.1
Motor vehicles	462,445	85.5	548,513	88.6	653,801	90.6	854,356	93.4	939,075	91.9	301.3	9.9
Office equipment	2,805	.5	2,004	.3	1,767	.2	1,993	.2	4,388	.4	118.9	120.2
Televisions, radios, stereos, etc.	6,947	1.3	6,818	1.1	7,506	1.0	6,553	.7	14,330	1.4	140.7	118.7
Firearms	1,223	.2	1,158	.2	1,280	.2	1,059	.1	1,179	.1	-4.1	11.3
Household goods	2,536	.5	2,314	.4	2,002	.3	1,907	.2	2,313	.2	.9	21.3
Consumable goods	2,149	.4	1,643	.3	2,210	.3	1,110	.1	1,631	.2	87.0	46.9
Livestock	308	.1	325	.1	745	.1	260	.0	233	.0	-41.8	-10.4
Other	35,603	6.6	32,886	5.3	29,019	4.0	27,798	3.0	32,100	3.1	-17.8	15.5

Type of property	Percent recovered[a]									
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
TOTAL	23.1	22.6	27.0	28.9	29.9	32.1	33.3	36.4	40.2	40.5
Currency, notes, etc.	8.3	5.8	8.1	5.6	6.5	6.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	6.7
Jewelry and precious metals	6.4	6.6	6.0	7.3	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.4	3.9	4.4
Clothing and furs	10.3	11.2	9.9	13.3	10.5	12.7	10.9	12.5	11.0	10.9
Motor vehicles	67.2	65.8	66.9	69.3	69.5	70.0	68.0	68.9	73.0	71.2
Office equipment	10.7	13.2	7.6	7.7	6.8	7.8	5.1	4.7	4.2	6.8
Televisions, radios, stereos, etc.	5.2	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.7	4.7	3.2	3.7	3.2	6.6
Firearms	8.7	8.3	9.1	9.5	8.6	9.0	5.1	7.4	6.2	6.5
Household goods	6.6	10.5	7.6	6.5	6.0	8.2	7.0	6.2	5.4	6.1
Consumable goods	8.6	9.1	12.0	12.1	16.3	23.4	16.3	25.2	9.7	10.3
Livestock	21.1	24.8	51.2	23.5	14.5	20.1	19.0	32.8	14.9	15.3
Other	10.4	8.2	8.2	9.0	9.7	8.8	10.0	8.5	7.2	7.9

[a] Percent recovered is the ratio of the value of property recovered to the value of property stolen.

Note: Dollar amounts may not balance and percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 13
ARSON CRIMES, 1980-1989
Type and Value of Property Damage
Rate per 100,000 Population
(Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)

Type of property	1980				1981				1982			
	Offenses		Property damage		Offenses		Property damage		Offenses		Property damage	
	Number	Percent	Value	Percent	Number	Percent	Value	Percent	Number	Percent	Value	Percent
TOTAL	28,446	100.0	$155,593	100.0	24,534	100.0	$177,334	100.0	20,274	100.0	$159,305	100.0
Total structural property	10,042	35.3	113,276	72.8	9,058	36.9	124,211	70.0	8,026	39.6	144,119	90.5
Residential												
Single occupancy[a]	3,492	12.3	32,278	20.7	3,255	13.3	36,249	20.4	2,918	14.4	44,713	28.1
Other[b]	1,880	6.6	9,380	6.0	1,869	7.6	19,760	11.1	1,480	7.3	13,207	8.3
Storage[c]	955	3.4	10,064	6.5	759	3.1	9,571	5.4	761	3.8	9,130	5.7
Commercial												
Industrial, manufacturing	216	.8	10,673	6.9	234	1.0	12,750	7.2	184	.9	10,900	6.8
Other[d]	1,542	5.4	29,384	18.9	1,362	5.6	32,692	18.4	1,318	6.5	42,945	27.0
Community/public[e]	1,396	4.9	18,978	12.2	1,150	4.7	9,852	5.6	955	4.7	18,578	11.7
Other[f]	561	2.0	2,519	1.6	429	1.7	3,338	1.9	410	2.0	4,647	2.9
Total mobile property	5,948	20.9	13,389	8.6	5,373	21.9	12,782	7.2	4,900	24.2	13,656	8.6
Motor vehicles[g]	5,636	19.8	11,168	7.2	5,047	20.6	10,580	6.0	4,638	22.9	10,757	6.8
Other[h]	312	1.1	2,220	1.4	326	1.3	2,202	1.2	262	1.3	2,899	1.8
Other property[i]	12,456	43.8	28,928	18.6	10,103	41.2	40,341	22.7	7,348	36.2	1,530	1.0
Rate per 100,000 population												
Total	119.7				101.4				82.0			
Structural property	42.2				37.4				32.5			
Mobile property	25.0				22.2				19.8			
Other property	52.4				41.8				29.7			

Type of property	1983				1984				1985			
	Offenses		Property damage		Offenses		Property damage		Offenses		Property damage	
	Number	Percent	Value	Percent	Number	Percent	Value	Percent	Number	Percent	Value	Percent
TOTAL	17,705	100.0	$123,517	100.0	19,407	100.0	$153,317	100.0	20,455	100.0	$190,080	100.0
Total structural property	7,163	40.5	109,503	88.7	7,718	39.8	138,159	90.1	7,954	38.9	172,851	90.9
Residential												
Single occupancy[a]	2,612	14.8	32,774	26.5	2,588	13.3	34,440	22.5	2,631	12.9	47,540	25.0
Other[b]	1,402	7.9	10,754	8.7	1,475	7.6	14,102	9.2	1,500	7.3	17,561	9.2
Storage[c]	613	3.5	6,843	5.5	672	3.5	15,156	9.9	759	3.7	12,673	6.7
Commercial												
Industrial, manufacturing	144	.8	6,531	5.3	160	.8	10,427	6.8	165	.8	21,188	11.1
Other[d]	1,053	5.9	38,294	31.0	1,098	5.7	35,111	22.9	1,221	6.0	46,677	24.6
Community/public[e]	921	5.2	9,403	7.6	1,154	5.9	11,838	7.7	1,132	5.5	23,180	12.2
Other[f]	418	2.4	4,904	4.0	571	2.9	17,085	11.1	546	2.7	4,033	2.1
Total mobile property	4,423	25.0	12,849	10.4	4,585	23.6	13,929	9.1	5,127	25.1	15,933	8.4
Motor vehicles[g]	4,195	23.7	11,491	9.3	4,279	22.0	12,237	8.0	4,827	23.6	14,198	7.5
Other[h]	228	1.3	1,358	1.1	306	1.6	1,692	1.1	300	1.5	1,735	.9
Other property[i]	6,119	34.6	1,165	.9	7,104	36.6	1,230	.8	7,374	36.0	1,296	.7
Rate per 100,000 population												
Total	70.3				75.7				77.6			
Structural property	28.5				30.1				30.2			
Mobile property	17.6				17.9				19.4			
Other property	24.3				27.7				28.0			

TABLE 13 - continued
ARSON CRIMES, 1980-1989
Type and Value of Property Damage
Rate per 100,000 Population
(Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)

Type of property	1986				1987				1988			
	Offenses		Property damage		Offenses		Property damage		Offenses		Property damage	
	Number	Percent	Value	Percent	Number	Percent	Value	Percent	Number	Percent	Value	Percent
TOTAL	19,722	100.0	$166,888	100.0	18,490	100.0	$139,156	100.0	18,846	100.0	$155,858	100.0
Total structural property	7,234	36.7	146,746	87.9	6,895	37.3	121,693	87.5	6,887	36.5	130,955	84.0
Residential												
Single occupancy[a]	2,471	12.5	29,548	17.7	2,414	13.1	31,308	22.5	2,377	12.6	32,990	21.2
Other[b]	1,412	7.2	22,644	13.6	1,490	8.1	19,418	14.0	1,470	7.8	20,070	12.9
Storage[c]	659	3.3	11,585	6.9	573	3.1	10,342	7.4	534	2.8	10,874	7.0
Commercial												
Industrial, manufacturing	118	.6	7,133	4.3	112	.6	5,662	4.1	108	.6	7,705	4.9
Other[d]	1,079	5.5	30,816	18.5	916	5.0	32,553	23.4	1,029	5.5	40,972	26.3
Community/public[e]	941	4.8	36,309	21.8	891	4.8	16,420	11.8	879	4.7	10,603	6.8
Other[f]	554	2.8	8,712	5.2	499	2.7	5,990	4.3	490	2.6	7,741	5.0
Total mobile property	5,720	29.0	16,427	9.8	5,497	29.7	14,992	10.8	5,410	28.7	19,095	12.3
Motor vehicles[g]	5,424	27.5	13,851	8.3	5,255	28.4	13,445	9.7	5,160	27.4	16,702	10.7
Other[h]	296	1.5	2,576	1.5	242	1.3	1,547	1.1	250	1.3	2,393	1.5
Other property[i]	6,768	34.3	3,715	2.2	6,098	33.0	2,472	1.8	6,549	34.8	5,808	3.7
Rate per 100,000 population												
Total	73.1				66.8				66.6			
Structural property	26.8				24.9				24.3			
Mobile property	21.2				19.9				19.1			
Other property	25.1				22.0				23.1			

Type of property	1989				Percent change			
					1980-1989		1988-1989	
	Offenses		Property damage					
	Number	Percent	Value	Percent	Offenses	Value of property damage	Offenses	Value of property damage
TOTAL	19,102	100.0	$201,573	100.0	-32.8	29.6	1.4	29.3
Total structural property	6,618	34.6	170,193	84.4	-34.1	50.2	-3.9	30.0
Residential								
Single occupancy[a]	2,240	11.7	35,516	17.6	-35.9	10.0	-5.8	7.7
Other[b]	1,378	7.2	17,433	8.6	-26.7	85.9	-6.3	-13.1
Storage[c]	527	2.8	37,634	18.7	-44.8	273.9	-1.3	246.1
Commercial								
Industrial, manufacturing	118	.6	11,380	5.6	-45.4	6.6	9.3	47.7
Other[d]	967	5.1	36,780	18.2	-37.3	25.2	-6.0	-10.2
Community/public[e]	846	4.4	16,315	8.1	-39.4	-14.0	-3.8	53.9
Other[f]	542	2.8	15,135	7.5	-3.4	500.8	10.6	95.5
Total mobile property	5,458	28.6	27,846	13.8	-8.2	108.0	.9	45.8
Motor vehicles[g]	5,218	27.3	26,561	13.2	-7.4	137.8	1.1	59.0
Other[h]	240	1.3	1,285	.6	-23.1	-42.1	-4.0	-46.3
Other property[i]	7,026	36.8	3,534	1.8	-43.6	-87.8	7.3	-39.2
Rate per 100,000 population								
Total	65.7				-45.1		-1.4	
Structural property	22.8				-46.0		-6.2	
Mobile property	18.8				-24.8		-1.6	
Other property	24.2				-53.8		4.8	

[a] Single occupancy - houses, townhouses, duplexes, etc.

[b] Other residential - apartments, tenements, hotels, motels, etc.

[c] Storage - barns, garages, warehouses, etc.

[d] Other commercial - stores, restaurants, offices, etc.

[e] Community/public - churches, jails, schools, hospitals, etc.

[f] Other structural property - outbuildings, buildings under construction, etc.

[g] Motor vehicles - autos, trucks, buses, etc.

[h] Other mobile property - trailers, recreational vehicles, airplanes, boats, etc.

[i] Other property - crops, timber, fences, etc.

Notes: Dollar amounts may not balance and percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Rates may not add to the total because of rounding.

TABLE 14
CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX OFFENSES CLEARED, 1980-1989
Number and Clearance Rate by Offense

Clearances	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Percent change 1980-1989	Percent change 1988-1989
TOTAL	179,423	176,038	177,775	166,177	177,490	175,239	200,104	216,697	218,481	218,190	21.6	-.1
Violent crimes	86,201	83,510	85,563	82,207	87,779	89,162	112,858	125,646	125,739	127,540	48.0	1.4
Willful homicide	2,147	2,113	1,912	1,795	1,861	1,838	1,887	1,925	1,900	1,916	-10.8	.8
Forcible rape	5,903	5,775	5,731	5,584	5,793	5,650	5,846	6,250	6,099	5,763	-2.4	-5.5
Robbery	20,976	21,269	22,589	20,397	21,074	22,035	22,833	23,009	23,233	23,941	14.1	3.0
Aggravated assault	57,175	54,353	55,331	54,431	59,051	59,639	82,292	94,462	94,507	95,920	67.8	1.5
Property crimes	93,222	92,528	92,212	83,970	89,711	86,077	87,246	91,051	92,742	90,650	-2.8	-2.3
Burglary	69,828	70,930	70,182	62,443	65,453	60,229	58,395	57,424	55,429	52,188	-25.3	-5.8
Motor vehicle theft	23,394	21,598	22,030	21,527	24,258	25,848	28,851	33,627	37,313	38,462	64.4	3.1
Clearance rate[a]												
Total	19.3	19.3	20.5	20.4	22.2	21.2	21.9	24.0	23.4	22.0	14.0	-6.0
Violent crimes	41.1	40.1	42.5	42.3	44.9	44.1	45.4	49.4	48.0	44.9	9.2	-6.5
Willful homicide	63.1	67.3	68.8	68.0	68.3	66.1	62.3	65.7	64.5	60.7	-3.8	-5.9
Forcible rape	43.2	42.6	45.7	46.2	49.5	49.4	48.2	51.6	51.8	48.2	11.6	-6.9
Robbery	23.2	22.7	24.6	23.8	25.1	25.5	24.7	27.6	27.0	24.8	6.9	-8.1
Aggravated assault	55.8	55.6	58.8	57.9	60.7	58.8	58.5	60.7	58.7	55.6	-.4	-5.3
Property crimes	13.0	13.2	13.9	13.6	14.8	13.7	13.2	14.0	13.8	12.8	-1.5	-7.2
Burglary	12.8	13.1	14.1	13.6	14.8	13.4	12.8	13.7	13.6	12.7	-.8	-6.6
Motor vehicle theft	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.5	15.0	14.6	14.0	14.6	14.0	12.9	-3.7	-7.9

[a] Ratio of clearances to total crimes reported.

Note: Agency clearance rates may differ from the statewide rates because of local reporting practices.

TABLE 15
ARRESTS, 1980-1989
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population

Year	Total			Law violations									Status offenses[a]
				Total			Felony			Misdemeanor			
	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total (juvenile only)
1989	1,969,168	1,730 927	238,241	1,946,265	1,730,927	215,338	590,285	501,259	89,026	1,355,980	1,229,668	126,312	22,903
1988	1,903,067	1,673,864	229,203	1,879,183	1,673,864	205,319	550,446	469,688	80,758	1,328,737	1,204,176	124,561	23,884
1987	1,859,342	1,635,731	223,611	1,834,012	1,635,731	198,281	496,246	422,663	73,583	1,337,766	1,213,068	124,698	25,330
1986	1,794,481	1,558,601	235,880	1,769,204	1,558,601	210,603	469,982	393,790	76,192	1,299,222	1,164,811	134,411	25,277
1985	1,716,040	1,485,079	230,961	1,690,267	1,485,079	205,188	413,673	340,152	73,521	1,276,594	1,144,927	131,667	25,773
1984	1,680,721	1,458,674	222,047	1,653,997	1,458,674	195,323	384,861	315,872	68,989	1,269,136	1,142,802	126,334	26,724
1983	1,653,914	1,435,788	218,126	1,631,397	1,435,788	195,609	373,609	302,421	71,188	1,257,788	1,133,367	124,421	22,517
1982	1,621,944	1,378,695	243,249	1,597,903	1,378,695	219,208	386,995	302,559	84,436	1,210,908	1,076,136	134,772	24,041
1981	1,632,351	1,366,481	265,870	1,604,898	~~1,366,481~~	238,417	386,195	293,168	93,027	1,218,703	1,073,313	145,390	27,453
1980	1,542,850	1,260,324	282,526	1,512,454	1,260,324	252,130	372,190	274,814	97,376	1,140,264	985,510	154,754	30,396
Percent change in number from													
1988 to 1989	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.4	4.9	7.2	6.7	10.2	2.1	2.1	1.4	-4.1
1987 to 1988	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.5	10.9	11.1	9.8	-.7	-.7	-.1	-5.7
1986 to 1987	3.6	4.9	-5.2	3.7	4.9	-5.9	5.6	7.3	-3.4	3.0	4.1	-7.2	.2
1985 to 1986	4.6	5.0	2.1	4.7	5.0	2.6	13.6	15.8	3.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	-1.9
1984 to 1985	2.1	1.8	4.0	2.2	1.8	5.1	7.5	7.7	6.6	.6	.2	4.2	-3.6
1983 to 1984	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	-.1	3.0	4.4	-3.1	.9	.8	1.5	18.7
1982 to 1983	2.0	4.1	-10.3	2.1	4.1	-10.8	-3.5	.0	-15.7	3.9	5.3	-7.7	-6.3
1981 to 1982	-.6	.9	-8.5	-.4	.9	-8.1	.2	3.2	-9.2	-.6	.3	-7.3	-12.4
1980 to 1981	5.8	8.4	-5.9	6.1	8.4	-5.4	3.8	6.7	-4.5	6.9	8.9	-6.1	-9.7
1980 to 1989	27.6	37.3	-15.7	28.7	37.3	-14.6	58.6	82.4	-8.6	18.9	24.8	-18.4	-24.7
Rate per 100,000 population (total)[b]													
1989	6 775.5	5,955.7	819.7	6,696.7	5,955.7	740.9	2,031.0	1,724.7	306.3	4,665.6	4,231.0	434.6	78.8
1988	6,721.2	5,911.7	809.5	6,636.8	5,911.7	725.1	1,944.0	1,658.8	285.2	4,692.8	4,252.9	439.9	84.4
1987	6,721.4	5,913.1	808.3	6,629.9	5,913.1	716.8	1,793.9	1,527.9	266.0	4,836.0	4,385.2	450.8	91.6
1986	6,651.0	5,776.7	874.3	6,557.3	5,776.7	780.6	1,741.9	1,459.5	282.4	4,815.4	4,317.2	498.2	93.7
1985	6,508.8	5,632.7	876.0	6,411.0	5,632.7	778.3	1,569.0	1,290.2	278.9	4,842.0	4,342.6	499.4	97.8
1984	6,559.7	5,693.1	866.6	6,455.4	5,693.1	762.3	1,502.1	1,232.8	269.3	4,953.3	4,460.2	493.1	104.3
1983	6,569.9	5,703.5	866.5	6,480.5	5,703.5	777.0	1,484.1	1,201.3	282.8	4,996.4	4,502.1	494.2	89.4
1982	6,560.2	5,576.3	983.9	6,463.0	5,576.3	886.6	1,565.3	1,223.7	341.5	4,897.7	4,352.6	545.1	97.2
1981	6,746.4	5,647.5	1,098.8	6,632.9	5,647.5	985.4	1,596.1	1,211.6	384.5	5,036.8	4,435.9	600.9	113.5
1980	6,491.0	5,302.4	1,188.6	6,363.1	5,302.4	1,060.8	1,565.9	1,156.2	409.7	4,797.3	4,146.2	651.1	127.9
Rate per 100,000 population at risk[c]													
1989	8,305.5	8,332.2	8,116.4	8,208.9	8,332.2	7,336.1	2,489.7	2,412.9	3,032.9	5,719.2	5,919.3	4,303.2	780.3
1988	8,020.1	8,062.2	7,725.6	7,919.4	8,062.2	6,920.5	2,319.7	2,262.2	2,722.1	5,599.7	5,799.9	4,198.5	805.0
1987	8,091.0	8,150.2	7,682.8	7,980.8	8,150.2	6,812.5	2,159.4	2,106.0	2,528.1	5,821.4	6,044.3	4,284.3	870.3
1986	7,934.5	7,903.5	8,145.8	7,822.8	7,903.5	7,272.9	2,078.1	1,996.9	2,631.2	5,744.7	5,906.6	4,641.7	872.9
1985	7,781.2	7,734.7	8,094.7	7,664.4	7,734.7	7,191.4	1,875.8	1,771.6	2,576.8	5,788.6	5,963.1	4,614.6	903.3
1984	7,724.8	7,723.5	7,733.3	7,602.0	7,723.5	6,802.6	1,768.9	1,672.5	2,402.7	5,833.1	6,051.0	4,399.9	930.7
1983	7,703.2	7,736.1	7,493.2	7,598.3	7,736.1	6,719.7	1,740.1	1,629.5	2,445.5	5,858.2	6,106.6	4,274.2	773.5
1982	7,664.0	7,577.7	8,193.0	7,550.4	7,577.7	7,383.3	1,828.6	1,662.9	2,843.9	5,721.8	5,914.7	4,539.3	809.7
1981	7,859.8	7,700.4	8,795.4	7,727.6	7,700.4	7,887.2	1,859.5	1,652.1	3,077.5	5,868.1	6,048.4	4,809.8	908.2
1980	7,564.2	7,261.3	9,293.1	7,415.1	7,261.3	8,293.3	1,824.7	1,583.3	3,203.0	5,590.4	5,678.0	5,090.3	999.8
Percent change in rate from[c]													
1988 to 1989	3.6	3.3	5.1	3.7	3.3	6.0	7.3	6.7	11.4	2.1	2.1	2.5	-3.1
1987 to 1988	-.9	-1.1	.6	-.8	-1.1	1.6	7.4	7.4	7.7	-3.8	-4.0	-2.0	-7.5
1986 to 1987	2.0	3.1	-5.7	2.0	3.1	-6.3	3.9	5.5	-3.9	1.3	2.3	-7.7	-.3
1985 to 1986	2.0	2.2	.6	2.1	2.2	1.1	10.8	12.7	2.1	-.8	-.9	.6	-3.4
1984 to 1985	.7	.1	4.7	.8	.1	5.7	6.0	5.9	7.2	-.8	-1.5	4.9	-2.9
1983 to 1984	.3	-.2	3.2	.0	-.2	1.2	1.7	2.6	-1.8	-.4	-.9	2.9	20.3
1982 to 1983	.5	2.1	-8.5	.6	2.1	-9.0	-4.8	-2.0	-14.0	2.4	3.2	-5.8	-4.5
1981 to 1982	-2.5	-1.6	-6.8	-2.3	-1.6	-6.4	-1.7	.7	-7.6	-2.5	-2.2	-5.6	-10.8
1980 to 1981	3.9	6.0	-5.4	4.2	6.0	-4.9	1.9	4.3	-3.9	5.0	6.5	-5.5	-9.2
1980 to 1989	9.8	14.7	-12.7	10.7	14.7	-11.5	36.4	52.4	-5.3	2.3	4.2	-15.5	-22.0

[a] Status offenses include truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations.

[b] Rates are based on annual population estimates provided by the Population Research Unit, Department of Finance.

[c] These rates are based on the population at risk for each year: total (10 years of age and older), adult (18 years of age and older), and juvenile (10-17 years of age) (see Table 70).

Note: Arrest rates calculated from the total population may not add to the total or subtotal arrest rates because of rounding.

TABLE 16
ARRESTS, 1980-1989
By Adult, Juvenile, and Level of Offense

	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
Level of offense	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,542,850	100.0	1,632,351	100.0	1,621,944	100.0	1,653,914	100.0	1,680,721	100.0
Felony	372,190	24.1	386,195	23.7	386,995	23.9	373,609	22.6	384,861	22.9
Misdemeanor	1,140,264	73.9	1,218,703	74.7	1,210,908	74.7	1,257,788	76.0	1,269,136	75.5
Status offenses	30,396	2.0	27,453	1.7	24,041	1.5	22,517	1.4	26,724	1.6
Adult	1,260,324	81.7	1,366,481	83.7	1,378,695	85.0	1,435,788	86.8	1,458,674	86.8
Felony	274,814	17.8	293,168	18.0	302,559	18.7	302,421	18.3	315,872	18.8
Misdemeanor	985,510	63.9	1,073,313	65.8	1,076,136	66.3	1,133,367	68.5	1,142,802	68.0
Juvenile	282,526	18.3	265,870	16.3	243,249	15.0	218,126	13.2	222,047	13.2
Felony	97,376	6.3	93,027	5.7	84,436	5.2	71,188	4.3	68,989	4.1
Misdemeanor	154,754	10.0	145,390	8.9	134,772	8.3	124,421	7.5	126,334	7.5
Status offenses	30,396	2.0	27,453	1.7	24,041	1.5	22,517	1.4	26,724	1.6

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
Level of offense	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,716,040	100.0	1,794,481	100.0	1,859,342	100.0	1,903,067	100.0	1,969,168	100.0
Felony	413,673	24.1	469,982	26.2	496,246	26.7	550,446	28.9	590,285	30.0
Misdemeanor	1,276,594	74.4	1,299,222	72.4	1,337,766	71.9	1,328,737	69.8	1,355,980	68.9
Status offenses	25,773	1.5	25,277	1.4	25,330	1.4	23,884	1.3	22,903	1.2
Adult	1,485,079	86.5	1,558,601	86.9	1,635,731	88.0	1,673,864	88.0	1,730,927	87.9
Felony	340,152	19.8	393,790	21.9	422,663	22.7	469,688	24.7	501,259	25.5
Misdemeanor	1,144,927	66.7	1,164,811	64.9	1,213,068	65.2	1,204,176	63.3	1,229,668	62.4
Juvenile	230,961	13.5	235,880	13.1	223,611	12.0	229,203	12.0	238,241	12.1
Felony	73,521	4.3	76,192	4.2	73,583	4.0	80,758	4.2	89,026	4.5
Misdemeanor	131,667	7.7	134,411	7.5	124,698	6.7	124,561	6.5	126,312	6.4
Status offenses	25,773	1.5	25,277	1.4	25,330	1.4	23,884	1.3	22,903	1.2

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Source: Table 15.

TABLE 17
FELONY ARRESTS, 1980-1989
By Adult, Juvenile, and Category

Category	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	372,190	100.0	386,195	100.0	386,995	100.0	373,609	100.0	384,861	100.0
Violent crimes	85,894	23.1	86,254	22.3	81,594	21.1	74,898	20.0	76,437	19.9
Property crimes	178,412	47.9	184,507	47.8	185,143	47.8	169,813	45.5	164,751	42.8
Drug law violations	65,101	17.5	67,384	17.4	68,616	17.7	79,422	21.3	93,124	24.2
All other	42,783	11.5	48,050	12.4	51,642	13.3	49,476	13.2	50,549	13.1
Total	372,190	100.0	386,195	100.0	386,995	100.0	373,609	100.0	384,861	100.0
Adult	274,814	73.8	293,168	75.9	302,559	78.2	302,421	80.9	315,872	82.1
Juvenile	97,376	26.2	93,027	24.1	84,436	21.8	71,188	19.1	68,989	17.9
Violent crimes	85,894	100.0	86,254	100.0	81,594	100.0	74,898	100.0	76,437	100.0
Adult	68,692	80.0	69,717	80.8	67,293	82.5	62,577	83.5	64,584	84.5
Juvenile	17,202	20.0	16,537	19.2	14,301	17.5	12,321	16.5	11,853	15.5
Property crimes	178,412	100.0	184,507	100.0	185,143	100.0	169,813	100.0	164,751	100.0
Adult	113,210	63.5	122,575	66.4	128,670	69.5	124,020	73.0	122,254	74.2
Juvenile	65,202	36.5	61,932	33.6	56,473	30.5	45,793	27.0	42,497	25.8
Drug law violations	65,101	100.0	67,384	100.0	68,616	100.0	79,422	100.0	93,124	100.0
Adult	57,682	88.6	60,765	90.2	62,456	91.0	73,318	92.3	85,696	92.0
Juvenile	7,419	11.4	6,619	9.8	6,160	9.0	6,104	7.7	7,428	8.0
All other	42,783	100.0	48,050	100.0	51,642	100.0	49,476	100.0	50,549	100.0
Adult	35,230	82.3	40,111	83.5	44,140	85.5	42,506	85.9	43,338	85.7
Juvenile	7,553	17.7	7,939	16.5	7,502	14.5	6,970	14.1	7,211	14.3

Category	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	413,673	100.0	469,982	100.0	496,246	100.0	550,446	100.0	590,285	100.0
Violent crimes	78,916	19.1	101,143	21.5	108,034	21.8	118,601	21.5	133,830	22.7
Property crimes	176,849	42.8	187,679	39.9	186,285	37.5	202,053	36.7	214,948	36.4
Drug law violations	108,729	26.3	131,672	28.0	146,588	29.5	170,156	30.9	174,779	29.6
All other	49,179	11.9	49,488	10.5	55,339	11.2	59,636	10.8	66,728	11.3
Total	413,673	100.0	469,982	100.0	496,246	100.0	550,446	100.0	590,285	100.0
Adult	340,152	82.2	393,790	83.8	422,663	85.2	469,688	85.3	501,259	84.9
Juvenile	73,521	17.8	76,192	16.2	73,583	14.8	80,758	14.7	89,026	15.1
Violent crimes	78,916	100.0	101,143	100.0	108,034	100.0	118,601	100.0	133,830	100.0
Adult	66,495	84.3	88,602	87.6	95,698	88.6	104,603	88.2	116,361	86.9
Juvenile	12,421	15.7	12,541	12.4	12,336	11.4	13,998	11.8	17,469	13.1
Property crimes	176,849	100.0	187,679	100.0	186,285	100.0	202,053	100.0	214,948	100.0
Adult	130,950	74.0	141,402	75.3	142,027	76.2	152,992	75.7	161,832	75.3
Juvenile	45,899	26.0	46,277	24.7	44,258	23.8	49,061	24.3	53,116	24.7
Drug law violations	108,729	100.0	131,672	100.0	146,588	100.0	170,156	100.0	174,779	100.0
Adult	99,752	91.7	120,365	91.4	135,283	92.3	158,510	93.2	163,742	93.7
Juvenile	8,977	8.3	11,307	8.6	11,305	7.7	11,646	6.8	11,037	6.3
All other	49,179	100.0	49,488	100.0	55,339	100.0	59,636	100.0	66,728	100.0
Adult	42,955	87.3	43,421	87.7	49,655	89.7	53,583	89.9	59,324	88.9
Juvenile	6,224	12.7	6,067	12.3	5,684	10.3	6,053	10.1	7,404	11.1

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 21.

TABLE 18
FELONY ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES AND PROPERTY CRIMES, 1980-1989
By Adult, Juvenile, Category, and Arrest Offense

Category and offense	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Violent crimes	85,894	100.0	86,254	100.0	81,594	100.0	74,898	100.0	76,437	100.0
Adult	68,692	80.0	69,717	80.8	67,293	82.5	62,577	83.5	64,584	84.5
Juvenile	17,202	20.0	16,537	19.2	14,301	17.5	12,321	16.5	11,853	15.5
Homicide	3,223	100.0	4,234	100.0	3,665	100.0	3,495	100.0	3,590	100.0
Adult	2,778	86.2	3,673	86.8	3,267	89.1	3,209	91.8	3,284	91.5
Juvenile	445	13.8	561	13.2	398	10.9	286	8.2	306	8.5
Forcible rape	4,508	100.0	4,345	100.0	4,443	100.0	4,382	100.0	4,369	100.0
Adult	3,836	85.1	3,761	86.6	3,839	86.4	3,801	86.7	3,813	87.3
Juvenile	672	14.9	584	13.4	604	13.6	581	13.3	556	12.7
Robbery	26,715	100.0	27,561	100.0	27,072	100.0	23,883	100.0	23,109	100.0
Adult	19,361	72.5	20,300	73.7	20,654	76.3	18,516	77.5	18,390	79.6
Juvenile	7,354	27.5	7,261	26.3	6,418	23.7	5,367	22.5	4,719	20.4
Assault	48,955	100.0	47,613	100.0	44,154	100.0	40,948	100.0	43,145	100.0
Adult	40,486	82.7	39,700	83.4	37,467	84.9	35,046	85.6	37,052	85.9
Juvenile	8,469	17.3	7,913	16.6	6,687	15.1	5,902	14.4	6,093	14.1
Kidnapping	2,493	100.0	2,501	100.0	2,260	100.0	2,190	100.0	2,224	100.0
Adult	2,231	89.5	2,283	91.3	2,066	91.4	2,005	91.6	2,045	92.0
Juvenile	262	10.5	218	8.7	194	8.6	185	8.4	179	8.0
Property crimes	178,412	100.0	184,507	100.0	185,143	100.0	169,813	100.0	164,751	100.0
Adult	113,210	63.5	122,575	66.4	128,670	69.5	124,020	73.0	122,254	74.2
Juvenile	65,202	36.5	61,932	33.6	56,473	30.5	45,793	27.0	42,497	25.8
Burglary	84,160	100.0	86,677	100.0	86,921	100.0	80,917	100.0	76,295	100.0
Adult	47,346	56.3	51,326	59.2	54,075	62.2	53,083	65.6	51,014	66.9
Juvenile	36,814	43.7	35,351	40.8	32,846	37.8	27,834	34.4	25,281	33.1
Theft	51,047	100.0	57,079	100.0	59,908	100.0	52,486	100.0	51,144	100.0
Adult	35,814	70.2	41,315	72.4	44,862	74.9	42,039	80.1	41,621	81.4
Juvenile	15,233	29.8	15,764	27.6	15,046	25.1	10,447	19.9	9,523	18.6
Motor vehicle theft	29,514	100.0	26,177	100.0	23,509	100.0	22,300	100.0	23,108	100.0
Adult	18,442	62.5	17,419	66.5	16,703	71.0	16,326	73.2	17,184	74.4
Juvenile	11,072	37.5	8,758	33.5	6,806	29.0	5,974	26.8	5,924	25.6
Forgery, checks, access cards	11,578	100.0	12,433	100.0	12,912	100.0	12,226	100.0	12,138	100.0
Adult	10,538	91.0	11,369	91.4	11,925	92.4	11,455	93.7	11,316	93.2
Juvenile	1,040	9.0	1,064	8.6	987	7.6	771	6.3	822	6.8
Arson	2,113	100.0	2,141	100.0	1,893	100.0	1,884	100.0	2,066	100.0
Adult	1,070	50.6	1,146	53.5	1,105	58.4	1,117	59.3	1,119	54.2
Juvenile	1,043	49.4	995	46.5	788	41.6	767	40.7	947	45.8

TABLE 18 - continued
FELONY ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES AND PROPERTY CRIMES, 1980-1989
By Adult, Juvenile, Category, and Arrest Offense

Category and offense	1985 Number	1985 Percent	1986 Number	1986 Percent	1987 Number	1987 Percent	1988 Number	1988 Percent	1989 Number	1989 Percent
Violent crimes	78,916	100.0	101,143	100.0	108,034	100.0	118,601	100.0	133,830	100.0
Adult	66,495	84.3	88,602	87.6	95,698	88.6	104,603	88.2	116,361	86.9
Juvenile	12,421	15.7	12,541	12.4	12,336	11.4	13,998	11.8	17,469	13.1
Homicide	3,120	100.0	3,032	100.0	3,056	100.0	3,159	100.0	3,403	100.0
Adult	2,884	92.4	2,736	90.2	2,691	88.1	2,770	87.7	2,870	84.3
Juvenile	236	7.6	296	9.8	365	11.9	389	12.3	533	15.7
Forcible rape	4,214	100.0	4,523	100.0	4,543	100.0	4,534	100.0	4,560	100.0
Adult	3,733	88.6	3,962	87.6	4,023	88.6	3,991	88.0	3,954	86.7
Juvenile	481	11.4	561	12.4	520	11.4	543	12.0	606	13.3
Robbery	24,254	100.0	24,929	100.0	23,343	100.0	24,284	100.0	27,173	100.0
Adult	19,074	78.6	20,005	80.2	18,947	81.2	19,434	80.0	21,005	77.3
Juvenile	5,180	21.4	4,924	19.8	4,396	18.8	4,850	20.0	6,168	22.7
Assault	45,061	100.0	66,130	100.0	74,705	100.0	84,388	100.0	96,367	100.0
Adult	38,695	85.9	59,547	90.0	67,791	90.7	76,284	90.4	86,349	89.6
Juvenile	6,366	14.1	6,583	10.0	6,914	9.3	8,104	9.6	10,018	10.4
Kidnapping	2,267	100.0	2,529	100.0	2,387	100.0	2,236	100.0	2,327	100.0
Adult	2,109	93.0	2,352	93.0	2,246	94.1	2,124	95.0	2,183	93.8
Juvenile	158	7.0	177	7.0	141	5.9	112	5.0	144	6.2
Property crimes	176,849	100.0	187,679	100.0	186,285	100.0	202,053	100.0	214,948	100.0
Adult	130,950	74.0	141,402	75.3	142,027	76.2	152,992	75.7	161,832	75.3
Juvenile	45,899	26.0	46,277	24.7	44,258	23.8	49,061	24.3	53,116	24.7
Burglary	78,623	100.0	78,089	100.0	73,756	100.0	76,270	100.0	81,342	100.0
Adult	52,647	67.0	54,458	69.7	52,660	71.4	54,051	70.9	58,242	71.6
Juvenile	25,976	33.0	23,631	30.3	21,096	28.6	22,219	29.1	23,100	28.4
Theft	55,900	100.0	61,899	100.0	61,960	100.0	68,151	100.0	72,520	100.0
Adult	45,484	81.4	50,750	82.0	51,456	83.0	56,767	83.3	60,284	83.1
Juvenile	10,416	18.6	11,149	18.0	10,504	17.0	11,384	16.7	12,236	16.9
Motor vehicle theft	27,071	100.0	32,234	100.0	36,275	100.0	43,771	100.0	47,798	100.0
Adult	19,437	71.8	22,443	69.6	25,260	69.6	29,946	68.4	31,749	66.4
Juvenile	7,634	28.2	9,791	30.4	11,015	30.4	13,825	31.6	16,049	33.6
Forgery, checks, access cards	12,983	100.0	13,381	100.0	12,393	100.0	11,878	100.0	11,275	100.0
Adult	12,125	93.4	12,516	93.5	11,559	93.3	11,109	93.5	10,531	93.4
Juvenile	858	6.6	865	6.5	834	6.7	769	6.5	744	6.6
Arson	2,272	100.0	2,076	100.0	1,901	100.0	1,983	100.0	2,013	100.0
Adult	1,257	55.3	1,235	59.5	1,092	57.4	1,119	56.4	1,026	51.0
Juvenile	1,015	44.7	841	40.5	809	42.6	864	43.6	987	49.0

Source: Table 21.

TABLE 19
FELONY ARRESTS, 1980-1989
By Category and Offense

Category and offense	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	372,190		386,195		386,995		373,609		384,861	
Violent crimes	85,894	100.0	86,254	100.0	81,594	100.0	74,898	100.0	76,437	100.0
Homicide	3,223	3.8	4,234	4.9	3,665	4.5	3,495	4.7	3,590	4.7
Forcible rape	4,508	5.2	4,345	5.0	4,443	5.4	4,382	5.9	4,369	5.7
Robbery	26,715	31.1	27,561	32.0	27,072	33.2	23,883	31.9	23,109	30.2
Assault	48,955	57.0	47,613	55.2	44,154	54.1	40,948	54.7	43,145	56.4
Kidnapping	2,493	2.9	2,501	2.9	2,260	2.8	2,190	2.9	2,224	2.9
Property crimes	178,412	100.0	184,507	100.0	185,143	100.0	169,813	100.0	164,751	100.0
Burglary	84,160	47.2	86,677	47.0	86,921	46.9	80,917	47.7	76,295	46.3
Theft	51,047	28.6	57,079	30.9	59,908	32.4	52,486	30.9	51,144	31.0
Motor vehicle theft	29,514	16.5	26,177	14.2	23,509	12.7	22,300	13.1	23,108	14.0
Forgery, checks, access cards	11,578	6.5	12,433	6.7	12,912	7.0	12,226	7.2	12,138	7.4
Arson	2,113	1.2	2,141	1.2	1,893	1.0	1,884	1.1	2,066	1.3
Drug law violations	65,101	100.0	67,384	100.0	68,616	100.0	79,422	100.0	93,124	100.0
Narcotics	21,357	32.8	26,090	38.7	25,540	37.2	31,588	39.8	42,479	45.6
Marijuana	20,509	31.5	20,771	30.8	20,737	30.2	19,920	25.1	21,350	22.9
Dangerous drugs	21,431	32.9	18,900	28.0	21,005	30.6	25,302	31.9	27,820	29.9
Other	1,804	2.8	1,623	2.4	1,334	1.9	2,612	3.3	1,475	1.6
All other	42,783	100.0	48,050	100.0	51,642	100.0	49,476	100.0	50,549	100.0

Category and offense	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	413,673		469,982		496,246		550,446		590,285	
Violent crimes	78,916	100.0	101,143	100.0	108,034	100.0	118,601	100.0	133,830	100.0
Homicide	3,120	4.0	3,032	3.0	3,056	2.8	3,159	2.7	3,403	2.5
Forcible rape	4,214	5.3	4,523	4.5	4,543	4.2	4,534	3.8	4,560	3.4
Robbery	24,254	30.7	24,929	24.6	23,343	21.6	24,284	20.5	27,173	20.3
Assault	45,061	57.1	66,130	65.4	74,705	69.1	84,388	71.2	96,367	72.0
Kidnapping	2,267	2.9	2,529	2.5	2,387	2.2	2,236	1.9	2,327	1.7
Property crimes	176,849	100.0	187,679	100.0	186,285	100.0	202,053	100.0	214,948	100.0
Burglary	78,623	44.5	78,089	41.6	73,756	39.6	76,270	37.7	81,342	37.8
Theft	55,900	31.6	61,899	33.0	61,960	33.3	68,151	33.7	72,520	33.7
Motor vehicle theft	27,071	15.3	32,234	17.2	36,275	19.5	43,771	21.7	47,798	22.2
Forgery, checks, access cards	12,983	7.3	13,381	7.1	12,393	6.7	11,878	5.9	11,275	5.2
Arson	2,272	1.3	2,076	1.1	1,901	1.0	1,983	1.0	2,013	.9
Drug law violations	108,729	100.0	131,672	100.0	146,588	100.0	170,156	100.0	174,779	100.0
Narcotics	55,155	50.7	80,256	61.0	91,931	62.7	115,107	67.6	119,623	68.4
Marijuana	24,182	22.2	19,938	15.1	18,722	12.8	16,853	9.9	16,325	9.3
Dangerous drugs	28,139	25.9	29,915	22.7	34,252	23.4	36,045	21.2	36,516	20.9
Other	1,253	1.2	1,563	1.2	1,683	1.1	2,151	1.3	2,315	1.3
All other	49,179	100.0	49,488	100.0	55,339	100.0	59,636	100.0	66,728	100.0

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 21.

TABLE 20
FELONY DRUG LAW VIOLATION ARRESTS, 1980-1989
By Adult, Juvenile, and Arrest Offense

Offense	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	65,101	100.0	67,384	100.0	68,616	100.0	79,422	100.0	93,124	100.0
Adult	57,682	88.6	60,765	90.2	62,456	91.0	73,318	92.3	85,696	92.0
Juvenile	7,419	11.4	6,619	9.8	6,160	9.0	6,104	7.7	7,428	8.0
Narcotics	21,357	100.0	26,090	100.0	25,540	100.0	31,588	100.0	42,479	100.0
Adult	19,951	93.4	24,707	94.7	24,255	95.0	30,373	96.2	40,430	95.2
Juvenile	1,406	6.6	1,383	5.3	1,285	5.0	1,215	3.8	2,049	4.8
Marijuana	20,509	100.0	20,771	100.0	20,737	100.0	19,920	100.0	21,350	100.0
Adult	16,266	79.3	17,143	82.5	17,517	84.5	17,074	85.7	18,020	84.4
Juvenile	4,243	20.7	3,628	17.5	3,220	15.5	2,846	14.3	3,330	15.6
Dangerous drugs	21,431	100.0	18,900	100.0	21,005	100.0	25,302	100.0	27,820	100.0
Adult	19,788	92.3	17,455	92.4	19,492	92.8	23,491	92.8	25,892	93.1
Juvenile	1,643	7.7	1,445	7.6	1,513	7.2	1,811	7.2	1,928	6.9
Other	1,804	100.0	1,623	100.0	1,334	100.0	2,612	100.0	1,475	100.0
Adult	1,677	93.0	1,460	90.0	1,192	89.4	2,380	91.1	1,354	91.8
Juvenile	127	7.0	163	10.0	142	10.6	232	8.9	121	8.2

Offense	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	108,729	100.0	131,672	100.0	146,588	100.0	170,156	100.0	174,779	100.0
Adult	99,752	91.7	120,365	91.4	135,283	92.3	158,510	93.2	163,742	93.7
Juvenile	8,977	8.3	11,307	8.6	11,305	7.7	11,646	6.8	11,037	6.3
Narcotics	55,155	100.0	80,256	100.0	91,931	100.0	115,107	100.0	119,623	100.0
Adult	51,687	93.7	73,640	91.8	84,885	92.3	107,099	93.0	111,918	93.6
Juvenile	3,468	6.3	6,616	8.2	7,046	7.7	8,008	7.0	7,705	6.4
Marijuana	24,182	100.0	19,938	100.0	18,722	100.0	16,853	100.0	16,325	100.0
Adult	20,784	85.9	17,367	87.1	16,459	87.9	14,980	88.9	14,501	88.8
Juvenile	3,398	14.1	2,571	12.9	2,263	12.1	1,873	11.1	1,824	11.2
Dangerous drugs	28,139	100.0	29,915	100.0	34,252	100.0	36,045	100.0	36,516	100.0
Adult	26,106	92.8	27,883	93.2	32,315	94.3	34,379	95.4	35,074	96.1
Juvenile	2,033	7.2	2,032	6.8	1,937	5.7	1,666	4.6	1,442	3.9
Other	1,253	100.0	1,563	100.0	1,683	100.0	2,151	100.0	2,315	100.0
Adult	1,175	93.8	1,475	94.4	1,624	96.5	2,052	95.4	2,249	97.1
Juvenile	78	6.2	88	5.6	59	3.5	99	4.6	66	2.9

Source: Table 21.

TABLE 21
FELONY ARRESTS, 1980-1989
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

				Violent crimes																	
	Total			Total			Homicide			Forcible rape			Robbery			Assault			Kidnapping		
Year	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile
1989	590,285	501,259	89,026	133,830	116,361	17,469	3,403	2,870	533	4,560	3,954	606	27,173	21,005	6,168	96,367	86,349	10,018	2,327	2,183	144
1988	550,446	469,688	80,758	118,601	104,603	13,998	3,159	2,770	389	4,534	3,991	543	24,284	19,434	4,850	84,388	76,284	8,104	2,236	2,124	112
1987	496,246	422,663	73,583	108,034	95,698	12,336	3,056	2,691	365	4,543	4,023	520	23,343	18,947	4,396	74,705	67,791	6,914	2,387	2,246	141
1986	469,982	393,790	76,192	101,143	88,602	12,541	3,032	2,736	296	4,523	3,962	561	24,929	20,005	4,924	66,130	59,547	6,583	2,529	2,352	177
1985	413,673	340,152	73,521	78,916	66,495	12,421	3,120	2,884	236	4,214	3,733	481	24,254	19,074	5,180	45,061	38,695	6,366	2,267	2,109	158
1984	384,861	315,872	68,989	76,437	64,584	11,853	3,590	3,284	306	4,369	3,813	556	23,109	18,390	4,719	43,145	37,052	6,093	2,224	2,045	179
1983	373,609	302,421	71,188	74,898	62,577	12,321	3,495	3,209	286	4,382	3,801	581	23,883	18,516	5,367	40,948	35,046	5,902	2,190	2,005	185
1982	386,995	302,559	84,436	81,594	67,293	14,301	3,665	3,267	398	4,443	3,839	604	27,072	20,654	6,418	44,154	37,467	6,687	2,260	2,066	194
1981	386,195	293,168	93,027	86,254	69,717	16,537	4,234	3,673	561	4,345	3,761	584	27,561	20,300	7,261	47,613	39,700	7,913	2,501	2,283	218
1980	372,190	274,814	97,376	85,894	68,692	17,202	3,223	2,778	445	4,508	3,836	672	26,715	19,361	7,354	48,955	40,486	8,469	2,493	2,231	262
Percent change in number from																					
1988 to 1989	7.2	6.7	10.2	12.8	11.2	24.8	7.7	3.6	37.0	.6	-.9	11.6	11.9	8.1	27.2	14.2	13.2	23.6	4.1	2.8	28.6
1987 to 1988	10.9	11.1	9.8	9.8	9.3	13.5	3.4	2.9	6.6	-.2	-.8	4.4	4.0	2.6	10.3	13.0	12.5	17.2	-6.3	-5.4	-20.6
1986 to 1987	5.6	7.3	-3.4	6.8	8.0	-1.6	.8	-1.6	23.3	.4	1.5	-7.3	-6.4	-5.3	-10.7	13.0	13.8	5.0	-5.6	-4.5	-20.3
1985 to 1986	13.6	15.8	3.6	28.2	33.2	1.0	-2.8	-5.1	25.4	7.3	6.1	16.6	2.8	4.9	-4.9	46.8	53.9	3.4	11.6	11.5	12.0
1984 to 1985	7.5	7.7	6.6	3.2	3.0	4.8	-13.1	-12.2	-22.9	-3.5	-2.1	-13.5	5.0	3.7	9.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	1.9	3.1	-11.7
1983 to 1984	3.0	4.4	-3.1	2.1	3.2	-3.8	2.7	2.3	7.0	-.3	.3	-4.3	-3.2	-.7	-12.1	5.4	5.7	3.2	1.6	2.0	-3.2
1982 to 1983	-3.5	.0	-15.7	-8.2	-7.0	-13.8	-4.6	-1.8	-28.1	-1.4	-1.0	-3.8	-11.8	-10.4	-16.4	-7.3	-6.5	-11.7	-3.1	-3.0	-4.6
1981 to 1982	.2	3.2	-9.2	-5.4	-3.5	-13.5	-13.4	-11.1	-29.1	2.3	2.1	3.4	-1.8	1.7	-11.6	-7.3	-5.6	-15.5	-9.6	-9.5	-11.0
1980 to 1981	3.8	6.7	-4.5	.4	1.5	-3.9	31.4	32.2	26.1	-3.6	-2.0	-13.1	3.2	4.8	-1.3	-2.7	-1.9	-6.6	.3	2.3	-16.8
1980 to 1989	58.6	82.4	-8.6	55.8	69.4	1.6	5.6	3.3	19.8	1.2	3.1	-9.8	1.7	8.5	-16.1	96.8	113.3	18.3	-6.7	-2.2	-45.0
Rate per 100,000 population at risk[a]																					
1989	2,489.7	2,412.9	3,032.9	564.5	560.1	595.1	14.4	13.8	18.2	19.2	19.0	20.6	114.6	101.1	210.1	406.5	415.7	341.3	9.8	10.5	4.9
1988	2,319.7	2,262.2	2,722.1	499.8	503.8	471.8	13.3	13.3	13.1	19.1	19.2	18.3	102.3	93.6	163.5	355.6	367.4	273.2	9.4	10.2	3.8
1987	2,159.4	2,106.0	2,528.1	470.1	476.8	423.8	13.3	13.4	12.5	19.8	20.0	17.9	101.6	94.4	151.0	325.1	337.8	237.5	10.4	11.2	4.8
1986	2,078.1	1,996.9	2,631.2	447.2	449.3	433.1	13.4	13.9	10.2	20.0	20.1	19.4	110.2	101.4	170.0	292.4	302.0	227.3	11.2	11.9	6.1
1985	1,875.8	1,771.6	2,576.8	357.8	346.3	435.3	14.1	15.0	8.3	19.1	19.4	16.9	110.0	99.3	181.5	204.3	201.5	223.1	10.3	11.0	5.5
1984	1,768.9	1,672.5	2,402.7	351.3	342.0	412.8	16.5	17.4	10.7	20.1	20.2	19.4	106.2	97.4	164.3	198.3	196.2	212.2	10.2	10.8	6.2
1983	1,740.1	1,629.5	2,445.5	348.8	337.2	423.3	16.3	17.3	9.8	20.4	20.5	20.0	111.2	99.8	184.4	190.7	188.8	202.8	10.2	10.8	6.4
1982	1,828.6	1,662.9	2,843.9	385.5	369.9	481.7	17.3	18.0	13.4	21.0	21.1	20.3	127.9	113.5	216.2	208.6	205.9	225.2	10.7	11.4	6.5
1981	1,859.5	1,652.1	3,077.5	415.3	392.9	547.1	20.4	20.7	18.6	20.9	21.2	19.3	132.7	114.4	240.2	229.3	223.7	261.8	12.0	12.9	7.2
1980	1,824.7	1,583.3	3,203.0	421.1	395.8	565.8	15.8	16.0	14.6	22.1	22.1	22.1	131.0	111.5	241.9	240.0	233.3	278.6	12.2	12.9	8.6
Percent change in rate from																					
1988 to 1989	7.3	6.7	11.4	12.9	11.2	26.1	8.3	3.8	38.9	.5	-1.0	12.6	12.0	8.0	28.5	14.3	13.1	24.9	4.3	2.9	28.9
1987 to 1988	7.4	7.4	7.7	6.3	5.7	11.3	.0	-.7	4.8	-3.5	-4.0	2.2	.7	-.8	8.3	9.4	8.8	15.0	-9.6	-8.9	-20.8
1986 to 1987	3.9	5.5	-3.9	5.1	6.1	-2.1	-.7	-3.6	22.5	-1.0	-.5	-7.7	-7.8	-6.9	-11.2	11.2	11.9	4.5	-7.1	-5.9	-21.3
1985 to 1986	10.8	12.7	2.1	25.0	29.7	-.5	-5.0	-7.3	22.9	4.7	3.6	14.8	.2	2.1	-6.3	43.1	49.9	1.9	8.7	8.2	10.9
1984 to 1985	6.0	5.9	7.2	1.9	1.3	5.5	-14.5	-13.8	-22.4	-5.0	-4.0	-12.9	3.6	2.0	10.5	3.0	2.7	5.1	1.0	1.9	-11.3
1983 to 1984	1.7	2.6	-1.8	.7	1.4	-2.5	1.2	.6	9.2	-1.5	-1.5	-3.0	-4.5	-2.4	-10.9	4.0	3.9	4.6	.0	.0	-3.1
1982 to 1983	-4.8	-2.0	-14.0	-9.5	-8.8	-12.1	-5.8	-3.9	-26.9	-2.9	-2.8	-1.5	-13.1	-12.1	-14.7	-8.6	-8.3	-9.9	-4.7	-5.3	-1.5
1981 to 1982	-1.7	.7	-7.6	-7.2	-5.9	-12.0	-15.2	-13.0	-28.0	.5	-.5	5.2	-3.6	-.8	-10.0	-9.0	-8.0	-14.0	-10.8	-11.6	-9.7
1980 to 1981	1.9	4.3	-3.9	-1.4	-.7	-3.3	29.1	29.4	27.4	-5.4	-4.1	-12.7	1.3	2.6	-.7	-4.5	-4.1	-6.0	-1.6	.0	-16.3
1980 to 1989	36.4	52.4	-5.3	34.1	41.5	5.2	-8.9	-13.8	24.7	-13.1	-14.0	-6.8	-12.5	-9.3	-13.1	69.4	78.2	22.5	-19.7	-18.6	-43.0

TABLE 21 - continued
FELONY ARRESTS, 1980-1989
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

	Property crimes																	
	Total			Burglary			Theft			Motor vehicle theft			Forgery, checks, access cards			Arson		
Year	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile
1989	214,948	161,832	53,116	81,342	58,242	23,100	72,520	60,284	12,236	47,798	31,749	16,049	11,275	10,531	744	2,013	1,026	987
1988	202,053	152,992	49,061	76,270	54,051	22,219	68,151	56,767	11,384	43,771	29,946	13,825	11,878	11,109	769	1,983	1,119	864
1987	186,285	142,027	44,258	73,756	52,660	21,096	61,960	51,456	10,504	36,275	25,260	11,015	12,393	11,559	834	1,901	1,092	809
1986	187,679	141,402	46,277	78,089	54,458	23,631	61,899	50,750	11,149	32,234	22,443	9,791	13,381	12,516	865	2,076	1,235	841
1985	176,849	130,950	45,899	78,623	52,647	25,976	55,900	45,484	10,416	27,071	19,437	7,634	12,983	12,125	858	2,272	1,257	1,015
1984	164,751	122,254	42,497	76,295	51,014	25,281	51,144	41,621	9,523	23,108	17,184	5,924	12,138	11,316	822	2,066	1,119	947
1983	169,813	124,020	45,793	80,917	53,083	27,834	52,486	42,039	10,447	22,300	16,326	5,974	12,226	11,455	771	1,884	1,117	767
1982	185,143	128,670	56,473	86,921	54,075	32,846	59,908	44,862	15,046	23,509	16,703	6,806	12,912	11,925	987	1,893	1,105	788
1981	184,507	122,575	61,932	86,677	51,326	35,351	57,079	41,315	15,764	26,177	17,419	8,758	12,433	11,369	1,064	2,141	1,146	995
1980	178,412	113,210	65,202	84,160	47,346	36,814	51,047	35,814	15,233	29,514	18,442	11,072	11,578	10,538	1,040	2,113	1,070	1,043
Percent change in number from																		
1988 to 1989	6.4	5.8	8.3	6.7	7.8	4.0	6.4	6.2	7.5	9.2	6.0	16.1	-5.1	-5.2	-3.3	1.5	-8.3	14.2
1987 to 1988	8.5	7.7	10.9	3.4	2.6	5.3	10.0	10.3	8.4	20.7	18.6	25.5	-4.2	-3.9	-7.8	4.3	2.5	6.8
1986 to 1987	-.7	.4	-4.4	-5.5	-3.3	-10.7	.1	1.4	-5.8	12.5	12.6	12.5	-7.4	-7.6	-3.6	-8.4	-11.6	-3.8
1985 to 1986	6.1	8.0	.8	-.7	3.4	-9.0	10.7	11.6	7.0	19.1	15.5	28.3	3.1	3.2	.8	-8.6	-1.8	-17.1
1984 to 1985	7.3	7.1	8.0	3.1	3.2	2.7	9.3	9.3	9.4	17.1	13.1	28.9	7.0	7.1	4.4	10.0	12.3	7.2
1983 to 1984	-3.0	-1.4	-7.2	-5.7	-3.9	-9.2	-2.6	-1.0	-8.8	3.6	5.3	-.8	-.7	-1.2	6.6	9.7	.2	23.5
1982 to 1983	-8.3	-3.6	-18.9	-6.9	-1.8	-15.3	-12.4	-6.3	-30.6	-5.1	-2.3	-12.2	-5.3	-3.9	-21.9	-.5	1.1	-2.7
1981 to 1982	.3	5.0	-8.8	.3	5.4	-7.1	5.0	8.6	-4.6	-10.2	-4.1	-22.3	3.9	4.9	-7.2	-11.6	-3.6	-20.8
1980 to 1981	3.4	8.3	-5.0	3.0	8.4	-4.0	11.8	15.4	3.5	-11.3	-5.5	-20.9	7.4	7.9	2.3	1.3	7.1	-4.6
1980 to 1989	20.5	42.9	-18.5	-3.3	23.0	-37.3	42.1	68.3	-19.7	62.0	72.2	45.0	-2.6	-.1	-28.5	-4.7	-4.1	-5.4
Rate per 100,000 population at risk[a]																		
1989	906.6	779.0	1,809.6	343.1	280.4	787.0	305.9	290.2	416.9	201.6	152.8	546.8	47.6	50.7	25.3	8.5	4.9	33.6
1988	851.5	736.9	1,653.7	321.4	260.3	748.9	287.2	273.4	383.7	184.5	144.2	466.0	50.1	53.5	25.9	8.4	5.4	29.1
1987	810.6	707.7	1,520.6	321.0	262.4	724.8	269.6	256.4	360.9	157.9	125.9	378.4	53.9	57.6	28.7	8.3	5.4	27.8
1986	829.8	717.0	1,598.1	345.3	276.2	816.1	273.7	257.3	385.0	142.5	113.8	338.1	59.2	63.5	29.9	9.2	6.3	29.0
1985	801.9	682.0	1,608.7	356.5	274.2	910.4	253.5	236.9	365.1	122.8	101.2	267.6	58.9	63.1	30.1	10.3	6.5	35.6
1984	757.2	647.3	1,480.1	350.7	270.1	880.5	235.1	220.4	331.7	106.2	91.0	206.3	55.8	59.9	28.6	9.5	5.9	33.0
1983	790.9	668.2	1,573.1	376.9	286.0	956.2	244.5	226.5	358.9	103.9	88.0	205.2	56.9	61.7	26.5	8.8	6.0	26.3
1982	874.8	707.2	1,902.1	410.7	297.2	1,106.3	283.1	246.6	506.8	111.1	91.8	229.2	61.0	65.5	33.2	8.9	6.1	26.5
1981	888.4	690.7	2,048.8	417.4	289.2	1,169.5	274.8	232.8	521.5	126.0	98.2	289.7	59.9	64.1	35.2	10.3	6.5	32.9
1980	874.7	652.3	2,144.7	412.6	272.8	1,210.9	250.3	206.3	501.1	144.7	106.3	364.2	56.8	60.7	34.2	10.4	6.2	34.3
Percent change in rate from																		
1988 to 1989	6.5	5.7	9.4	6.8	7.7	5.1	6.5	6.1	8.7	9.3	6.0	17.3	-5.0	-5.2	-2.3	1.2	-9.3	15.5
1987 to 1988	5.0	4.1	8.8	.1	-.8	3.3	6.5	6.6	6.3	16.8	14.5	23.2	-7.1	-7.1	-9.8	1.2	.0	4.7
1986 to 1987	-2.3	-1.3	-4.8	-7.0	-5.0	-11.2	-1.5	-.3	-6.3	10.8	10.6	11.9	-9.0	-9.3	-4.0	-9.8	-14.3	-4.1
1985 to 1986	3.5	5.1	-.7	-3.1	.7	-10.4	8.0	8.6	5.5	16.0	12.5	26.3	.5	.6	-.7	-10.7	-3.1	-18.5
1984 to 1985	5.9	5.4	8.7	1.7	1.5	3.4	7.8	7.5	10.1	15.6	11.2	29.7	5.6	5.3	5.2	8.4	10.2	7.9
1983 to 1984	-4.3	-3.1	-5.9	-7.0	-5.6	-7.9	-3.8	-2.7	-7.6	2.2	3.4	.5	-1.9	-2.9	7.9	8.0	-1.7	25.5
1982 to 1983	-9.6	-5.5	-17.3	-8.2	-3.8	-13.6	-13.6	-8.2	-29.2	-6.5	-4.1	-10.5	-6.7	-5.8	-20.2	-1.1	-1.6	-.8
1981 to 1982	-1.5	2.4	-7.2	-1.6	2.8	-5.4	3.0	5.9	-2.8	-11.8	-6.5	-20.9	1.8	2.2	-5.7	-13.6	-6.2	-19.5
1980 to 1981	1.6	5.9	-4.5	1.2	6.0	-3.4	9.8	12.8	4.1	-12.9	-7.6	-20.5	5.5	5.6	2.9	-1.0	4.8	-4.1
1980 to 1989	3.6	19.4	-15.6	-16.8	2.8	-35.0	22.2	40.7	-16.8	39.3	43.7	50.1	-16.2	-16.5	-26.0	-18.3	-21.0	-2.0

TABLE 21 - continued
FELONY ARRESTS, 1980-1989
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

Year	Drug law violations															All other		
	Total			Narcotics			Marijuana			Dangerous drugs			Other[b]					
	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile
1989	174,779	163,742	11,037	119,623	111,918	7,705	16,325	14,501	1,824	36,516	35,074	1,442	2,315	2,249	66	66,728	59,324	7,404
1988	170,156	158,510	11,646	115,107	107,099	8,008	16,853	14,980	1,873	36,045	34,379	1,666	2,151	2,052	99	59,636	53,583	6,053
1987	146,588	135,283	11,305	91,931	84,885	7,046	18,722	16,459	2,263	34,252	32,315	1,937	1,683	1,624	59	55,339	49,655	5,684
1986	131,672	120,365	11,307	80,256	73,640	6,616	19,938	17,367	2,571	29,915	27,883	2,032	1,563	1,475	88	49,488	43,421	6,067
1985	108,729	99,752	8,977	55,155	51,687	3,468	24,182	20,784	3,398	28,139	26,106	2,033	1,253	1,175	78	49,179	42,955	6,224
1984	93,124	85,696	7,428	42,479	40,430	2,049	21,350	18,020	3,330	27,820	25,892	1,928	1,475	1,354	121	50,549	43,338	7,211
1983	79,422	73,318	6,104	31,588	30,373	1,215	19,920	17,074	2,846	25,302	23,491	1,811	2,612	2,380	232	49,476	42,506	6,970
1982	68,616	62,456	6,160	25,540	24,255	1,285	20,737	17,517	3,220	21,005	19,492	1,513	1,334	1,192	142	51,642	44,140	7,502
1981	67,384	60,765	6,619	26,090	24,707	1,383	20,771	17,143	3,628	18,900	17,455	1,445	1,623	1,460	163	48,050	40,111	7,939
1980	65,101	57,682	7,419	21,357	19,951	1,406	20,509	16,266	4,243	21,431	19,788	1,643	1,804	1,677	127	42,783	35,230	7,553
Percent change in number from																		
1988 to 1989	2.7	3.3	-5.2	3.9	4.5	-3.8	-3.1	-3.2	-2.6	1.3	2.0	-13.4	7.6	9.6	-33.3	11.9	10.7	22.3
1987 to 1988	16.1	17.2	3.0	25.2	26.2	13.7	-10.0	-9.0	-17.2	5.2	6.4	-14.0	27.8	26.4	67.8	7.8	7.9	6.5
1986 to 1987	11.3	12.4	.0	14.5	15.3	6.5	-6.1	-5.2	-12.0	14.5	15.9	-4.7	7.7	10.1	-33.0	11.8	14.4	-6.3
1985 to 1986	21.1	20.7	26.0	45.5	42.5	90.8	-17.6	-16.4	-24.3	6.3	6.8	.0	24.7	25.5	12.8	.6	1.1	-2.5
1984 to 1985	16.8	16.4	20.9	29.8	27.8	69.3	13.3	15.3	2.0	1.1	.8	5.4	-15.1	-13.2	-35.5	-2.7	-.9	-13.7
1983 to 1984	17.3	16.9	21.7	34.5	33.1	68.6	7.2	5.5	17.0	10.0	10.2	6.5	-43.5	-43.1	-47.8	2.2	2.0	3.5
1982 to 1983	15.7	17.4	-.9	23.7	25.2	-5.4	-3.9	-2.5	-11.6	20.5	20.5	19.7	95.8	99.7	63.4	-4.2	-3.7	-7.1
1981 to 1982	1.8	2.8	-6.9	-2.1	-1.8	-7.1	-.2	2.2	-11.2	11.1	11.7	4.7	-17.8	-18.4	-12.9	7.5	10.0	-5.5
1980 to 1981	3.5	5.3	-10.8	22.2	23.8	-1.6	1.3	5.4	-14.5	-11.8	-11.8	-12.1	-10.0	-12.9	28.3	12.3	13.9	5.1
1980 to 1989	168.5	183.9	48.8	460.1	461.0	448.0	-20.4	-10.9	-57.0	70.4	77.2	-12.2	28.3	34.1	-48.0	56.0	68.4	-2.0
Rate per 100,000 population at risk[a]																		
1989	737.2	788.2	376.0	504.5	538.7	262.5	68.9	69.8	62.1	154.0	168.8	49.1	9.8	10.8	2.2	281.4	285.6	252.2
1988	717.1	763.5	392.5	485.1	515.8	269.9	71.0	72.2	63.1	151.9	165.6	56.2	9.1	9.9	3.3	251.3	258.1	204.0
1987	637.9	674.1	388.4	400.0	422.9	242.1	81.5	82.0	77.8	149.0	161.0	66.6	7.3	8.1	2.0	240.8	247.4	195.3
1986	582.2	610.4	390.5	354.9	373.4	228.5	88.2	88.1	88.8	132.3	141.4	70.2	6.9	7.5	3.0	218.8	220.2	209.5
1985	493.0	519.5	314.6	250.1	269.2	121.5	109.7	108.2	119.1	127.6	136.0	71.3	5.7	6.1	2.7	223.0	223.7	218.1
1984	428.0	453.8	258.7	195.2	214.1	71.4	98.1	95.4	116.0	127.9	137.1	67.1	6.8	7.2	4.2	232.3	229.5	251.1
1983	369.9	395.0	209.7	147.1	163.7	41.7	92.8	92.0	97.8	117.8	126.6	62.2	12.2	12.8	8.0	230.4	229.0	239.4
1982	324.2	343.3	207.5	120.7	133.3	43.3	98.0	96.3	108.5	99.3	107.1	51.0	6.3	6.6	4.8	244.0	242.6	252.7
1981	324.5	342.4	219.0	125.6	139.2	45.8	100.0	96.6	120.0	91.0	98.4	47.8	7.8	8.2	5.4	231.4	226.0	262.6
1980	319.2	332.3	244.0	104.7	114.9	46.2	100.6	93.7	139.6	105.1	114.0	54.0	8.8	9.7	4.2	209.8	203.0	248.4
Percent change in rate from																		
1988 to 1989	2.8	3.2	-4.2	4.0	4.4	-2.7	-3.0	-3.3	-1.6	1.4	1.9	-12.6	7.7	9.1	-33.3	12.0	10.7	23.6
1987 to 1988	12.4	13.3	1.1	21.3	22.0	11.5	-12.9	-12.0	-18.9	1.9	2.9	-15.6	24.7	22.2	65.0	4.4	4.3	4.5
1986 to 1987	9.6	10.4	-.5	12.7	13.3	6.0	-7.6	-6.9	-12.4	12.6	13.9	-5.1	5.8	8.0	-33.3	10.1	12.4	-6.8
1985 to 1986	18.1	17.5	24.1	41.9	38.7	88.1	-19.6	-18.6	-25.4	3.7	4.0	-1.5	21.1	23.0	11.1	-1.9	-1.6	-3.9
1984 to 1985	15.2	14.5	21.6	28.1	25.7	70.2	11.8	13.4	2.7	-.2	-.8	6.3	-16.2	-15.3	-35.7	-4.0	-2.5	-13.1
1983 to 1984	15.7	14.9	23.4	32.7	30.8	71.2	5.7	3.7	18.6	8.6	8.3	7.9	-44.3	-43.8	-47.5	.8	.2	4.9
1982 to 1983	14.1	15.1	1.1	21.9	22.8	-3.7	-5.3	-4.5	-9.9	18.6	18.2	22.0	93.7	93.9	66.7	-5.6	-5.6	-5.3
1981 to 1982	-.1	.3	-5.3	-3.9	-4.2	-5.5	-2.0	-.3	-9.6	9.1	8.8	6.7	-19.2	-19.5	-11.1	5.4	7.3	-3.8
1980 to 1981	1.7	3.0	-10.2	20.0	21.1	-.9	-.6	3.1	-14.0	-13.4	-13.7	-11.5	-11.4	-15.5	28.6	10.3	11.3	5.7
1980 to 1989	131.0	137.2	54.1	381.9	368.8	468.2	-31.5	-25.5	-55.5	46.5	48.1	-9.1	11.4	11.3	-47.6	34.1	40.7	1.5

[a] These rates are based on the population at risk for each year: total (10 years of age and older), adult (18 years of age and older), and juvenile (10-17 years of age) (see Table 7[illegible]).

[b] A large increase which occurred in 1983 was attributed primarily to agency reporting problems.

TABLE 22
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1980-1989
By Adult, Juvenile, and Arrest Offense

Offense	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,140,264	100.0	1,218,703	100.0	1,210,908	100.0	1,257,788	100.0	1,269,136	100.0
Assault and battery	55,831	4.9	57,470	4.7	56,746	4.7	57,557	4.6	59,681	4.7
Petty theft	113,739	10.0	115,660	9.5	124,597	10.3	119,149	9.5	117,803	9.3
Drug law violations	65,933	5.8	72,101	5.9	82,612	6.8	106,458	8.5	117,119	9.2
Drunk	242,331	21.3	244,839	20.1	231,031	19.1	227,506	18.1	217,448	17.1
Driving under the influence	302,868	26.6	326,458	26.8	338,344	27.9	346,267	27.5	345,497	27.2
All other	359,562	31.5	402,175	33.0	377,578	31.2	400,851	31.9	411,588	32.4
Total	1,140,264	100.0	1,218,703	100.0	1,210,908	100.0	1,257,788	100.0	1,269,136	100.0
Adult	985,510	86.4	1,073,313	88.1	1,076,136	88.9	1,133,367	90.1	1,142,802	90.0
Juvenile	154,754	13.6	145,390	11.9	134,772	11.1	124,421	9.9	126,334	10.0
Assault and battery	55,831	100.0	57,470	100.0	56,746	100.0	57,557	100.0	59,681	100.0
Adult	43,101	77.2	45,141	78.5	45,071	79.4	46,110	80.1	47,903	80.3
Juvenile	12,730	22.8	12,329	21.5	11,675	20.6	11,447	19.9	11,778	19.7
Petty theft	113,739	100.0	115,660	100.0	124,597	100.0	119,149	100.0	117,803	100.0
Adult	67,924	59.7	73,235	63.3	83,044	66.7	80,942	67.9	80,115	68.0
Juvenile	45,815	40.3	42,425	36.7	41,553	33.3	38,207	32.1	37,688	32.0
Drug law violations	65,933	100.0	72,101	100.0	82,612	100.0	106,458	100.0	117,119	100.0
Adult	52,887	80.2	59,447	82.4	69,918	84.6	92,579	87.0	101,529	86.7
Juvenile	13,046	19.8	12,654	17.6	12,694	15.4	13,879	13.0	15,590	13.3
Drunk	242,331	100.0	244,839	100.0	231,031	100.0	227,506	100.0	217,448	100.0
Adult	230,466	95.1	234,610	95.8	222,136	96.1	219,818	96.6	210,490	96.8
Juvenile	11,865	4.9	10,229	4.2	8,895	3.9	7,688	3.4	6,958	3.2
Driving under the influence	302,868	100.0	326,458	100.0	338,344	100.0	346,267	100.0	345,497	100.0
Adult	297,756	98.3	321,526	98.5	333,775	98.6	342,203	98.8	341,579	98.9
Juvenile	5,112	1.7	4,932	1.5	4,569	1.4	4,064	1.2	3,918	1.1
All other	359,562	100.0	402,175	100.0	377,578	100.0	400,851	100.0	411,588	100.0
Adult	293,376	81.6	339,354	84.4	322,192	85.3	351,715	87.7	361,186	87.8
Juvenile	66,186	18.4	62,821	15.6	55,386	14.7	49,136	12.3	50,402	12.2

TABLE 22 - continued
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1980-1989
By Adult, Juvenile, and Arrest Offense

Offense	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,276,594	100.0	1,299,222	100.0	1,337,766	100.0	1,328,737	100.0	1,355,980	100.0
Assault and battery	63,020	4.9	75,384	5.8	75,199	5.6	79,219	6.0	81,184	6.0
Petty theft	124,859	9.8	127,668	9.8	128,820	9.6	132,549	10.0	142,357	10.5
Drug law violations	120,428	9.4	114,816	8.8	122,928	9.2	130,943	9.9	131,333	9.7
Drunk	208,914	16.4	203,517	15.7	197,085	14.7	175,764	13.2	178,295	13.1
Driving under the influence	340,481	26.7	339,252	26.1	341,088	25.5	318,582	24.0	325,611	24.0
All other	418,892	32.8	438,585	33.8	472,646	35.3	491,680	37.0	497,200	36.7
Total	1,276,594	100.0	1,299,222	100.0	1,337,766	100.0	1,328,737	100.0	1,355,980	100.0
Adult	1,144,927	89.7	1,164,811	89.7	1,213,068	90.7	1,204,176	90.6	1,229,668	90.7
Juvenile	131,667	10.3	134,411	10.3	124,698	9.3	124,561	9.4	126,312	9.3
Assault and battery	63,020	100.0	75,384	100.0	75,199	100.0	79,219	100.0	81,184	100.0
Adult	50,747	80.5	60,881	80.8	61,285	81.5	63,507	80.2	63,605	78.3
Juvenile	12,273	19.5	14,503	19.2	13,914	18.5	15,712	19.8	17,579	21.7
Petty theft	124,859	100.0	127,668	100.0	128,820	100.0	132,549	100.0	142,357	100.0
Adult	85,779	68.7	88,173	69.1	90,973	70.6	93,932	70.9	101,762	71.5
Juvenile	39,080	31.3	39,495	30.9	37,847	29.4	38,617	29.1	40,595	28.5
Drug law violations	120,428	100.0	114,816	100.0	122,928	100.0	130,943	100.0	131,333	100.0
Adult	105,251	87.4	103,067	89.8	112,573	91.6	122,283	93.4	123,326	93.9
Juvenile	15,177	12.6	11,749	10.2	10,355	8.4	8,660	6.6	8,007	6.1
Drunk	208,914	100.0	203,517	100.0	197,085	100.0	175,764	100.0	178,295	100.0
Adult	201,919	96.7	195,675	96.1	191,347	97.1	170,888	97.2	173,489	97.3
Juvenile	6,995	3.3	7,842	3.9	5,738	2.9	4,876	2.8	4,806	2.7
Driving under the influence	340,481	100.0	339,252	100.0	341,088	100.0	318,582	100.0	325,611	100.0
Adult	336,679	98.9	334,902	98.7	337,294	98.9	315,585	99.1	322,984	99.2
Juvenile	3,802	1.1	4,350	1.3	3,794	1.1	2,997	.9	2,627	.8
All other	418,892	100.0	438,585	100.0	472,646	100.0	491,680	100.0	497,200	100.0
Adult	364,552	87.0	382,113	87.1	419,596	88.8	437,981	89.1	444,502	89.4
Juvenile	54,340	13.0	56,472	12.9	53,050	11.2	53,699	10.9	52,698	10.6

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Source: Table 23.

TABLE 23
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1980-1989
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

Year	Total			Assault and battery			Petty theft			Drug law violations			Drunk			Driving under the influence			All other		
	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile
1989	1,355,980	1,229,668	126,312	81,184	63,605	17,579	142,357	101,762	40,595	131,333	123,326	8,007	178,295	173,489	4,806	325,611	322,984	2,627	497,200	444,502	52,698
1988	1,328,737	1,204,176	124,561	79,219	63,507	15,712	132,549	93,932	38,617	130,943	122,283	8,660	175,764	170,888	4,876	318,582	315,585	2,997	491,680	437,981	53,699
1987	1,337,766	1,213,068	124,698	75,199	61,285	13,914	128,820	90,973	37,847	122,928	112,573	10,355	197,085	191,347	5,738	341,088	337,294	3,794	472,646	419,596	53,050
1986	1,299,222	1,164,811	134,411	75,384	60,881	14,503	127,668	88,173	39,495	114,816	103,067	11,749	203,517	195,675	7,842	339,252	334,902	4,350	438,585	382,113	56,472
1985	1,276,594	1,144,927	131,667	63,020	50,747	12,273	124,859	85,779	39,080	120,428	105,251	15,177	208,914	201,919	6,995	340,481	336,679	3,802	418,892	364,552	54,340
1984	1,269,136	1,142,802	126,334	59,681	47,903	11,778	117,803	80,115	37,688	117,119	101,529	15,590	217,448	210,490	6,958	345,497	341,579	3,918	411,588	361,186	50,402
1983	1,257,788	1,133,367	124,421	57,557	46,110	11,447	119,149	80,942	38,207	106,458	92,579	13,879	227,506	219,818	7,688	346,267	342,203	4,064	400,851	351,715	49,136
1982	1,210,908	1,076,136	134,772	56,746	45,071	11,675	124,597	83,044	41,553	82,612	69,918	12,694	231,031	222,136	8,895	338,344	333,775	4,569	377,578	322,192	55,386
1981	1,218,703	1,073,313	145,390	57,470	45,141	12,329	115,660	73,235	42,425	72,101	59,447	12,654	244,839	234,610	10,229	326,458	321,526	4,932	402,175	339,354	62,821
1980	1,140,264	985,510	154,754	55,831	43,101	12,730	113,739	67,924	45,815	65,933	52,887	13,046	242,331	230,466	11,865	302,868	297,756	5,112	359,562	293,376	66,186
Percent change in number from																					
1988 to 1989	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.5	.2	11.9	7.4	8.3	5.1	.3	.9	-7.5	1.4	1.5	-1.4	2.2	2.3	-12.3	1.1	1.5	-1.9
1987 to 1988	-.7	-.7	-.1	5.3	3.6	12.9	2.9	3.3	2.0	6.5	8.6	-16.4	-10.8	-10.7	-15.0	-6.6	-6.4	-21.0	4.0	4.4	1.2
1986 to 1987	3.0	4.1	-7.2	-.2	.7	-4.1	.9	3.2	-4.2	7.1	9.2	-11.9	-3.2	-2.2	-26.8	.5	.7	-12.8	7.8	9.8	-6.1
1985 to 1986	1.8	1.7	2.1	19.6	20.0	18.2	2.2	2.8	1.1	-4.7	-2.1	-22.6	-2.6	-3.1	12.1	-.4	-.5	14.4	4.7	4.8	3.9
1984 to 1985	.6	.2	4.2	5.6	5.9	4.2	6.0	7.1	3.7	2.8	3.7	-2.6	-3.9	-4.1	.5	-1.5	-1.4	-3.0	1.8	.9	7.8
1983 to 1984	.9	.8	1.5	3.7	3.9	2.9	-1.1	-1.0	-1.4	10.0	9.7	12.3	-4.4	-4.2	-9.5	-.2	-.2	-3.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
1982 to 1983	3.9	5.3	-7.7	1.4	2.3	-2.0	-4.4	-2.5	-8.1	28.9	32.4	9.3	-1.5	-1.0	-13.6	2.3	2.5	-11.1	6.2	9.2	-11.3
1981 to 1982	-.6	.3	-7.3	-1.3	-.2	-5.3	7.7	13.4	-2.1	14.6	17.6	.3	-5.6	-5.3	-13.0	3.6	3.8	-7.4	-6.1	-5.1	-11.8
1980 to 1981	6.9	8.9	-6.1	2.9	4.7	-3.2	1.7	7.8	-7.4	9.4	12.4	-3.0	1.0	1.8	-13.8	7.8	8.0	-3.5	11.9	15.7	-5.1
1980 to 1989	18.9	24.8	-18.4	45.4	47.6	38.1	25.2	49.8	-11.4	99.2	133.2	-38.6	-26.4	-24.7	-59.5	7.5	8.5	-48.6	38.3	51.5	-20.4
Rate per 100,000 population at risk[a]																					
1989	5,719.2	5,919.3	4,303.2	342.4	306.2	598.9	600.4	489.9	1,383.0	553.9	593.7	272.8	752.0	835.1	163.7	1,373.4	1,554.8	89.5	2,097.1	2,139.7	1,795.3
1988	5,599.7	5,799.9	4,198.5	333.9	305.9	529.6	558.6	452.4	1,301.6	551.8	589.0	291.9	740.7	823.1	164.4	1,342.6	1,520.0	101.0	2,072.1	2,109.5	1,810.0
1987	5,821.4	6,044.3	4,284.3	327.2	305.4	478.1	560.6	453.3	1,300.3	534.9	560.9	355.8	857.6	953.4	197.1	1,484.3	1,680.6	130.4	2,056.7	2,090.7	1,822.7
1986	5,744.7	5,906.5	4,641.7	333.3	308.7	500.8	564.5	447.1	1,363.9	507.7	522.6	405.7	899.9	992.2	270.8	1,500.0	1,698.3	150.2	1,939.3	1,937.7	1,950.2
1985	5,788.6	5,963.1	4,614.6	285.8	264.3	430.1	566.2	446.8	1,369.7	546.1	548.2	531.9	947.3	1,051.6	245.2	1,543.9	1,753.5	133.3	1,899.4	1,898.7	1,904.5
1984	5,833.1	6,051.0	4,399.9	274.3	253.6	410.2	541.4	424.2	1,312.6	538.3	537.6	543.0	999.4	1,114.5	242.3	1,587.9	1,808.6	136.5	1,891.7	1,912.4	1,755.4
1983	5,858.2	6,106.6	4,274.2	268.1	248.4	393.2	554.9	436.1	1,312.5	495.8	498.8	476.8	1,059.6	1,184.4	264.1	1,612.7	1,843.8	139.6	1,867.0	1,895.1	1,688.0
1982	5,721.8	5,914.7	4,539.3	268.1	247.7	393.2	588.7	456.4	1,399.6	390.4	384.3	427.6	1,091.7	1,220.9	299.6	1,598.7	1,834.5	153.9	1,734.1	1,770.9	1,865.5
1981	5,868.1	6,048.4	4,809.8	276.7	254.4	407.9	556.9	412.7	1,403.5	347.2	335.0	418.6	1,178.9	1,322.1	338.4	1,571.9	1,811.9	163.2	1,936.5	1,912.3	2,078.2
1980	5,590.4	5,678.0	5,090.3	273.7	248.3	418.7	557.6	391.3	1,507.0	323.3	304.7	429.1	1,188.1	1,327.8	390.3	1,484.9	1,715.5	168.1	1,762.8	1,690.3	2,177.0
Percent change in rate from																					
1988 to 1989	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	.1	13.1	7.5	8.3	6.[illegible]	.4	.8	-6.5	1.5	1.5	-.4	2.3	2.3	-11.4	1.2	1.4	-.8
1987 to 1988	-3.8	-4.0	-2.0	2.0	.2	10.8	-.4	-.2	.1	3.2	5.0	-18.0	-13.6	-13.7	-16.6	-9.5	-9.6	-22.5	.7	.9	-.7
1986 to 1987	1.3	2.3	-7.7	-1.8	-1.1	-4.5	-.7	1.4	-4.7	5.4	7.3	-12.3	-4.7	-3.9	-27.2	-1.0	-1.0	-13.2	6.1	7.9	-6.5
1985 to 1986	-.8	-.9	.6	16.6	16.8	16.4	-.3	.1	-.4	-[illegible].0	-4.7	-23.7	-5.0	-5.6	10.4	-2.8	-3.1	12.7	2.1	2.1	2.4
1984 to 1985	-.8	-1.5	4.9	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.6	5.3	4.4	1.4	2.0	-2.0	-5.2	-5.6	1.2	-2.8	-3.0	-2.3	.4	-.7	8.5
1983 to 1984	-.4	-.9	2.9	2.3	2.1	4.3	-2.4	-2.7	.0	8.6	7.8	13.9	-5.7	-5.9	-8.3	-1.5	-1.9	-2.2	1.3	.9	4.0
1982 to 1983	2.4	3.2	-5.8	.0	.3	.0	-5.7	-4.4	-6.2	27.0	29.8	11.5	-2.9	-3.0	-11.8	.9	.5	-9.3	4.6	7.0	-9.5
1981 to 1982	-2.5	-2.2	-5.6	-3.1	-2.6	-3.6	5.7	10.6	-.3	12.4	14.7	2.2	-7.4	-7.7	-11.5	1.7	1.2	-5.7	-7.9	-7.4	-10.2
1980 to 1981	5.0	6.5	-5.5	1.1	2.5	-2.6	-.1	5.5	-6.9	7.4	9.9	-2.4	-.8	-.4	-13.3	5.9	5.6	-2.9	9.9	13.1	-4.5
1980 to 1989	2.3	4.2	-15.5	25.1	23.3	43.0	7.7	25.2	-8.2	71.3	94.8	-36.4	-36.7	-37.1	-58.1	-7.5	-9.4	-46.8	19.0	26.6	-17.5

[a] These rates are based on the population at risk for each year; total (10 years of age and older), adult (18 years of age and older), and juvenile (10-17 years of age) (see Table 70).

TABLE 24
ADULT FELONY ARRESTS, 1980-1989
By Category and Arrest Offense

Category and offense	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		Percent change	
										Number	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL	274,814	293,168	302,559	302,421	315,872	340,152	393,790	422,663	469,688	501,259	100.0	82.4	6.7
Violent crimes	68,692	69,717	67,293	62,577	64,584	66,495	68,602	95,698	104,603	116,361	23.2	69.4	11.2
Homicide	2,778	3,673	3,267	3,209	3,284	2,884	2,736	2,691	2,770	2,870	.6	3.3	3.6
Forcible rape	3,836	3,761	3,839	3,801	3,813	3,733	3,962	4,023	3,991	3,954	.8	3.1	-.9
Robbery	19,361	20,300	20,654	18,516	18,390	19,074	20,005	18,947	19,434	21,005	4.2	8.5	8.1
Assault	40,486	39,700	37,467	35,046	37,052	38,695	59,547	67,791	76,284	86,349	17.2	113.3	13.2
Kidnapping	2,231	2,283	2,066	2,005	2,045	2,109	2,352	2,246	2,124	2,183	.4	-2.2	2.8
Property crimes	113,210	122,575	128,670	124,020	122,254	130,950	141,402	142,027	152,992	161,832	32.3	42.9	5.8
Burglary	47,346	51,326	54,075	53,083	51,014	52,647	54,458	52,660	54,051	58,242	11.6	23.0	7.8
Theft	35,814	41,315	44,862	42,039	41,621	45,484	50,750	51,456	56,767	60,284	12.0	68.3	6.2
Motor vehicle theft	18,442	17,419	16,703	16,326	17,184	19,437	22,443	25,260	29,946	31,749	6.3	72.2	6.0
Forgery, checks, access cards	10,538	11,369	11,925	11,455	11,316	12,125	12,516	11,559	11,109	10,531	2.1	-.1	-5.2
Arson	1,070	1,146	1,105	1,117	1,119	1,257	1,235	1,092	1,119	1,026	.2	-4.1	-8.3
Drug law violations	57,682	60,765	62,456	73,318	85,696	99,752	120,365	135,283	158,510	163,742	32.7	183.9	3.3
Narcotics	19,951	24,707	24,255	30,373	40,430	51,687	73,640	84,885	107,099	111,918	22.3	461.0	4.5
Marijuana	16,266	17,143	17,517	17,074	18,020	20,784	17,367	16,459	14,980	14,501	2.9	-10.9	-3.2
Dangerous drugs	19,788	17,455	19,492	23,491	25,892	26,106	27,883	32,315	34,379	35,074	7.0	77.2	2.0
Other[a]	1,677	1,460	1,192	2,380	1,354	1,175	1,475	1,624	2,052	2,249	.4	34.1	9.6
Sex law violations	3,679	4,090	4,090	4,949	6,420	6,774	6,385	6,452	6,022	5,880	1.2	59.8	-2.4
Lewd or lascivious	1,782	1,679	1,772	2,330	3,363	3,900	3,806	3,882	3,760	3,676	.7	106.3	-2.2
Other	1,897	2,411	2,318	2,619	3,057	2,874	2,579	2,570	2,262	2,204	.4	16.2	-2.6
All other	31,551	36,021	40,050	37,557	36,918	36,181	37,036	43,203	47,561	53,444	10.7	69.4	12.4
Weapons	10,579	12,309	11,150	11,035	11,290	11,793	12,299	12,823	13,330	13,755	2.7	30.0	3.2
Driving under the influence	5,738	5,955	5,993	6,633	6,980	7,105	7,755	8,269	8,395	10,285	2.1	79.2	22.5
Hit-and-run	1,337	1,267	1,302	1,245	1,322	1,440	1,637	1,673	1,760	1,830	.4	36.9	4.0
Escape	932	1,000	921	1,121	1,100	1,023	949	911	858	837	.2	-10.2	-2.4
Bookmaking	1,182	1,278	1,217	1,293	1,253	1,006	809	751	635	592	.1	-49.9	-6.8
Other	11,783	14,212	19,467	16,230	14,973	13,814	13,587	18,776	22,583	26,145	5.2	121.9	15.8
Law enforcement dispositions	274,814	293,168	302,559	302,421	315,872	340,152	393,790	422,663	469,688	501,259	100.0	82.4	6.7
Released	40,637	45,169	42,600	44,588	36,139	39,177	45,923	44,581	52,346	58,035	11.6	42.8	10.9
Other jurisdiction	7,309	4,797	4,614	4,758	4,105	4,060	3,354	3,517	3,556	4,453	.9	-39.1	24.9
Complaint sought	226,868	243,202	255,345	253,075	275,628	296,915	344,513	374,565	413,776	438,771	87.5	93.4	6.0

[a] A large increase which occurred in 1983 was attributed primarily to agency reporting problems.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.

TABLE 25
ADULT MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1980-1989
By Arrest Offense

Offense	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		Percent change	
										Number	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL	985,510	1,073,313	1,076,136	1,133,367	1,142,802	1,144,927	1,164,811	1,213,068	1,204,176	1,229,668	100.0	24.8	2.1
Assault and battery	43,101	45,141	45,071	46,110	47,903	50,747	60,881	61,285	63,507	63,605	5.2	47.6	.2
Petty theft	67,924	73,235	83,044	80,942	80,115	85,779	88,173	90,973	93,932	101,762	8.3	49.8	8.3
Checks and access cards	1,870	2,058	1,960	2,089	1,738	1,661	1,335	1,407	1,315	1,221	.1	-34.7	-7.1
Drug law violations	52,887	59,447	69,918	92,579	101,529	105,251	103,067	112,573	122,283	123,326	10.0	133.2	.9
Indecent exposure	2,197	2,687	2,822	3,013	2,830	2,534	2,443	2,612	2,661	2,467	.2	12.3	-7.3
Annoying children	1,055	1,042	671	599	539	797	583	436	521	581	.0	-44.9	11.5
Obscene matter	59	87	33	56	41	42	66	24	55	21	.0	-64.4	-61.8
Lewd conduct	4,166	5,344	6,175	7,171	7,189	7,360	8,315	8,901	8,084	7,614	.6	82.8	-5.8
Prostitution	12,941	14,702	15,929	16,562	19,570	19,363	20,825	21,062	21,190	21,650	1.8	67.3	2.2
Drunk	230,466	234,610	222,136	219,818	210,490	201,919	195,675	191,347	170,888	173,489	14.1	-24.7	1.5
Liquor laws	29,062	32,393	29,575	29,738	29,582	33,489	38,678	32,465	29,790	26,897	2.2	-7.4	-9.7
Disorderly conduct	11,077	12,061	10,546	10,322	11,489	7,683	10,566	12,136	9,456	8,381	.7	-24.3	-11.4
Disturbing the peace	13,132	13,423	11,411	10,956	10,837	10,346	9,924	9,958	9,872	10,887	.9	-17.1	10.3
Malicious mischief	10,157	10,182	9,926	9,594	9,809	11,038	11,012	11,139	11,932	12,219	1.0	20.3	2.4
Trespassing	10,049	18,066	15,958	15,562	15,904	19,858	21,863	17,214	20,621	21,252	1.7	111.5	3.1
Weapons	9,713	10,637	10,200	9,665	9,670	9,920	10,815	11,714	11,623	11,689	1.0	20.3	.6
Driving under the influence	297,756	321,526	333,775	342,203	341,579	336,679	334,902	337,294	315,585	322,984	26.3	8.5	2.3
Hit-and-run	4,797	4,787	5,329	6,053	5,963	6,171	6,773	6,575	6,649	6,625	.5	38.1	-.4
Selected traffic violations	93,352	105,310	84,792	102,985	97,942	83,707	84,796	87,298	81,991	75,503	6.1	-19.1	-7.9
Gambling	5,108	3,691	2,627	2,174	1,864	883	1,673	1,721	1,457	1,390	.1	-72.8	-4.6
Nonsupport	1,054	1,022	805	790	778	882	852	816	638	504	.0	-52.2	-21.0
All other	83,587	101,862	113,433	124,386	135,441	148,818	151,594	194,118	220,126	235,601	19.2	181.9	7.0
Law enforcement dispositions	985,510	1,073,313	1,076,136	1,133,367	1,142,802	1,144,927	1,164,811	1,213,068	1,204,176	1,229,668	100.0	24.8	2.1
Released	130,682	134,513	149,351	146,039	132,711	132,156	135,064	129,680	108,906	111,798	9.1	-14.5	2.7
Other jurisdiction	15,708	18,309	13,173	14,811	14,087	12,908	21,206	17,048	14,989	14,699	1.2	-6.4	-1.9
Complaint sought	839,120	920,491	913,612	972,517	996,004	999,863	1,008,541	1,066,340	1,080,281	1,103,171	89.7	31.5	2.1

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 26
JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1980-1989
By Category and Arrest Offense

Category and offense	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		Percent change	
										Number	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL	282,526	265,870	243,249	218,126	222,047	230,961	235,880	223,611	229,203	238,241	100.0	-15.7	3.9
Law violations	252,130	238,417	219,208	195,609	195,323	205,188	210,603	198,281	205,319	215,338	90.4	-14.6	4.9
Felony-level	97,376	93,027	84,436	71,188	68,989	73,521	76,192	73,583	80,758	89,026	37.4	-8.6	10.2
Violent crimes	17,202	16,537	14,301	12,321	11,853	12,421	12,541	12,336	13,998	17,469	7.3	1.6	24.8
Homicide	445	561	398	286	306	236	296	365	389	533	.2	19.8	37.0
Forcible rape	672	584	604	581	556	481	561	520	543	606	.3	-9.8	11.6
Robbery	7,354	7,261	6,418	5,367	4,719	5,180	4,924	4,396	4,850	6,168	2.6	-16.1	27.2
Assault	8,469	7,913	6,687	5,902	6,093	6,366	6,583	6,914	8,104	10,018	4.2	18.3	23.6
Kidnapping	262	218	194	185	179	158	177	141	112	144	.1	-45.0	28.6
Property crimes	65,202	61,932	56,473	45,793	42,497	45,899	46,277	44,258	49,061	53,116	22.3	-18.5	8.3
Burglary	36,814	35,351	32,846	27,834	25,281	25,976	23,631	21,096	22,219	23,100	9.7	-37.3	4.0
Theft	15,233	15,764	15,046	10,447	9,523	10,416	11,149	10,504	11,384	12,236	5.1	-19.7	7.5
Motor vehicle theft	11,072	8,758	6,806	5,974	5,924	7,634	9,791	11,015	13,825	16,049	6.7	45.0	16.1
Forgery, checks, access cards	1,040	1,064	987	771	822	858	865	834	769	744	.3	-28.5	-3.3
Arson	1,043	995	788	767	947	1,015	841	809	864	987	.4	-5.4	14.2
Drug law violations	7,419	6,619	6,160	6,104	7,428	8,977	11,307	11,305	11,646	11,037	4.6	48.8	-5.2
Narcotics	1,406	1,383	1,285	1,215	2,049	3,468	6,616	7,046	8,008	7,705	3.2	448.0	-3.8
Marijuana	4,243	3,628	3,220	2,846	3,330	3,398	2,571	2,263	1,873	1,824	.8	-57.0	-2.6
Dangerous drugs	1,643	1,445	1,513	1,811	1,928	2,033	2,032	1,937	1,666	1,442	.6	-12.2	-13.4
Other[a]	127	163	142	232	121	78	88	59	99	66	.0	-48.0	-33.3
All other	7,553	7,939	7,502	6,970	7,211	6,224	6,067	5,684	6,053	7,404	3.1	-2.0	22.3
Misdemeanor-level	154,754	145,390	134,772	124,421	126,334	131,667	134,411	124,698	124,561	126,312	53.0	-18.4	1.4
Assault and battery	12,730	12,329	11,675	11,447	11,778	12,273	14,503	13,914	15,712	17,579	7.4	38.1	11.9
Petty theft	45,815	42,425	41,553	38,207	37,688	39,080	39,495	37,847	38,617	40,595	17.0	-11.4	5.1
Checks and access cards	71	71	53	61	76	79	69	85	85	87	.0	22.5	2.4
Drug law violations	13,046	12,654	12,694	13,879	15,590	15,177	11,749	10,355	8,660	8,007	3.4	-38.6	-7.5
Drunk	11,865	10,229	8,895	7,688	6,958	6,995	7,842	5,738	4,876	4,806	2.0	-59.5	-1.4
Liquor law violations	16,407	15,845	12,896	10,816	10,537	10,860	12,844	10,807	9,174	7,405	3.1	-54.9	-19.3
Disturbing the peace	5,803	4,947	4,462	4,112	4,041	4,112	4,493	4,166	4,883	5,712	2.4	-1.6	17.0
Malicious mischief	12,625	10,891	9,264	7,934	8,886	10,672	10,298	10,095	11,973	12,887	5.4	2.1	7.6
Trespassing	5,731	5,903	5,418	4,871	5,371	5,776	6,023	5,700	4,914	4,646	2.0	-18.9	-5.5
Weapons	1,834	1,678	1,369	1,346	1,462	2,135	2,360	2,380	2,819	3,296	1.4	79.7	16.9
Driving under the influence	5,112	4,932	4,569	4,064	3,918	3,802	4,350	3,794	2,997	2,627	1.1	-48.6	-12.3
Glue sniffing	1,984	2,201	1,504	958	719	713	538	207	188	198	.1	-90.0	5.3
All other	21,731	21,285	20,420	19,038	19,310	19,993	19,847	19,610	19,663	18,467	7.8	-15.0	-6.1
Status offenses[b]	30,396	27,453	24,041	22,517	26,724	25,773	25,277	25,330	23,884	22,903	9.6	-24.7	-4.1
Law enforcement dispositions	282,526	265,870	243,249	218,126	222,047	230,961	235,880	223,611	229,203	238,241	100.0	-15.7	3.9
Handled within department	100,547	93,065	84,653	75,333	73,577	75,423	74,484	67,116	65,091	65,139	27.3	-35.2	.1
Other agency[c]	2,870	2,960	2,375	2,427	4,863	4,791	2,442	1,497	1,363	1,327	.6	-53.8	-2.6
Juvenile court or probation department	179,109	169,845	156,221	140,366	143,607	150,747	158,954	154,998	162,749	171,775	72.1	-4.1	5.5

[a] A large increase which occurred in 1983 was attributed primarily to agency reporting problems.

[b] Status offenses include truancy, incorrigible, running away, and curfew violations.

[c] Design changes in San Diego County Automated Regional Justice Information System caused data fluctuations in the number of juvenile arrestees released to other jurisdictions by the San Diego Police Department in 1984 and 1985.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.

TABLE 27
FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1989
Sex, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

Sex, age, and race/ethnic group	Total		Total		Felony		Misdemeanor	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,946,265	100.0	1,946,265	100.0	590,285	30.3	1,355,980	69.7
Sex								
Male	1,634,447	84.0	1,634,447	100.0	502,766	30.8	1,131,681	69.2
Female	311,818	16.0	311,818	100.0	87,519	28.1	224,299	71.9
Age								
Under 20	377,302	19.4	377,302	100.0	146,662	38.9	230,640	61.1
20-29	808,730	41.6	808,730	100.0	244,825	30.3	563,905	69.7
30 and over	760,233	39.1	760,233	100.0	198,798	26.1	561,435	73.9
Race/ethnic group								
White (not Hispanic)	837,826	43.0	837,826	100.0	210,353	25.1	627,473	74.9
Hispanic	641,437	33.0	641,437	100.0	184,650	28.8	456,787	71.2
Black	385,068	19.8	385,068	100.0	174,109	45.2	210,959	54.8
Other	81,934	4.2	81,934	100.0	21,173	25.8	60,761	74.2

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Sources: Tables 31 and 35.

TABLE 28
FELONY ARRESTS, 1989
Category and Arrest Offense by Sex and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

	Number							Percent						
		Sex		Race/ethnic group					Sex		Race/ethnic group			
Category and offense	Total	Male	Female	White (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	Black	Other	Total	Male	Female	White (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	Black	Other
TOTAL	590,285	502,766	87,519	210,353	184,650	174,109	21,173	100.0	85.2	14.8	35.6	31.3	29.5	3.6
Violent crimes	133,830	120,247	13,583	41,461	45,173	41,378	5,818	100.0	89.9	10.1	31.0	33.8	30.9	4.3
Homicide	3,403	3,075	328	907	1,226	1,124	146	100.0	90.4	9.6	26.7	36.0	33.0	4.3
Forcible rape	4,560	4,544	16	1,237	1,556	1,583	184	100.0	99.6	.4	27.1	34.1	34.7	4.0
Robbery	27,173	24,702	2,471	4,765	8,232	13,288	888	100.0	90.9	9.1	17.5	30.3	48.9	3.3
Assault	96,367	85,909	10,458	33,749	33,384	24,743	4,491	100.0	89.1	10.9	35.0	34.6	25.7	4.7
Kidnapping	2,327	2,017	310	803	775	640	109	100.0	86.7	13.3	34.5	33.3	27.5	4.7
Property crimes	214,948	180,114	34,834	81,299	68,392	55,199	10,058	100.0	83.8	16.2	37.8	31.8	25.7	4.7
Burglary	81,342	69,137	12,205	30,885	28,090	18,250	4,117	100.0	85.0	15.0	38.0	34.5	22.4	5.1
Theft	72,520	59,645	12,875	28,923	21,653	18,890	3,054	100.0	82.2	17.8	39.9	29.9	26.0	4.2
Motor vehicle theft	47,798	42,558	5,240	14,867	16,358	14,322	2,251	100.0	89.0	11.0	31.1	34.2	30.0	4.7
Forgery, checks, access cards	11,275	7,017	4,258	5,619	1,775	3,341	540	100.0	62.2	37.8	49.8	15.7	29.6	4.8
Arson	2,013	1,757	256	1,005	516	396	96	100.0	87.3	12.7	49.9	25.6	19.7	4.8
Drug law violations	174,779	143,564	31,215	57,398	52,657	61,933	2,791	100.0	82.1	17.9	32.8	30.1	35.4	1.6
Narcotics	119,623	99,513	20,110	23,978	37,654	56,093	1,898	100.0	83.2	16.8	20.0	31.5	46.9	1.6
Marijuana	16,325	14,606	1,719	5,639	7,655	2,808	223	100.0	89.5	10.5	34.5	46.9	17.2	1.4
Dangerous drugs	36,516	27,857	8,659	26,551	7,068	2,265	632	100.0	76.3	23.7	72.7	19.4	6.2	1.7
Other	2,315	1,588	727	1,230	280	767	38	100.0	68.6	31.4	53.1	12.1	33.1	1.6
Sex law violations	7,422	7,209	213	3,307	2,508	1,291	316	100.0	97.1	2.9	44.6	33.8	17.4	4.3
Lewd or lascivious	4,750	4,639	111	2,128	1,714	708	200	100.0	97.7	2.3	44.8	36.1	14.9	4.2
Other	2,672	2,570	102	1,179	794	583	116	100.0	96.2	3.8	44.1	29.7	21.8	4.3
Driving offenses	12,466	11,183	1,283	6,152	4,927	928	459	100.0	89.7	10.3	49.4	39.5	7.4	3.7
Driving under the influence	10,448	9,376	1,072	5,397	3,952	731	368	100.0	89.7	10.3	51.7	37.8	7.0	3.5
Hit-and-run	2,018	1,807	211	755	975	197	91	100.0	89.5	10.5	37.4	48.3	9.8	4.5
All other	46,840	40,449	6,391	20,736	10,993	13,380	1,731	100.0	86.4	13.6	44.3	23.5	28.6	3.7
Weapons	17,228	16,401	827	7,250	5,378	3,879	721	100.0	95.2	4.8	42.1	31.2	22.5	4.2
Escape	957	823	134	482	257	193	25	100.0	86.0	14.0	50.4	26.9	20.2	2.6
Bookmaking	595	460	135	243	45	265	42	100.0	77.3	22.7	40.8	7.6	44.5	7.1
Other	28,060	22,765	5,295	12,761	5,313	9,043	943	100.0	81.1	18.9	45.5	18.9	32.2	3.4

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 31.

TABLE 29
FELONY ARRESTS, 1989
Category and Arrest Offense by Age of Arrestee

Category and offense	Number				Percent			
	Total	Under 20	20-29	30 and over	Total	Under 20	20-29	30 and over
TOTAL	590,285	146,662	244,825	198,798	100.0	24.8	41.5	33.7
Violent crimes	133,830	28,680	54,760	50,390	100.0	21.4	40.9	37.7
Homicide	3,403	1,015	1,374	1,014	100.0	29.8	40.4	29.8
Forcible rape	4,560	1,031	2,011	1,518	100.0	22.6	44.1	33.3
Robbery	27,173	9,735	11,296	6,142	100.0	35.8	41.6	22.6
Assault	96,367	16,556	38,912	40,899	100.0	17.2	40.4	42.4
Kidnapping	2,327	343	1,167	817	100.0	14.7	50.2	35.1
Property crimes	214,948	77,877	78,557	58,514	100.0	36.2	36.5	27.2
Burglary	81,342	32,771	28,369	20,202	100.0	40.3	34.9	24.8
Theft	72,520	19,784	28,055	24,681	100.0	27.3	38.7	34.0
Motor vehicle theft	47,798	22,654	16,675	8,469	100.0	47.4	34.9	17.7
Forgery, checks, access cards	11,275	1,595	5,048	4,632	100.0	14.1	44.8	41.1
Arson	2,013	1,073	410	530	100.0	53.3	20.4	26.3
Drug law violations	174,779	26,679	83,428	64,672	100.0	15.3	47.7	37.0
Narcotics	119,623	18,395	55,961	45,267	100.0	15.4	46.8	37.8
Marijuana	16,325	3,908	8,081	4,336	100.0	23.9	49.5	26.6
Dangerous drugs	36,516	4,208	18,506	13,802	100.0	11.5	50.7	37.8
Other	2,315	168	880	1,267	100.0	7.3	38.0	54.7
Sex law violations	7,422	1,945	2,002	3,475	100.0	26.2	27.0	46.8
Lewd or lascivious	4,750	1,298	1,130	2,322	100.0	27.3	23.8	48.9
Other	2,672	647	872	1,153	100.0	24.2	32.6	43.2
Driving offenses	12,466	1,221	5,719	5,526	100.0	9.8	45.9	44.3
Driving under the influence	10,448	824	4,724	4,900	100.0	7.9	45.2	46.9
Hit-and-run	2,018	397	995	626	100.0	19.7	49.3	31.0
All other	46,840	10,260	20,359	16,221	100.0	21.9	43.5	34.6
Weapons	17,228	5,914	6,979	4,335	100.0	34.3	40.5	25.2
Escape	957	196	481	280	100.0	20.5	50.3	29.3
Bookmaking	595	11	64	520	100.0	1.8	10.8	87.4
Other	28,060	4,139	12,835	11,086	100.0	14.8	45.7	39.5

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 31.

TABLE 30
FELONY ARRESTS, 1983
Category and Arrest Offense by Age of Arrestee

Category and offense	Number: Total	Number: Under 10	Number: 10-19	Number: 20-29	Number: 30-39	Number: 40 and over	Percent: Total	Percent: Under 10	Percent: 10-19	Percent: 20-29	Percent: 30-39	Percent: 40 and over
TOTAL	590,285	1,007	145,655	244,825	143,941	54,857	100.0	.2	24.7	41.5	24.4	9.3
Violent crimes	133,830	126	28,554	54,760	35,089	15,301	100.0	.1	21.3	40.9	26.2	11.4
Homicide	3,403	1	1,014	1,374	606	408	100.0	.0	29.8	40.4	17.8	12.0
Forcible rape	4,560	4	1,027	2,011	1,044	474	100.0	.1	22.5	44.1	22.9	10.4
Robbery	27,173	34	9,701	11,296	4,917	1,225	100.0	.1	35.7	41.6	18.1	4.5
Assault	96,367	87	16,469	38,912	27,921	12,978	100.0	.1	17.1	40.4	29.0	13.5
Kidnapping	2,327	0	343	1,167	601	216	100.0	.0	14.7	50.2	25.8	9.3
Property crimes	214,948	784	77,093	78,557	43,354	15,160	100.0	.4	35.9	36.5	20.2	7.1
Burglary	81,342	562	32,209	28,369	15,360	4,842	100.0	.7	39.6	34.9	18.9	6.0
Theft	72,520	63	19,721	28,055	17,767	6,914	100.0	.1	27.2	38.7	24.5	9.5
Motor vehicle theft	47,798	15	22,639	16,675	6,617	1,852	100.0	.0	47.4	34.9	13.8	3.9
Forgery, checks, access cards	11,275	1	1,594	5,048	3,290	1,342	100.0	.0	14.1	44.8	29.2	11.9
Arson	2,013	143	930	410	320	210	100.0	7.1	46.2	20.4	15.9	10.4
Drug law violations	174,779	7	26,672	83,428	48,818	15,854	100.0	.0	15.3	47.7	27.9	9.1
Narcotics	119,623	5	18,390	55,961	33,807	11,460	100.0	.0	15.4	46.8	28.3	9.6
Marijuana	16,325	1	3,907	8,081	3,242	1,094	100.0	.0	23.9	49.5	19.9	6.7
Dangerous drugs	36,516	1	4,207	18,506	10,900	2,902	100.0	.0	11.5	50.7	29.8	7.9
Other	2,315	0	168	880	869	398	100.0	.0	7.3	38.0	37.5	17.2
Sex law violations	7,422	37	1,908	2,002	1,892	1,583	100.0	.5	25.7	27.0	25.5	21.3
Lewd or lascivious	4,750	33	1,265	1,130	1,220	1,102	100.0	.7	26.6	23.3	25.7	23.2
Other	2,672	4	643	872	672	481	100.0	.1	24.1	32.6	25.1	18.0
Driving offenses	12,466	0	1,221	5,719	3,315	2,211	100.0	.0	9.8	45.9	26.6	17.7
Driving under the influence	10,448	0	824	4,724	2,920	1,980	100.0	.0	7.9	45.2	27.9	19.0
Hit-and-run	2,018	0	397	995	395	231	100.0	.0	19.7	49.3	19.6	11.4
All other	46,840	53	10,207	20,359	11,473	4,748	100.0	.1	21.8	43.5	24.5	10.1
Weapons	17,228	10	5,904	6,979	3,098	1,237	100.0	.1	34.3	40.5	18.0	7.2
Escape	957	0	196	481	219	61	100.0	.0	20.5	50.3	22.9	6.4
Bookmaking	595	0	11	64	106	414	100.0	.0	1.8	10.8	17.8	69.6
Other	28,060	43	4,096	12,835	8,050	3,036	100.0	.2	14.6	45.7	28.7	10.8

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Source: Table 31.

TABLE 31
FELONY ARRESTS, 1989
Arrest Offense by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

Offense and age	Total			White (not Hispanic)			Hispanic			Black			Other		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	590,285	502,766	87,519	210,353	171,967	38,386	184,650	166,720	17,930	174,109	145,741	28,368	21,173	18,338	2,835
Under 10	1,007	904	103	424	371	53	258	230	28	259	241	18	66	62	4
10-19	145,655	129,911	15,744	43,516	37,360	6,156	55,386	51,006	4,380	38,081	33,639	4,442	8,672	7,906	766
20-29	244,825	206,642	38,183	86,083	69,407	16,676	82,706	74,718	7.988	69,301	56,794	12,507	6,735	5,723	1,012
30-39	143,941	118,586	25,355	57,008	45,521	11,487	34,715	30,487	4,228	48,425	39,459	8,966	3,793	3,119	674
40 and over	54,857	46,723	8,134	23,322	19,308	4,014	11,585	10,279	1,306	18,043	15,608	2,435	1,907	1,528	379
Violent crimes	133,830	120,247	13,583	41,461	36,726	4,735	45,173	42,198	2,975	41,378	36,050	5,328	5,818	5,273	545
Under 10	126	116	10	33	31	2	27	24	3	66	61	5	0	0	0
10-19	28,554	25,953	2,601	5,845	5,192	653	11,312	10,554	758	9,745	8,662	1,083	1,652	1,545	107
20-29	54,760	49,093	5,667	16,395	14,374	2,021	20,117	18,838	1,279	16,292	14,120	2,172	1,956	1,761	195
30-39	35,089	31,213	3,876	12,838	11,391	1,447	10.045	9,353	692	10,803	9,233	1,570	1,403	1,236	167
40 and over	15,301	13,872	1,429	6,350	5,738	612	3,672	3,429	243	4,472	3,974	498	807	731	76
Homicide	3,403	3,075	328	907	768	139	1,226	1,161	65	1,124	1,013	111	146	133	13
Under 10	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	1,014	963	51	130	116	14	465	450	15	353	335	18	66	62	4
20-29	1,374	1,240	134	342	293	49	505	477	28	478	426	52	49	44	5
30-39	606	529	77	237	204	33	175	161	14	178	150	28	16	14	2
40 and over	408	342	66	197	154	43	81	73	8	115	102	13	15	13	2
Forcible rape	4,560	4,544	16	1,237	1,234	3	1,556	1,552	4	1,583	1,574	9	184	184	0
Under 10	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
10-19	1,027	1,022	5	255	255	0	370	369	1	362	358	4	40	40	0
20-29	2,011	2,005	6	500	498	2	777	775	2	665	663	2	69	69	0
30-39	1,044	1,040	4	297	296	1	302	302	0	404	401	3	41	41	0
40 and over	474	473	1	185	185	0	107	106	1	148	148	0	34	34	0
Robbery	27,173	24,702	2,471	4,765	4,209	556	8,232	7,731	501	13,288	11,935	1,353	888	827	61
Under 10	34	32	2	3	3	0	9	9	0	22	20	2	0	0	0
10-19	9,701	8,923	778	1,260	1,134	126	3,505	3,264	241	4,442	4,061	381	494	464	30
20-29	11,296	10,232	1,064	2,015	1,751	264	3,517	3,327	190	5,481	4,890	591	283	264	19
30-39	4,917	4,398	519	1,133	998	135	963	910	53	2,746	2,426	320	75	64	11
40 and over	1,225	1,117	108	354	323	31	238	221	17	597	538	59	36	35	1
Assault	96,367	85,909	10,458	33,749	29,880	3,869	33,384	31,025	2,359	24,743	20,971	3,772	4,491	4,033	458
Under 10	87	79	8	29	27	2	18	15	3	40	37	3	0	0	0
10-19	16,469	14,747	1,722	4,123	3,628	495	6,841	6,346	495	4,484	3,823	661	1,021	950	71
20-29	38,912	34,588	4,324	13,190	11,549	1,641	14,871	13,835	1,036	9,340	7,858	1,482	1,511	1,346	165
30-39	27,921	24,736	3,185	10,911	9,694	1,217	8,452	7,839	613	7,312	6,106	1,206	1,246	1,097	149
40 and over	12,978	11,759	1,219	5,496	4,982	514	3,202	2,990	212	3,567	3,147	420	713	640	73
Kidnapping	2,327	2,017	310	803	635	168	775	729	46	640	557	83	109	96	13
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	343	298	45	77	59	18	131	125	6	104	85	19	31	29	2
20-29	1,167	1,028	139	348	283	65	447	424	23	328	283	45	44	38	6
30-39	601	510	91	260	199	61	153	141	12	163	150	13	25	20	5
40 and over	216	181	35	118	94	24	44	39	5	45	39	6	9	9	0

TABLE 31 - continued
FELONY ARRESTS, 1989
Arrest Offense by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

Offense and age	Total			White (not Hispanic)			Hispanic			Black			Other		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Property crimes	214,948	180,114	34,834	81,299	66,123	15,176	68,392	60,288	8,104	55,199	45,261	9,938	10,058	8,442	1,616
Under 10	784	700	84	346	299	47	208	187	21	169	157	12	61	57	4
10-19	77,093	68,094	8,999	26,950	23,163	3,787	29,246	26,553	2,693	15,127	13,154	1,973	5,770	5,224	546
20-29	78,557	64,874	13,683	29,899	24,124	5,775	26,200	23,007	3,193	19,859	15,675	4,184	2,599	2,068	531
30-39	43,354	34,358	8,996	17,427	13,415	4,012	9,839	8,150	1,689	14,981	12,004	2,977	1,107	789	318
40 and over	15,160	12,088	3,072	6,677	5,122	1,555	2,899	2,391	508	5,063	4,271	792	521	304	217
Burglary	81,342	69,137	12,205	30,885	25,881	5,004	28,090	24,502	3,588	18,250	15,268	2,982	4,117	3,486	631
Under 10	562	488	74	247	204	43	146	127	19	122	112	10	47	45	2
10-19	32,209	28,566	3,643	13,047	11,421	1,626	12,090	10,977	1,113	4,485	3,819	666	2,587	2,349	238
20-29	28,369	23,831	4,538	10,062	8,433	1,629	10,781	9,302	1,479	6,567	5,338	1,229	959	758	201
30-39	15,360	12,460	2,900	5,585	4,386	1,199	3,963	3,220	743	5,457	4,600	857	355	254	101
40 and over	4,842	3,792	1,050	1,944	1,437	507	1,110	876	234	1,619	1,399	220	169	80	89
Theft	72,520	59,645	12,875	28,923	23,249	5,674	21,653	18,882	2,771	18,890	15,099	3,791	3,054	2,415	639
Under 10	63	56	7	21	17	4	17	16	1	22	21	1	3	2	1
10-19	19,721	17,313	2,408	6,963	5,949	1,014	7,753	7,032	721	3,658	3,145	513	1,347	1,187	160
20-29	28,055	22,787	5,268	11,395	9,135	2,260	8,713	7,569	1,144	6,991	5,345	1,646	956	738	218
30-39	17,767	13,932	3,835	7,496	5,774	1,722	3,866	3,183	683	5,898	4,632	1,266	507	343	164
40 and over	6,914	5,557	1,357	3,048	2,374	674	1,304	1,082	222	2,321	1,956	365	241	145	96
Motor vehicle theft	47,798	42,558	5,240	14,867	12,649	2,218	16,358	15,150	1,208	14,322	12,680	1,642	2,251	2,079	172
Under 10	15	15	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	6	6	0	1	1	0
10-19	22,639	20,363	2,276	5,650	4,828	822	8,768	8,030	738	6,522	5,924	598	1,699	1,581	118
20-29	16,675	14,810	1,865	5,751	4,891	860	5,739	5,418	321	4,766	4,116	650	419	385	34
30-39	6,617	5,713	904	2,584	2,160	424	1,532	1,409	123	2,400	2,058	342	101	86	15
40 and over	1,852	1,657	195	878	766	112	315	289	26	628	576	52	31	26	5
Forgery, checks, access cards	11,275	7,017	4,258	5,619	3,443	2,176	1,775	1,282	493	3,341	1,916	1,425	540	376	164
Under 10	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	1,594	1,020	574	812	533	279	341	249	92	347	173	174	94	65	29
20-29	5,048	3,099	1,949	2,516	1,510	1,006	861	621	240	1,425	799	626	246	169	77
30-39	3,290	1,995	1,295	1,602	956	646	435	300	135	1,128	646	482	125	93	32
40 and over	1,342	902	440	688	443	245	138	112	26	441	298	143	75	49	26
Arson	2,013	1,757	256	1,005	901	104	516	472	44	396	298	98	96	86	10
Under 10	143	140	3	73	73	0	41	40	1	19	18	1	10	9	1
10-19	930	832	98	478	432	46	294	265	29	115	93	22	43	42	1
20-29	410	347	63	175	155	20	106	97	9	110	77	33	19	18	1
30-39	320	258	62	160	139	21	43	38	5	98	68	30	19	13	6
40 and over	210	180	30	119	102	17	32	32	0	54	42	12	5	4	1
Drug law violations	174,779	143,564	31,215	57,398	43,038	14,360	52,657	47,036	5,621	61,933	51,158	10,775	2,791	2,332	459
Under 10	7	6	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
10-19	26,672	23,436	3,236	5,769	4,491	1,278	9,905	9,195	710	10,523	9,349	1,174	475	401	74
20-29	83,428	68,195	15,233	27,307	20,248	7,059	28,286	25,361	2,925	26,537	21,491	5,046	1,298	1,095	203
30-39	48,818	38,739	10,079	18,627	13,863	4,764	11,141	9,589	1,552	18,283	14,651	3,632	767	636	131
40 and over	15,854	13,188	2,666	5,692	4,434	1,258	3,325	2,891	434	6,586	5,663	923	251	200	51

TABLE 31 - continued
FELONY ARRESTS, 1989
Arrest Offense by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

Offense and age	Total			White (not Hispanic)			Hispanic			Black			Other		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Narcotics	119,623	99,513	20,110	23,978	17,912	6,066	37,654	33,730	3,924	56,093	46,239	9,854	1,898	1,632	266
Under 10	5	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
10-19	18,390	16,311	2,079	2,114	1,622	492	6,478	6,020	458	9,491	8,399	1,092	307	270	37
20-29	55,961	46,179	9,782	11,025	8,030	2,995	20,082	18,076	2,006	24,000	19,344	4,656	854	729	125
30-39	33,807	27,215	6,592	8,191	6,105	2,086	8,432	7,283	1,149	16,627	13,344	3,283	557	483	74
40 and over	11,460	9,803	1,657	2,647	2,154	493	2,662	2,351	311	5,971	5,148	823	180	150	30
Marijuana	16,325	14,606	1,719	5,639	4,661	978	7,655	7,231	424	2,808	2,518	290	223	196	27
Under 10	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	3,907	3,653	254	1,010	906	104	2,072	1,979	93	766	717	49	59	51	8
20-29	8,081	7,317	764	2,541	2,125	416	4,169	3,972	197	1,271	1,128	143	100	92	8
30-39	3,242	2,758	484	1,491	1,180	311	1,130	1,043	87	577	497	80	44	38	6
40 and over	1,094	878	216	596	450	146	284	237	47	194	176	18	20	15	5
Dangerous drugs	36,516	27,857	8,659	26,551	19,661	6,890	7,068	5,865	1,203	2,265	1,855	410	632	476	156
Under 10	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	4,207	3,341	866	2,590	1,927	663	1,315	1,160	155	196	176	20	106	78	28
20-29	18,506	14,080	4,426	13,312	9,813	3,499	3,907	3,220	687	956	784	172	331	263	68
30-39	10,900	8,188	2,712	8,421	6,233	2,188	1,498	1,202	296	828	647	181	153	106	47
40 and over	2,902	2,247	655	2,227	1,687	540	348	283	65	285	248	37	42	29	13
Other drug law violations	2,315	1,588	727	1,230	804	426	280	210	70	767	546	221	38	28	10
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	168	131	37	55	36	19	40	36	4	70	57	13	3	2	1
20-29	880	619	261	429	280	149	128	93	35	310	235	75	13	11	2
30-39	869	578	291	524	345	179	81	61	20	251	163	88	13	9	4
40 and over	398	260	138	222	143	79	31	20	11	136	91	45	9	6	3
Sex law violations	7,422	7,209	213	3,307	3,194	113	2,508	2,471	37	1,291	1,240	51	316	304	12
Under 10	37	31	6	13	11	2	10	7	3	13	12	1	1	1	0
10-19	1,908	1,850	58	779	750	29	656	645	11	410	395	15	63	60	3
20-29	2,002	1,940	62	772	741	31	789	776	13	360	342	18	81	81	0
30-39	1,892	1,838	54	854	822	32	596	590	6	354	343	11	88	83	5
40 and over	1,583	1,550	33	889	870	19	457	453	4	154	148	6	83	79	4
Lewd or lascivious	4,750	4,639	111	2,128	2,071	57	1,714	1,693	21	708	679	29	200	196	4
Under 10	33	27	6	12	10	2	8	5	3	13	12	1	0	0	0
10-19	1,265	1,223	42	547	526	21	438	431	7	234	222	12	46	44	2
20-29	1,130	1,104	26	425	414	11	492	486	6	174	165	9	39	39	0
30-39	1,220	1,195	25	545	527	18	430	428	2	189	185	4	56	55	1
40 and over	1,102	1,090	12	599	594	5	346	343	3	98	95	3	59	58	1
Other sex law violations	2,672	2,570	102	1,179	1,123	56	794	778	16	583	561	22	116	108	8
Under 10	4	4	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
10-19	643	627	16	232	224	8	218	214	4	176	173	3	17	16	1
20-29	872	836	36	347	327	20	297	290	7	186	177	9	42	42	0
30-39	672	643	29	309	295	14	166	162	4	165	158	7	32	28	4
40 and over	481	460	21	290	276	14	111	110	1	56	53	3	24	21	3

TABLE 31 - continued
FELONY ARRESTS, 1989
Arrest Offense by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

	Total			White (not Hispanic)			Hispanic			Black			Other		
Offense and age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Driving offenses	12,466	11,183	1,283	6,152	5,245	907	4,927	4,689	238	928	834	94	459	415	44
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	1,221	1,083	138	595	499	96	504	472	32	84	78	6	38	34	4
20-29	5,719	5,180	539	2,586	2,227	359	2,642	2,525	117	298	260	38	193	168	25
30-39	3,315	2,958	357	1,666	1,409	257	1,240	1,185	55	272	238	34	137	126	11
40 and over	2,211	1,962	249	1,305	1,110	195	541	507	34	274	258	16	91	87	4
Driving under the influence	10,448	9,376	1,072	5,397	4,603	794	3,952	3,782	170	731	654	77	368	337	31
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	824	727	97	484	405	79	291	279	12	34	30	4	15	13	2
20-29	4,724	4,268	456	2,253	1,935	318	2,103	2,015	88	213	183	30	155	135	20
30-39	2,920	2,618	302	1,488	1,262	226	1,077	1,035	42	234	207	27	121	114	7
40 and over	1,980	1,763	217	1,172	1,001	171	481	453	28	250	234	16	77	75	2
Hit-and-run	2,018	1,807	211	755	642	113	975	907	68	197	180	17	91	78	13
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	397	356	41	111	94	17	213	193	20	50	48	2	23	21	2
20-29	995	912	83	333	292	41	539	510	29	85	77	8	38	33	5
30-39	395	340	55	178	147	31	163	150	13	38	31	7	16	12	4
40 and over	231	199	32	133	109	24	60	54	6	24	24	0	14	12	2
All other felonies	46,840	40,449	6,391	20,736	17,641	3,095	10,993	10,038	955	13,380	11,198	2,182	1,731	1,572	159
Under 10	53	51	2	29	28	1	13	12	1	7	7	0	4	4	0
10-19	10,207	9,495	712	3,578	3,265	313	3,763	3,587	176	2,192	2,001	191	674	642	32
20-29	20,359	17,360	2,999	9,124	7,693	1,431	4,672	4,211	461	5,955	4,906	1,049	608	550	58
30-39	11,473	9,480	1,993	5,596	4,621	975	1,854	1,620	234	3,732	2,990	742	291	249	42
40 and over	4,748	4,063	685	2,409	2,034	375	691	608	83	1,494	1,294	200	154	127	27
Weapons	17,228	16,401	827	7,250	6,830	420	5,378	5,206	172	3,879	3,661	218	721	704	17
Under 10	10	10	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
10-19	5,904	5,709	195	1,929	1,847	82	2,557	2,490	67	1,011	970	41	407	402	5
20-29	6,979	6,607	372	3,096	2,894	202	1,972	1,905	67	1,697	1,602	95	214	206	8
30-39	3,098	2,897	201	1,585	1,482	103	613	585	28	829	761	68	71	69	2
40 and over	1,237	1,178	59	636	603	33	233	223	10	339	325	14	29	27	2
Escape	957	823	134	482	412	70	257	221	36	193	170	23	25	20	5
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	196	186	10	80	75	5	46	43	3	61	59	2	9	9	0
20-29	481	403	78	259	214	45	131	112	19	83	71	12	8	6	2
30-39	219	185	34	113	97	16	64	53	11	36	30	6	6	5	1
40 and over	61	49	12	30	26	4	16	13	3	13	10	3	2	0	2
Bookmaking	595	460	135	243	197	46	45	39	6	265	185	80	42	39	3
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	11	9	2	4	4	0	1	1	0	5	3	2	1	1	0
20-29	64	43	21	24	21	3	8	6	2	19	3	16	13	13	0
30-39	106	69	37	44	33	11	8	7	1	46	21	25	8	8	0
40 and over	414	339	75	171	139	32	28	25	3	195	158	37	20	17	3
Other	28,060	22,765	5,295	12,761	10,202	2,559	5,313	4,572	741	9,043	7,182	1,861	943	809	134
Under 10	43	41	2	25	24	1	10	9	1	4	4	0	4	4	0
10-19	4,096	3,591	505	1,565	1,339	226	1,159	1,053	106	1,115	969	146	257	230	27
20-29	12,835	10,307	2,528	5,745	4,564	1,181	2,561	2,188	373	4,156	3,230	926	373	325	48
30-39	8,050	6,329	1,721	3,854	3,009	845	1,169	975	194	2,821	2,178	643	206	167	39
40 and over	3,036	2,497	539	1,572	1,266	306	414	347	67	947	801	146	103	83	20

TABLE 32
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1989
Arrest Offense by Sex and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

	Number							Percent						
		Sex		Race/ethnic group					Sex		Race/ethnic group			
Offense	Total	Male	Female	White (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	Black	Other	Total	Male	Female	White (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	Black	Other
TOTAL	1,355,980	1,131,681	224,299	627,473	456,787	210,959	60,761	100.0	83.5	16.5	46.3	33.7	15.6	4.5
Assault and battery	81,184	67,824	13,360	35,907	21,913	19,242	4,122	100.0	83.5	16.5	44.2	27.0	23.7	5.1
Petty theft	142,357	91,383	50,974	59,928	45,588	25,179	11,662	100.0	64.2	35.8	42.1	32.0	17.7	8.2
Checks and access cards	1,308	793	515	842	157	265	44	100.0	60.6	39.4	64.4	12.0	20.3	3.4
Drug law violations	131,333	103,252	28,081	52,496	47,187	28,260	3,390	100.0	78.6	21.4	40.0	35.9	21.5	2.6
Marijuana	25,825	23,175	2,650	13,380	6,634	4,698	1,113	100.0	89.7	10.3	51.8	25.7	18.2	4.3
Other	105,508	80,077	25,431	39,116	40,553	23,562	2,277	100.0	75.9	24.1	37.1	38.4	22.3	2.2
Indecent exposure	2,697	2,501	196	1,491	704	398	104	100.0	92.7	7.3	55.3	26.1	14.8	3.9
Annoying children	680	637	43	368	183	86	43	100.0	93.7	6.3	54.1	26.9	12.6	6.3
Obscene matter	24	23	1	18	2	4	0	100.0	95.8	4.2	75.0	8.3	16.7	.0
Lewd conduct	8,295	6,796	1,499	4,189	2,337	1,278	491	100.0	81.9	18.1	50.5	28.2	15.4	5.9
Prostitution	21,826	7,775	14,051	8,483	4,481	7,446	1,416	100.0	35.6	64.4	38.9	20.5	34.1	6.5
Drunk	178,295	159,940	18,355	83,985	66,352	21,557	6,401	100.0	89.7	10.3	47.1	37.2	12.1	3.6
Liquor laws	34,302	27,603	6,699	21,753	8,564	1,880	2,105	100.0	80.5	19.5	63.4	25.0	5.5	6.1
Disturbing the peace	16,599	13,351	3,248	7,521	4,914	3,252	912	100.0	80.4	19.6	45.3	29.6	19.6	5.5
Malicious mischief	25,106	22,454	2,652	11,308	8,132	4,376	1,290	100.0	89.4	10.6	45.0	32.4	17.4	5.1
Trespassing	25,898	22,075	3,823	11,092	8,225	5,522	1,059	100.0	85.2	14.8	42.8	31.8	21.3	4.1
Weapons	14,985	13,869	1,116	5,759	4,844	3,706	676	100.0	92.6	7.4	38.4	32.3	24.7	4.5
Driving under the influence	325,611	291,372	34,239	168,991	127,769	16,785	12,066	100.0	89.5	10.5	51.9	39.2	5.2	3.7
Hit-and-run	7,414	6,243	1,171	3,820	2,726	450	418	100.0	84.2	15.8	51.5	36.8	6.1	5.6
Selected traffic violations	77,023	67,316	9,707	40,221	18,687	15,478	2,637	100.0	87.4	12.6	52.2	24.3	20.1	3.4
Gambling	1,548	1,410	138	100	415	765	268	100.0	91.1	8.9	6.5	26.8	49.4	17.3
All other	259,495	225,064	34,431	109,201	83,607	55,030	11,657	100.0	86.7	13.3	42.1	32.2	21.2	4.5

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 35.

TABLE 33
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1989
Arrest Offense by Age of Arrestee

Offense	Number				Percent			
	Total	Under 20	20-29	30 and over	Total	Under 20	20-29	30 and over
TOTAL	1,355,980	230,640	563,905	561,435	100.0	17.0	41.6	41.4
Assault and battery	81,184	23,540	30,567	27,077	100.0	29.0	37.7	33.4
Petty theft	142,357	53,461	43,323	45,573	100.0	37.6	30.4	32.0
Checks and access cards	1,308	167	563	578	100.0	12.8	43.0	44.2
Drug law violations	131,333	19,566	62,931	48,836	100.0	14.9	47.9	37.2
Marijuana	25,825	8,094	12,286	5,445	100.0	31.3	47.6	21.1
Other	105,508	11,472	50,645	43,391	100.0	10.9	48.0	41.1
Indecent exposure	2,697	355	1,137	1,205	100.0	13.2	42.2	44.7
Annoying children	680	126	192	362	100.0	18.5	28.2	53.2
Obscene matter	24	5	5	14	100.0	20.8	20.8	58.3
Lewd conduct	8,295	1,088	3,163	4,044	100.0	13.1	38.1	48.8
Prostitution	21,826	1,327	11,419	9,080	100.0	6.1	52.3	41.6
Drunk	178,295	12,931	63,537	101,827	100.0	7.3	35.6	57.1
Liquor laws	34,302	20,753	10,022	3,527	100.0	60.5	29.2	10.3
Disturbing the peace	16,599	7,373	5,034	4,192	100.0	44.4	30.3	25.3
Malicious mischief	25,106	15,156	5,858	4,092	100.0	60.4	23.3	16.3
Trespassing	25,898	7,035	8,449	10,414	100.0	27.2	32.6	40.2
Weapons	14,985	5,101	5,771	4,113	100.0	34.0	38.5	27.4
Driving under the influence	325,611	17,106	147,702	160,803	100.0	5.3	45.4	49.4
Hit-and-run	7,414	1,635	3,239	2,540	100.0	22.1	43.7	34.3
Selected traffic violations	77,023	8,984	43,427	24,612	100.0	11.7	56.4	32.0
Gambling	1,548	313	437	798	100.0	20.2	28.2	51.6
All other	259,495	34,618	117,129	107,748	100.0	13.3	45.1	41.5

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 35.

TABLE 34
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1989
Arrest Offense by Age of Arrestee

Offense	Number						Percent					
	Total	Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40 and over	Total	Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40 and over
TOTAL	1,355,980	2,272	228,368	563,905	358,240	203,195	100.0	.2	16.8	41.6	26.4	15.0
Assault and battery	81,184	245	23,295	30,567	18,264	8,813	100.0	.3	28.7	37.7	22.5	10.9
Petty theft	142,357	1,164	52,297	43,323	28,149	17,424	100.0	.8	36.7	30.4	19.8	12.2
Checks and access cards	1,308	2	165	563	405	173	100.0	.2	12.6	43.0	31.0	13.2
Drug law violations	131,333	12	19,554	62,931	38,481	10,355	100.0	.0	14.9	47.9	29.3	7.9
Marijuana	25,825	8	8,086	12,286	4,424	1,021	100.0	.0	31.3	47.6	17.1	4.0
Other	105,508	4	11,468	50,645	34,057	9,334	100.0	.0	10.9	48.0	32.3	8.8
Indecent exposure	2,697	1	354	1,137	740	465	100.0	.0	13.1	42.2	27.4	17.2
Annoying children	680	4	122	192	188	174	100.0	.6	17.9	28.2	27.6	25.6
Obscene matter	24	0	5	5	8	6	100.0	.0	20.8	20.8	33.3	25.0
Lewd conduct	8,295	0	1,088	3,163	2,326	1,718	100.0	.0	13.1	38.1	28.0	20.7
Prostitution	21,826	0	1,327	11,419	7,052	2,028	100.0	.0	6.1	52.3	32.3	9.3
Drunk	178,295	4	12,927	63,537	57,418	44,409	100.0	.0	7.3	35.6	32.2	24.9
Liquor laws	34,302	3	20,750	10,022	2,155	1,372	100.0	.0	60.5	29.2	6.3	4.0
Disturbing the peace	16,599	59	7,314	5,034	2,700	1,492	100.0	.4	44.1	30.3	16.3	9.0
Malicious mischief	25,106	533	14,623	5,858	2,898	1,194	100.0	2.1	58.2	23.3	11.5	4.8
Trespassing	25,898	104	6,931	8,449	7,977	2,437	100.0	.4	26.8	32.6	30.8	9.4
Weapons	14,985	18	5,083	5,771	2,556	1,557	100.0	.1	33.9	38.5	17.1	10.4
Driving under the influence	325,611	1	17,105	147,702	95,831	64,972	100.0	.0	5.3	45.4	29.4	20.0
Hit-and-run	7,414	1	1,634	3,239	1,490	1,050	100.0	.0	22.0	43.7	20.1	14.2
Selected traffic violations	77,023	9	8,975	43,427	18,193	6,419	100.0	.0	11.7	56.4	23.6	8.3
Gambling	1,548	0	313	437	302	496	100.0	.0	20.2	28.2	19.5	32.0
All other	259,495	112	34,506	117,129	71,107	36,641	100.0	.0	13.3	45.1	27.4	14.1

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 35.

TABLE 35
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1989
Arrest Offense by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

	Total			White (not Hispanic)			Hispanic			Black			Other		
Offense and age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	1,355,980	1,131,681	224,299	627,473	506,517	120,956	456,787	410,416	46,371	210,959	165,976	44,983	60,761	48,772	11,989
Under 10	2,272	1,992	280	994	890	104	627	532	95	468	402	66	183	168	15
10-19	228,368	184,244	44,124	106,586	82,927	23,659	76,348	65,583	10,765	32,514	25,517	6,997	12,920	10,217	2,703
20-29	563,905	473,978	89,927	247,138	200,700	46,438	214,422	194,765	19,657	80,828	61,031	19,797	21,517	17,482	4,035
30-39	358,240	297,476	60,764	165,402	132,963	32,439	112,107	101,041	11,066	64,619	50,527	14,092	16,112	12,945	3,167
40 and over	203,195	173,991	29,204	107,353	89,037	18,316	53,283	48,495	4,788	32,530	28,499	4,031	10,029	7,960	2,069
Assault and battery	81,184	67,824	13,360	35,907	29,414	6,493	21,913	19,060	2,853	19,242	15,893	3,349	4,122	3,457	665
Under 10	245	227	18	119	114	5	53	49	4	70	62	8	3	2	1
10-19	23,295	18,421	4,874	9,143	7,088	2,055	7,155	5,814	1,341	5,731	4,477	1,254	1,266	1,042	224
20-29	30,567	26,314	4,253	13,427	11,294	2,133	8,840	8,045	795	6,948	5,836	1,112	1,352	1,139	213
30-39	18,264	15,377	2,887	8,463	6,978	1,485	4,233	3,731	502	4,632	3,872	760	936	796	140
40 and over	8,813	7,485	1,328	4,755	3,940	815	1,632	1,421	211	1,861	1,646	215	565	478	87
Petty theft	142,357	91,383	50,974	59,928	38,186	21,742	45,588	30,968	14,620	25,179	15,350	9,829	11,662	6,879	4,783
Under 10	1,164	980	184	394	336	58	368	300	68	256	210	46	146	134	12
10-19	52,297	35,293	17,004	23,683	16,037	7,646	16,491	11,696	4,795	7,424	4,349	3,075	4,699	3,211	1,488
20-29	43,323	27,343	15,980	15,551	9,786	5,765	17,064	11,681	5,383	7,738	4,235	3,503	2,970	1,641	1,329
30-39	28,149	17,545	10,604	11,495	7,093	4,402	7,693	4,939	2,754	6,731	4,369	2,362	2,230	1,144	1,086
40 and over	17,424	10,222	7,202	8,805	4,934	3,871	3,972	2,352	1,620	3,030	2,187	843	1,617	749	868
Checks and access cards	1,308	793	515	842	505	337	157	98	59	265	165	100	44	25	19
Under 10	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	165	96	69	108	65	43	28	19	9	25	11	14	4	1	3
20-29	563	337	226	369	208	161	69	46	23	103	68	35	22	15	7
30-39	405	245	160	256	157	99	42	25	17	92	56	36	15	7	8
40 and over	173	113	60	107	73	34	18	8	10	45	30	15	3	2	1
Drug law violations	131,333	103,252	28,081	52,496	39,061	13,435	47,187	39,762	7,425	28,260	21,745	6,515	3,390	2,684	706
Under 10	12	12	0	4	4	0	6	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
10-19	19,554	16,273	3,281	8,677	6,816	1,861	7,542	6,630	912	2,795	2,373	422	540	454	86
20-29	62,931	48,471	14,460	24,798	18,067	6,731	24,372	20,277	4,095	12,239	8,937	3,302	1,522	1,190	332
30-39	38,481	29,636	8,845	15,532	11,344	4,188	11,896	9,815	2,081	10,046	7,703	2,343	1,007	774	233
40 and over	10,355	8,860	1,495	3,485	2,830	655	3,371	3,034	337	3,178	2,730	448	321	266	55
Marijuana	25,825	23,175	2,650	13,380	11,608	1,772	6,634	6,305	329	4,698	4,237	461	1,113	1,025	88
Under 10	8	8	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
10-19	8,086	7,234	852	4,001	3,424	577	2,361	2,216	145	1,458	1,342	116	266	252	14
20-29	12,286	11,125	1,161	6,335	5,562	773	3,239	3,126	113	2,202	1,969	233	510	468	42
30-39	4,424	3,899	525	2,501	2,148	353	861	803	58	808	718	90	254	230	24
40 and over	1,021	909	112	540	471	69	170	157	13	228	206	22	83	75	8
Other drug law violations	105,508	80,077	25,431	39,116	27,453	11,663	40,553	33,457	7,096	23,562	17,508	6,054	2,277	1,659	618
Under 10	4	4	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	11,468	9,039	2,429	4,676	3,392	1,284	5,181	4,414	767	1,337	1,031	306	274	202	72
20-29	50,645	37,346	13,299	18,463	12,505	5,958	21,133	17,151	3,982	10,037	6,968	3,069	1,012	722	290
30-39	34,057	25,737	8,320	13,031	9,196	3,835	11,035	9,012	2,023	9,238	6,985	2,253	753	544	209
40 and over	9,334	7,951	1,383	2,945	2,359	586	3,201	2,877	324	2,950	2,524	426	238	191	47
Indecent exposure	2,697	2,501	196	1,491	1,404	87	704	687	17	398	312	86	104	98	6
Under 10	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	354	340	14	188	177	11	97	96	1	48	47	1	21	20	1
20-29	1,137	1,025	112	609	557	52	326	319	7	158	109	49	44	40	4
30-39	740	680	60	405	386	19	172	165	7	138	105	33	25	24	1
40 and over	465	455	10	288	283	5	109	107	2	54	51	3	14	14	0

TABLE 35 - continued
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1989
Arrest Offense by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

	Total			White (not Hispanic)			Hispanic			Black			Other		
Offense and age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Annoying children	680	637	43	368	347	21	183	177	6	86	72	14	43	41	2
Under 10	4	4	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	122	114	8	68	65	3	30	28	2	20	18	2	4	3	1
20-29	192	171	21	91	81	10	65	62	3	26	18	8	10	10	0
30-39	188	179	9	103	98	5	46	45	1	23	20	3	16	16	0
40 and over	174	169	5	104	101	3	40	40	0	17	16	1	13	12	1
Obscene matter	24	23	1	18	17	1	2	2	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	5	5	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-29	5	4	1	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	8	8	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
40 and over	6	6	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lewd conduct	8,295	6,796	1,499	4,189	3,474	715	2,337	2,102	235	1,278	791	487	491	429	62
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	1,088	892	196	359	269	90	425	380	45	204	156	48	100	87	13
20-29	3,163	2,407	756	1,375	1,036	339	1,054	941	113	557	281	276	177	149	28
30-39	2,326	1,883	443	1,273	1,048	225	559	499	60	362	220	142	132	116	16
40 and over	1,718	1,614	104	1,182	1,121	61	299	282	17	155	134	21	82	77	5
Prostitution	21,826	7,775	14,051	8,483	3,021	5,462	4,481	2,714	1,767	7,446	1,246	6,200	1,416	794	622
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	1,327	493	834	509	137	372	357	264	93	395	68	327	66	24	42
20-29	11,419	3,877	7,542	4,094	1,214	2,880	2,657	1,647	1,010	4,051	656	3,395	617	360	257
30-39	7,052	2,166	4,886	2,839	922	1,917	1,141	574	567	2,578	409	2,169	494	261	233
40 and over	2,028	1,239	789	1,041	748	293	326	229	97	422	113	309	239	149	90
Drunk	178,295	159,940	18,355	83,985	72,872	11,113	66,352	63,205	3,147	21,557	18,198	3,359	6,401	5,665	736
Under 10	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	12,927	11,321	1,606	6,004	5,011	993	5,572	5,187	385	875	736	139	476	387	89
20-29	63,537	57,388	6,149	26,733	23,272	3,461	28,271	27,015	1,256	6,406	5,190	1,216	2,127	1,911	216
30-39	57,418	50,840	6,578	27,563	23,655	3,908	19,327	18,345	982	8,239	6,823	1,416	2,289	2,017	272
40 and over	44,409	40,387	4,022	23,685	20,934	2,751	13,178	12,654	524	6,037	5,449	588	1,509	1,350	159
Liquor laws	34,302	27,603	6,699	21,753	16,876	4,877	8,564	7,426	1,138	1,880	1,685	195	2,105	1,616	489
Under 10	3	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
10-19	20,750	16,496	4,254	14,021	10,547	3,474	4,917	4,412	505	947	864	83	865	673	192
20-29	10,022	8,384	1,638	6,246	5,154	1,092	2,572	2,208	364	622	557	65	582	465	117
30-39	2,155	1,681	474	936	742	194	675	498	177	193	163	30	351	278	73
40 and over	1,372	1,040	332	548	431	117	400	308	92	117	101	16	307	200	107
Disturbing the peace	16,599	13,351	3,248	7,521	5,823	1,698	4,914	4,161	753	3,252	2,595	657	912	772	140
Under 10	59	49	10	27	23	4	19	15	4	12	10	2	1	1	0
10-19	7,314	5,875	1,439	2,561	1,995	566	2,733	2,236	497	1,485	1,179	306	535	465	70
20-29	5,034	4,201	833	2,464	2,005	459	1,423	1,273	150	937	748	189	210	175	35
30-39	2,700	2,123	577	1,523	1,164	359	498	437	61	575	443	132	104	79	25
40 and over	1,492	1,103	389	946	636	310	241	200	41	243	215	28	62	52	10
Malicious mischief	25,106	22,454	2,652	11,308	10,037	1,271	8,132	7,562	570	4,376	3,678	698	1,290	1,177	113
Under 10	533	494	39	325	302	23	101	94	7	85	78	7	22	20	2
10-19	14,623	13,370	1,253	6,293	5,630	663	5,697	5,316	381	1,851	1,693	158	782	731	51
20-29	5,858	5,131	727	2,715	2,409	306	1,587	1,479	108	1,273	986	287	283	257	26
30-39	2,898	2,452	446	1,328	1,146	182	538	493	45	886	690	196	146	123	23
40 and over	1,194	1,007	187	647	550	97	209	180	29	281	231	50	57	46	11

TABLE 35 - continued
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1989
Arrest Offense by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

Offense and age	Total			White (not Hispanic)			Hispanic			Black			Other		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Trespassing	25,898	22,075	3,823	11,092	8,948	2,144	8,225	7,681	544	5,522	4,609	913	1,059	837	222
Under 10	104	90	14	43	39	4	37	29	8	21	19	2	3	3	0
10-19	6,931	5,827	1,104	3,715	3,005	710	1,715	1,512	203	1,165	1,024	141	336	286	50
20-29	8,449	7,183	1,266	3,723	3,110	613	2,291	2,119	172	2,084	1,682	402	351	272	79
30-39	7,977	7,048	929	2,251	1,776	475	3,863	3,738	125	1,640	1,370	270	223	164	59
40 and over	2,437	1,927	510	1,360	1,018	342	319	283	36	612	514	98	146	112	34
Weapons	14,985	13,869	1,116	5,759	5,227	532	4,844	4,649	195	3,706	3,348	358	676	645	31
Under 10	18	17	1	7	6	1	5	5	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
10-19	5,083	4,731	352	1,393	1,283	110	2,062	1,966	96	1,348	1,214	134	280	268	12
20-29	5,771	5,354	417	2,223	2,003	220	1,839	1,779	60	1,483	1,354	129	226	218	8
30-39	2,556	2,342	214	1,335	1,217	118	622	596	26	480	418	62	119	111	8
40 and over	1,557	1,425	132	801	718	83	316	303	13	389	356	33	51	48	3
Driving under the influence	325,611	291,372	34,239	168,991	142,854	26,137	127,769	122,455	5,314	16,785	15,065	1,720	12,066	10,998	1,068
Under 10	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	17,105	15,332	1,773	8,728	7,296	1,432	7,390	7,134	256	533	488	45	454	414	40
20-29	147,702	133,715	13,987	69,105	58,516	10,589	67,719	65,359	2,360	5,945	5,363	582	4,933	4,477	456
30-39	95,831	85,045	10,786	50,427	42,363	8,064	36,109	34,386	1,723	5,194	4,538	656	4,101	3,758	343
40 and over	64,972	57,280	7,692	40,731	34,679	6,052	16,550	15,576	974	5,113	4,676	437	2,578	2,349	229
Hit-and-run	7,414	6,243	1,171	3,820	3,062	758	2,726	2,464	262	450	374	76	418	343	75
Under 10	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	1,634	1,352	282	788	608	180	602	539	63	150	131	19	94	74	20
20-29	3,239	2,803	436	1,516	1,248	268	1,396	1,281	115	175	140	35	152	134	18
30-39	1,490	1,250	240	837	680	157	475	426	49	76	63	13	102	81	21
40 and over	1,050	837	213	678	525	153	253	218	35	49	40	9	70	54	16
Selected traffic violations	77,023	67,316	9,707	40,221	34,472	5,749	18,687	17,085	1,602	15,478	13,422	2,056	2,637	2,337	300
Under 10	9	9	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
10-19	8,975	8,235	740	4,946	4,457	489	2,190	2,064	126	1,446	1,349	97	393	365	28
20-29	43,427	37,876	5,551	22,130	18,924	3,206	11,725	10,784	941	8,101	6,875	1,226	1,471	1,293	178
30-39	18,193	15,476	2,717	9,902	8,288	1,614	3,567	3,149	418	4,202	3,587	615	522	452	70
40 and over	6,419	5,720	699	3,238	2,798	440	1,204	1,087	117	1,728	1,610	118	249	225	24
Gambling	1,548	1,410	138	100	76	24	415	407	8	765	731	34	268	196	72
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	313	309	4	8	7	1	31	30	1	259	257	2	15	15	0
20-29	437	421	16	23	17	6	125	124	1	250	247	3	39	33	6
30-39	302	258	44	29	20	9	130	127	3	73	60	13	70	51	19
40 and over	496	422	74	40	32	8	129	126	3	183	167	16	144	97	47
All other	259,495	225,064	34,431	109,201	90,841	18,360	83,607	77,751	5,856	55,030	46,693	8,337	11,657	9,779	1,878
Under 10	112	100	12	62	53	9	30	27	3	14	14	0	6	6	0
10-19	34,506	29,469	5,037	15,390	12,430	2,960	11,313	10,259	1,054	5,813	5,083	730	1,990	1,697	293
20-29	117,129	101,573	15,556	49,941	41,795	8,146	41,027	38,326	2,701	21,732	17,749	3,983	4,429	3,703	726
30-39	71,107	61,242	9,865	28,900	23,881	5,019	20,521	19,053	1,468	18,456	15,615	2,841	3,230	2,693	537
40 and over	36,641	32,680	3,961	14,908	12,682	2,226	10,716	10,086	630	9,015	8,232	783	2,002	1,680	322

TABLE 36
ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS, 1980-1989
Type of Disposition by Number and Percent Distribution

Type of disposition	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dispositions of felony arrests	189,303	100.0	205,168	100.0	203,805	100.0	201,158	100.0	210,398	100.0
Law enforcement releases	20,057	10.6	21,122	10.3	20,895	10.3	19,006	9.4	20,180	9.6
Complaints denied	27,925	14.8	31,312	15.3	37,010	18.2	37,215	18.5	35,498	16.9
Petition to revoke probation[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Complaints filed	141,321	74.7	152,734	74.4	145,900	71.6	144,937	72.1	154,720	73.5
Misdemeanor	66,495	35.1	67,664	33.0	62,075	30.5	59,948	29.8	65,844	31.3
Felony	74,826	39.5	85,070	41.5	83,825	41.1	84,989	42.2	88,876	42.2
Lower court dispositions	97,712	51.6	100,793	49.1	93,960	46.1	92,063	45.8	97,757	46.5
Dismissed	30,481	16.1	29,689	14.5	28,593	14.0	28,160	14.0	29,527	14.0
Diversions dismissed[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acquitted	633	.3	482	.2	424	.2	309	.2	298	.1
Convicted	66,598	35.2	70,622	34.4	64,943	31.9	63,594	31.6	67,932	32.3
Sentence										
Youth Authority	28	.0	21	.0	3	.0	5	.0	3	.0
Probation	21,447	11.3	21,740	10.6	18,683	9.2	16,257	8.1	16,391	7.8
Probation with jail	29,133	15.4	32,417	15.8	33,308	16.3	34,957	17.4	39,114	18.6
Jail	10,408	5.5	10,850	5.3	9,870	4.8	10,241	5.1	10,228	4.9
Fine	5,413	2.9	5,367	2.6	2,906	1.4	2,004	1.0	2,042	1.0
Other	169	.1	227	.1	173	.1	130	.1	154	.1
Superior court dispositions	43,609	23.0	51,941	25.3	51,940	25.5	52,874	26.3	56,963	27.1
Dismissed	3,906	2.1	5,019	2.4	4,519	2.2	3,986	2.0	3,858	1.8
Diversions dismissed[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acquitted	746	.4	922	.4	921	.5	829	.4	770	.4
Convicted	38,957	20.6	46,000	22.4	46,500	22.8	48,059	23.9	52,335	24.9
Sentence										
Death	24	.0	36	.0	38	.0	34	.0	27	.0
Prison	10,311	5.4	13,971	6.8	15,122	7.4	16,677	8.3	18,094	8.6
Youth Authority	1,653	.9	1,907	.9	1,252	.6	464	.2	331	.2
Probation	4,424	2.3	4,821	2.3	4,919	2.4	5,017	2.5	5,091	2.4
Probation with jail	20,743	11.0	23,234	11.3	23,474	11.5	24,540	12.2	27,260	13.0
Jail	1,059	.6	1,224	.6	1,152	.6	926	.5	944	.4
Fine	82	.0	63	.0	36	.0	28	.0	26	.0
California Rehabilitation Center	352	.2	438	.2	353	.2	357	.2	547	.3
State hospital[c,d]	296	.2	294	.1	141	.1	–	–	–	–
Other	13	.0	12	.0	13	.0	16	.0	15	.0

TABLE 36 - continued
ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS, 1980-1989
Type of Disposition by Number and Percent Distribution

Type of disposition	1985 Number	1985 Percent	1986 Number	1986 Percent	1987 Number	1987 Percent	1988 Number	1988 Percent	1989 Number	1989 Percent
Dispositions of felony arrests	240,978	100.0	258,832	100.0	270,496	100.0	265,990	100.0	275,151	100.0
Law enforcement releases	23,003	9.5	22,773	8.8	21,019	7.8	19,230	7.2	20,773	7.5
Complaints denied	39,732	16.5	47,807	18.5	52,464	19.4	50,170	18.9	43,328	15.7
Petition to revoke probation[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,052	.4	2,354	.9
Complaints filed	178,243	74.0	188,252	72.7	197,013	72.8	195,538	73.5	208,696	75.8
Misdemeanor	77,331	32.1	78,832	30.5	82,999	30.7	79,131	29.7	84,283	30.6
Felony	100,912	41.9	109,420	42.3	114,014	42.1	116,407	43.8	124,413	45.2
Lower court dispositions	110,109	45.7	113,419	43.8	119,675	44.2	113,078	42.5	117,375	42.7
Dismissed	32,799	13.6	34,882	13.5	38,370	14.2	29,361	11.0	28,266	10.3
Diversions dismissed[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,784	2.9	8,177	3.0
Acquitted	339	.1	281	.1	287	.1	259	.1	244	.1
Convicted	76,971	31.9	78,256	30.2	81,018	30.0	75,674	28.4	80,688	29.3
Sentence										
Youth Authority	3	.0	1	.0	2	.0	5	.0	1	.0
Probation	17,949	7.4	14,839	5.7	14,862	5.5	12,895	4.8	13,855	5.0
Probation with jail	45,043	18.7	49,865	19.3	53,271	19.7	50,448	19.0	53,556	19.5
Jail	11,574	4.8	11,484	4.4	11,113	4.1	10,807	4.1	11,630	4.2
Fine	2,118	.9	1,871	.7	1,628	.6	1,391	.5	1,430	.5
Other	284	.1	196	.1	142	.1	128	.0	216	.1
Superior court dispositions	68,134	28.3	74,833	28.9	77,338	28.6	82,460	31.0	91,321	33.2
Dismissed	3,902	1.6	4,132	1.6	4,062	1.5	3,568	1.3	3,427	1.2
Diversions dismissed[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	328	.1	363	.1
Acquitted	670	.3	667	.3	694	.3	567	.2	592	.2
Convicted	63,562	26.4	70,034	27.1	72,582	26.8	77,997	29.3	86,939	31.6
Sentence										
Death	16	.0	21	.0	25	.0	34	.0	33	.0
Prison	21,421	8.9	24,218	9.4	25,029	9.3	25,887	9.7	29,056	10.6
Youth Authority	225	.1	171	.1	125	.0	168	.1	149	.1
Probation	4,978	2.1	4,434	1.7	4,128	1.5	4,818	1.8	5,344	1.9
Probation with jail	35,197	14.6	39,529	15.3	41,671	15.4	45,455	17.1	50,221	18.3
Jail	950	.4	912	.4	830	.3	760	.3	776	.3
Fine	20	.0	28	.0	21	.0	28	.0	46	.0
California Rehabilitation Center	678	.3	721	.3	743	.3	833	.3	1,170	.4
State hospital[c,d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	77	.0	0	.0	10	.0	14	.0	144	.1

[a] Prior to 1988, "Petition to revoke probation" data were included in "Complaints denied" and cannot be extracted.

[b] Prior to 1988, "Diversions dismissed" data were included with "Dismissed" and cannot be extracted.

[c] Confined to state hospital as a mentally disordered sex offender.

[d] Section 6300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code for mentally disordered sex offenders was repealed in 1981, effective January 1982.

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.

TABLE 37
ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS, 1980-1989
By Type of Disposition

Type of disposition	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	189,303	100.0	205,168	100.0	203,805	100.0	201,158	100.0	210,398	100.0
Law enforcement releases	20,057	10.6	21,122	10.3	20,895	10.3	19,006	9.4	20,180	9.6
Complaints denied	27,925	14.8	31,312	15.3	37,010	18.2	37,215	18.5	35,498	16.9
Petition to revoke probation[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dismissed, acquitted	35,766	18.9	36,112	17.6	34,457	16.9	33,284	16.5	34,453	16.4
Convicted	105,555	55.8	116,622	56.8	111,443	54.7	111,653	55.5	120,267	57.2

Type of disposition	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	240,978	100.0	258,832	100.0	270,496	100.0	265,990	100.0	275,151	100.0
Law enforcement releases	23,003	9.5	22,773	8.8	21,019	7.8	19,230	7.2	20,773	7.5
Complaints denied	39,732	16.5	47,807	18.5	52,464	19.4	50,170	18.9	43,328	15.7
Petition to revoke probation[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,052	.4	2,354	.9
Dismissed, acquitted	37,710	15.6	39,962	15.4	43,413	16.0	41,867	15.7	41,069	14.9
Convicted	140,533	58.3	148,290	57.3	153,600	56.8	153,671	57.8	167,627	60.9

[a] Prior to 1988, "Petition to revoke probation" data were included in "Complaints denied" and cannot be extracted.

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.

Source: Table 36.

TABLE 38
ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS, 1989
Arrest Offense Category by Type of Disposition

	Arrest offense category									
	Total		Violent crimes		Property crimes		Drug law violations		All other	
Type of disposition	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	275,151	100.0	65,131	100.0	93,128	100.0	96,126	100.0	20,766	100.0
Law enforcement releases	20,773	7.5	4,714	7.2	6,088	6.5	9,272	9.6	699	3.4
Complaints denied	43,328	15.7	15,249	23.4	12,117	13.0	12,836	13.4	3,126	15.1
Petition to revoke probation	2,354	.9	277	.4	836	.9	1,150	1.2	91	.4
Dismissed, acquitted	41,069	14.9	11,452	17.6	9,935	10.7	17,229	17.9	2,453	11.8
Convicted	167,627	60.9	33,439	51.3	64,152	68.9	55,639	57.9	14,397	69.3

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.

TABLE 39

ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1980-1989

By Convicted Offense Category and Type of Sentence

Convicted offense category and type of sentence	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL CONVICTIONS	105,555	100.0	116,622	100.0	111,443	100.0	111,653	100.0	120,267	100.0
State institutions[a]	12,664	12.0	16,667	14.3	16,909	15.2	17,537	15.7	19,002	15.8
Probation[b]	31,548	29.9	32,230	27.6	26,730	24.0	23,452	21.0	23,719	19.7
Probation with jail	49,876	47.3	55,651	47.7	56,782	51.0	59,497	53.3	66,374	55.2
Jail	11,467	10.9	12,074	10.4	11,022	9.9	11,167	10.0	11,172	9.3
Violent crime convictions	19,008	100.0	21,289	100.0	19,015	100.0	17,397	100.0	17,586	100.0
State institutions[a]	5,292	27.8	6,760	31.8	6,499	34.2	5,993	34.4	5,792	32.9
Probation[b]	3,856	20.3	3,843	18.1	3,025	15.9	2,489	14.3	2,456	14.0
Probation with jail	8,209	43.2	9,077	42.6	8,244	43.4	7,791	44.8	8,245	46.9
Jail	1,651	8.7	1,609	7.6	1,247	6.6	1,124	6.5	1,093	6.2
Property crime convictions	43,779	100.0	50,415	100.0	53,202	100.0	53,342	100.0	56,073	100.0
State institutions[a]	5,168	11.8	7,264	14.4	7,706	14.5	8,018	15.0	8,662	15.4
Probation[b]	9,171	20.9	9,820	19.5	10,377	19.5	9,327	17.5	9,395	16.8
Probation with jail	24,421	55.8	27,930	55.4	29,604	55.6	30,396	57.0	32,619	58.2
Jail	5,019	11.5	5,401	10.7	5,515	10.4	5,601	10.5	5,397	9.6
Drug law violation convictions	15,455	100.0	15,832	100.0	14,884	100.0	17,112	100.0	20,706	100.0
State institutions[a]	1,030	6.7	1,123	7.1	1,271	8.5	1,775	10.4	2,332	11.3
Probation[b]	5,555	35.9	5,398	34.1	3,787	25.4	3,426	20.0	3,486	16.8
Probation with jail	7,258	47.0	7,728	48.8	8,456	56.8	10,289	60.1	12,990	62.7
Jail	1,612	10.4	1,583	10.0	1,370	9.2	1,622	9.5	1,898	9.2
All other convictions	27,313	100.0	29,086	100.0	24,342	100.0	23,802	100.0	25,902	100.0
State institutions[a]	1,174	4.3	1,520	5.2	1,433	5.9	1,751	7.4	2,216	8.6
Probation[b]	12,966	47.5	13,169	45.3	9,541	39.2	8,210	34.5	8,382	32.4
Probation with jail	9,988	36.6	10,916	37.5	10,478	43.0	11,021	46.3	12,520	48.3
Jail	3,185	11.7	3,481	12.0	2,890	11.9	2,820	11.8	2,784	10.7

TABLE 39 - continued
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1980-1989
By Convicted Offense Category and Type of Sentence

Convicted offense category and type of sentence	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL CONVICTIONS.............	140,533	100.0	148,290	100.0	153,600	100.0	153,671	100.0	167,627	100.0
State institutions[a].....................	22,343	15.9	25,132	16.9	25,924	16.9	26,927	17.5	30,409	18.1
Probation[b].....................................	25,426	18.1	21,368	14.4	20,791	13.5	19,274	12.5	21,035	12.5
Probation with jail.......................	80,240	57.1	89,394	60.3	94,942	61.8	95,903	62.4	103,777	61.9
Jail...	12,524	8.9	12,396	8.4	11,943	7.8	11,567	7.5	12,406	7.4
Violent crime convictions...........	19,968	100.0	23,528	100.0	25,835	100.0	24,958	100.0	27,250	100.0
State institutions[a].....................	6,551	32.8	6,737	28.6	6,372	24.7	5,814	23.3	5,973	21.9
Probation[b].....................................	2,542	12.7	2,800	11.9	3,234	12.5	3,194	12.8	3,722	13.7
Probation with jail.......................	9,610	48.1	12,597	53.5	14,748	57.1	14,445	57.9	15,929	58.5
Jail...	1,265	6.3	1,394	5.9	1,481	5.7	1,505	6.0	1,626	6.0
Property crime convictions........	63,006	100.0	62,015	100.0	60,279	100.0	57,212	100.0	61,209	100.0
State institutions[a].....................	9,818	15.6	10,308	16.6	10,010	16.6	9,916	17.3	10,662	17.4
Probation[b].....................................	10,181	16.2	7,755	12.5	7,097	11.8	6,155	10.8	6,456	10.5
Probation with jail.......................	37,116	58.9	38,133	61.5	38,042	63.1	36,579	63.9	39,195	64.0
Jail...	5,891	9.3	5,819	9.4	5,130	8.5	4,562	8.0	4,896	8.0
Drug law violation convictions....	28,788	100.0	35,913	100.0	41,359	100.0	47,246	100.0	52,827	100.0
State institutions[a].....................	3,491	12.1	5,577	15.5	6,979	16.9	8,652	18.3	10,908	20.6
Probation[b].....................................	3,673	12.8	3,211	8.9	3,281	7.9	3,847	8.1	4,378	8.3
Probation with jail.......................	19,442	67.5	24,889	69.3	28,520	69.0	32,101	67.9	34,739	65.8
Jail...	2,182	7.6	2,236	6.2	2,579	6.2	2,646	5.6	2,802	5.3
All other convictions..................	28,771	100.0	26,834	100.0	26,127	100.0	24,255	100.0	26,341	100.0
State institutions[a].....................	2,483	8.6	2,510	9.4	2,563	9.8	2,545	10.5	2,866	10.9
Probation[b].....................................	9,030	31.4	7,602	28.3	7,179	27.5	6,078	25.1	6,479	24.6
Probation with jail.......................	14,072	48.9	13,775	51.3	13,632	52.2	12,778	52.7	13,914	52.8
Jail...	3,186	11.1	2,947	11.0	2,753	10.5	2,854	11.8	3,082	11.7

[a] State institutions includes prison, Youth Authority, and California Rehabilitation Center. State hospital (MDSO) is included from 1980-1982.

[b] Probation includes straight probation, fine, and other (no sentence given and sentence suspended).

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

Sources: Tables 40-49.

TABLE 40
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1980
Convicted Offense Category by Type of Sentence

Type of sentence	Convicted offense category									
	Total		Violent crimes		Property crimes		Drug law violations		All other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	105,555	100.0	19,008	100.0	43,779	100.0	15,455	100.0	27,313	100.0
Lower court	66,598	63.1	9,385	49.4	25,424	58.1	8,891	57.5	22,898	83.8
Youth Authority	28	.0	7	.0	15	.0	1	.0	5	.0
Probation	21,447	20.3	2,838	14.9	6,589	15.1	2,494	16.1	9,526	34.9
Probation with jail	29,133	27.6	4,695	24.7	13,740	31.4	3,033	19.6	7,665	28.1
Jail	10,408	9.9	1,464	7.7	4,489	10.3	1,520	9.8	2,935	10.7
Fine	5,413	5.1	369	1.9	574	1.3	1,780	11.5	2,690	9.8
Other	169	.2	12	.1	17	.0	63	.4	77	.3
Superior court	38,957	36.9	9,623	50.6	18,355	41.9	6,564	42.5	4,415	16.2
Death	24	.0	24	.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prison	10,311	9.8	4,378	23.0	4,175	9.5	874	5.7	884	3.2
Youth Authority	1,653	1.6	784	4.1	743	1.7	63	.4	63	.2
Probation	4,424	4.2	627	3.3	1,976	4.5	1,174	7.6	647	2.4
Probation with jail	20,743	19.7	3,514	18.5	10,681	24.4	4,225	27.3	2,323	8.5
Jail	1,059	1.0	187	1.0	530	1.2	92	.6	250	.9
Fine	82	.1	7	.0	12	.0	39	.3	24	.1
California Rehabilitation Center	352	.3	29	.2	221	.5	92	.6	10	.0
State hospital[a,b]	296	.3	70	.4	14	.0	0	.0	212	.8
Other	13	.0	3	.0	3	.0	5	.0	2	.0

[a] Confined to state hospital as a mentally disordered sex offender.

[b] Section 6300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code for mentally disordered sex offenders was repealed in 1981, effective January 1982.

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

TABLE 41
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1981
Convicted Offense Category by Type of Sentence

Type of sentence	Convicted offense category Total Number	 Percent	 Violent crimes Number	 Percent	 Property crimes Number	 Percent	 Drug law violations Number	 Percent	 All other Number	 Percent
TOTAL	116,622	100.0	21,289	100.0	50,415	100.0	15,832	100.0	29,086	100.0
Lower court	70,622	60.6	9,678	45.5	28,675	56.9	8,342	52.7	23,927	82.3
Youth Authority	21	.0	2	.0	18	.0	0	.0	1	.0
Probation	21,740	18.6	2,770	13.0	7,079	14.0	2,143	13.5	9,748	33.5
Probation with jail	32,417	27.8	5,188	24.4	16,130	32.0	2,862	18.1	8,237	28.3
Jail	10,850	9.3	1,376	6.5	4,795	9.5	1,453	9.2	3,226	11.1
Fine	5,367	4.6	333	1.6	623	1.2	1,811	11.4	2,600	8.9
Other	227	.2	9	.0	30	.1	73	.5	115	.4
Superior court	46,000	39.4	11,611	54.5	21,740	43.1	7,490	47.3	5,159	17.7
Death	36	.0	36	.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prison	13,971	12.0	5,718	26.9	6,062	12.0	987	6.2	1,204	4.1
Youth Authority	1,907	1.6	925	4.3	858	1.7	63	.4	61	.2
Probation	4,821	4.1	724	3.4	2,070	4.1	1,340	8.5	687	2.4
Probation with jail	23,234	19.9	3,889	18.3	11,800	23.4	4,866	30.7	2,679	9.2
Jail	1,224	1.0	233	1.1	606	1.2	130	.8	255	.9
Fine	63	.1	4	.0	10	.0	31	.2	18	.1
California Rehabilitation Center	438	.4	29	.1	315	.6	72	.5	22	.1
State hospital[a,b]	294	.3	50	.2	11	.0	1	.0	232	.8
Other	12	.0	3	.0	8	.0	0	.0	1	.0

[a] Confined to state hospital as a mentally disordered sex offender.

[b] Section 6300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code for mentally disordered sex offenders was repealed in 1981, effective January 1982.

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

TABLE 42
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1982
Convicted Offense Category by Type of Sentence

Type of sentence	Convicted offense category									
	Total		Violent crimes		Property crimes		Drug law violations		All other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	111,443	100.0	19,015	100.0	53,202	100.0	14,884	100.0	24,342	100.0
Lower court	64,943	58.3	7,967	41.9	31,043	58.3	6,397	43.0	19,536	80.3
Youth Authority	3	.0	1	.0	2	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Probation	18,683	16.8	2,171	11.4	7,602	14.3	1,711	11.5	7,199	29.6
Probation with jail	33,308	29.9	4,540	23.9	17,858	33.6	2,914	19.6	7,996	32.8
Jail	9,870	8.9	1,049	5.5	4,965	9.3	1,198	8.0	2,658	10.9
Fine	2,906	2.6	193	1.0	581	1.1	546	3.7	1,586	6.5
Other	173	.2	13	.1	35	.1	28	.2	97	.4
Superior court	46,500	41.7	11,048	58.1	22,159	41.7	8,487	57.0	4,806	19.7
Death	38	.0	38	.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prison	15,122	13.6	5,839	30.7	6,856	12.9	1,166	7.8	1,261	5.2
Youth Authority	1,252	1.1	563	3.0	599	1.1	35	.2	55	.2
Probation	4,919	4.4	644	3.4	2,142	4.0	1,485	10.0	648	2.7
Probation with jail	23,474	21.1	3,704	19.5	11,746	22.1	5,542	37.2	2,482	10.2
Jail	1,152	1.0	198	1.0	550	1.0	172	1.2	232	1.0
Fine	36	.0	2	.0	11	.0	15	.1	8	.0
California Rehabilitation Center	353	.3	28	.1	247	.5	70	.5	8	.0
State hospital[a,b]	141	.1	30	.2	2	.0	0	.0	109	.4
Other	13	.0	2	.0	6	.0	2	.0	3	.0

[a] Confined to state hospital as a mentally disordered sex offender.

[b] Section 6300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code for mentally disordered sex offenders was repealed in 1981, effective January 1982.

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

TABLE 43
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1983
Convicted Offense Category by Type of Sentence

Type of sentence	Convicted offense category									
	Total		Violent crimes		Property crimes		Drug law violations		All other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	111,653	100.0	17,397	100.0	53,342	100.0	17,112	100.0	23,802	100.0
Lower court	63,594	57.0	7,300	42.0	31,280	58.6	6,568	38.4	18,446	77.5
Youth Authority	5	.0	0	.0	5	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Probation	16,257	14.6	1,806	10.4	6,654	12.5	1,480	8.6	6,317	26.5
Probation with jail	34,957	31.3	4,418	25.4	18,888	35.4	3,443	20.1	8,208	34.5
Jail	10,241	9.2	946	5.4	5,220	9.8	1,446	8.5	2,629	11.0
Fine	2,004	1.8	120	.7	483	.9	186	1.1	1,215	5.1
Other	130	.1	10	.1	30	.1	13	.1	77	.3
Superior court	48,059	43.0	10,097	58.0	22,062	41.4	10,544	61.6	5,356	22.5
Death	34	.0	34	.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prison	16,677	14.9	5,757	33.1	7,550	14.2	1,652	9.7	1,718	7.2
Youth Authority	464	.4	175	1.0	241	.5	23	.1	25	.1
Probation	5,017	4.5	543	3.1	2,149	4.0	1,735	10.1	590	2.5
Probation with jail	24,540	22.0	3,373	19.4	11,508	21.6	6,846	40.0	2,813	11.8
Jail	926	.8	178	1.0	381	.7	176	1.0	191	.8
Fine	28	.0	6	.0	6	.0	10	.1	6	.0
California Rehabilitation Center	357	.3	27	.2	222	.4	100	.6	8	.0
Other	16	.0	4	.0	5	.0	2	.0	5	.0

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositons processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

TABLE 44
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1984
Convicted Offense Category by Type of Sentence

Type of sentence	Convicted offense category									
	Total		Violent crimes		Property crimes		Drug law violations		All other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	120,267	100.0	17,586	100.0	56,073	100.0	20,706	100.0	25,902	100.0
Lower court	67,932	56.5	7,660	43.6	33,176	59.2	7,780	37.6	19,316	74.6
Youth Authority	3	.0	0	.0	3	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Probation	16,391	13.6	1,799	10.2	6,658	11.9	1,578	7.6	6,356	24.5
Probation with jail	39,114	32.5	4,833	27.5	20,943	37.3	4,289	20.7	9,049	34.9
Jail	10,228	8.5	934	5.3	5,000	8.9	1,742	8.4	2,552	9.9
Fine	2,042	1.7	86	.5	540	1.0	155	.7	1,261	4.9
Other	154	.1	8	.0	32	.1	16	.1	98	.4
Superior court	52,335	43.5	9,926	56.4	22,897	40.8	12,926	62.4	6,586	25.4
Death	27	.0	27	.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prison	18,094	15.0	5,642	32.1	8,143	14.5	2,130	10.3	2,179	8.4
Youth Authority	331	.3	91	.5	189	.3	22	.1	29	.1
Probation	5,091	4.2	557	3.2	2,151	3.8	1,723	8.3	660	2.5
Probation with jail	27,260	22.7	3,412	19.4	11,676	20.8	8,701	42.0	3,471	13.4
Jail	944	.8	159	.9	397	.7	156	.8	232	.9
Fine	26	.0	3	.0	9	.0	10	.0	4	.0
California Rehabilitation Center	547	.5	32	.2	327	.6	180	.9	8	.0
Other	15	.0	3	.0	5	.0	4	.0	3	.0

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

TABLE 45
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1985
Convicted Offense Category by Type of Sentence

Type of sentence	Convicted offense category									
	Total		Violent crimes		Property crimes		Drug law violations		All other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	140,533	100.0	19,968	100.0	63,006	100.0	28,788	100.0	28,771	100.0
Lower court	76,971	54.8	8,834	44.2	37,593	59.7	9,001	31.3	21,543	74.9
Youth Authority	3	.0	0	.0	2	.0	0	.0	1	.0
Probation	17,949	12.8	1,895	9.5	7,600	12.1	1,481	5.1	6,973	24.2
Probation with jail	45,043	32.1	5,712	28.6	23,867	37.9	5,298	18.4	10,166	35.3
Jail	11,574	8.2	1,096	5.5	5,504	8.7	1,999	6.9	2,975	10.3
Fine	2,118	1.5	105	.5	532	.8	193	.7	1,288	4.5
Other	284	.2	26	.1	88	.1	30	.1	140	.5
Superior court	63,562	45.2	11,134	55.8	25,413	40.3	19,787	68.7	7,228	25.1
Death	16	.0	16	.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prison	21,421	15.2	6,431	32.2	9,261	14.7	3,279	11.4	2,450	8.5
Youth Authority	225	.2	63	.3	126	.2	19	.1	17	.1
Probation	4,978	3.5	505	2.5	1,933	3.1	1,935	6.7	605	2.1
Probation with jail	35,197	25.0	3,898	19.5	13,249	21.0	14,144	49.1	3,906	13.6
Jail	950	.7	169	.8	387	.6	183	.6	211	.7
Fine	20	.0	2	.0	7	.0	9	.0	2	.0
California Rehabilitation Center	678	.5	41	.2	429	.7	193	.7	15	.1
Other	77	.1	9	.0	21	.0	25	.1	22	.1

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

TABLE 46
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1986
Convicted Offense Category by Type of Sentence

Type of sentence	Convicted offense category									
	Total		Violent crimes		Property crimes		Drug law violations		All other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	148,290	100.0	23,528	100.0	62,015	100.0	35,913	100.0	26,834	100.0
Lower court	78,256	52.8	12,058	51.2	36,396	58.7	9,787	27.3	20,015	74.6
Youth Authority	1	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.0	0	.0
Probation	14,839	10.0	2,169	9.2	5,662	9.1	1,263	3.5	5,745	21.4
Probation with jail	49,865	33.6	8,470	36.0	24,886	40.1	6,284	17.5	10,225	38.1
Jail	11,484	7.7	1,260	5.4	5,451	8.8	2,023	5.6	2,750	10.2
Fine	1,871	1.3	140	.6	355	.6	191	.5	1,185	4.4
Other	196	.1	19	.1	42	.1	25	.1	110	.4
Superior court	70,034	47.2	11,470	48.8	25,619	41.3	26,126	72.7	6,819	25.4
Death	21	.0	21	.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prison	24,218	16.3	6,627	28.2	9,786	15.8	5,318	14.8	2,487	9.3
Youth Authority	171	.1	39	.2	88	.1	35	.1	9	.0
Probation	4,434	3.0	470	2.0	1,689	2.7	1,723	4.8	552	2.1
Probation with jail	39,529	26.7	4,127	17.5	13,247	21.4	18,605	51.8	3,550	13.2
Jail	912	.6	134	.6	368	.6	213	.6	197	.7
Fine	28	.0	2	.0	7	.0	9	.0	10	.0
California Rehabilitation Center	721	.5	50	.2	434	.7	223	.6	14	.1
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

TABLE 47
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1987
Convicted Offense Category by Type of Sentence

Type of sentence	Convicted offense category									
	Total		Violent crimes		Property crimes		Drug law violations		All other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	153,600	100.0	25,835	100.0	60,279	100.0	41,359	100.0	26,127	100.0
Lower court	81,018	52.7	15,218	58.9	35,539	59.0	10,759	26.0	19,502	74.6
Youth Authority	2	.0	0	.0	1	.0	1	.0	0	.0
Probation	14,862	9.7	2,692	10.4	5,340	8.9	1,329	3.2	5,501	21.1
Probation with jail	53,271	34.7	11,058	42.8	25,071	41.6	6,844	16.5	10,298	39.4
Jail	11,113	7.2	1,344	5.2	4,833	8.0	2,379	5.8	2,557	9.8
Fine	1,628	1.1	105	.4	258	.4	178	.4	1,087	4.2
Other	142	.1	19	.1	36	.1	28	.1	59	.2
Superior court	72,582	47.3	10,617	41.1	24,740	41.0	30,600	74.0	6,625	25.4
Death	25	.0	25	.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prison	25,029	16.3	6,264	24.2	9,518	15.8	6,712	16.2	2,535	9.7
Youth Authority	125	.1	27	.1	58	.1	26	.1	14	.1
Probation	4,128	2.7	413	1.6	1,456	2.4	1,733	4.2	526	2.0
Probation with jail	41,671	27.1	3,690	14.3	12,971	21.5	21,676	52.4	3,334	12.8
Jail	830	.5	137	.5	297	.5	200	.5	196	.8
Fine	21	.0	2	.0	5	.0	8	.0	6	.0
California Rehabilitation Center	743	.5	56	.2	433	.7	240	.6	14	.1
Other	10	.0	3	.0	2	.0	5	.0	0	.0

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

TABLE 48
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1988
Convicted Offense Category by Type of Sentence

Type of sentence	Convicted offense category									
	Total		Violent crimes		Property crimes		Drug law violations		All other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	153,671	100.0	24,958	100.0	57,212	100.0	47,246	100.0	24,255	100.0
Lower court	75,674	49.2	14,777	59.2	32,233	56.3	11,129	23.6	17,535	72.3
Youth Authority	5	.0	0	.0	3	.0	1	.0	1	.0
Probation	12,895	8.4	2,601	10.4	4,428	7.7	1,246	2.6	4,620	19.0
Probation with jail	50,448	32.8	10,671	42.8	23,290	40.7	7,241	15.3	9,246	38.1
Jail	10,807	7.0	1,382	5.5	4,264	7.5	2,453	5.2	2,708	11.2
Fine	1,391	.9	105	.4	222	.4	168	.4	896	3.7
Other	128	.1	18	.1	26	.0	20	.0	64	.3
Superior court	77,997	50.8	10,181	40.8	24,979	43.7	36,117	76.4	6,720	27.7
Death	34	.0	34	.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prison	25,887	16.8	5,685	22.8	9,408	16.4	8,289	17.5	2,505	10.3
Youth Authority	168	.1	41	.2	74	.1	42	.1	11	.0
Probation	4,818	3.1	464	1.9	1,467	2.6	2,400	5.1	487	2.0
Probation with jail	45,455	29.6	3,774	15.1	13,289	23.2	24,860	52.6	3,532	14.6
Jail	760	.5	123	.5	298	.5	193	.4	146	.6
Fine	28	.0	2	.0	6	.0	10	.0	10	.0
California Rehabilitation Center	833	.5	54	.2	431	.8	320	.7	28	.1
Other	14	.0	4	.0	6	.0	3	.0	1	.0

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

TABLE 49
ADULT FELONY ARRESTEES CONVICTED, 1989
Convicted Offense Category by Type of Sentence

Type of sentence	Convicted offense category									
	Total		Violent crimes		Property crimes		Drug law violations		All other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	167,627	100.0	27,250	100.0	61,209	100.0	52,827	100.0	26,341	100.0
Lower court	80,688	48.1	16,301	59.8	34,232	55.9	11,348	21.5	18,807	71.4
Youth Authority	1	.0	0	.0	1	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Probation	13,855	8.3	3,081	11.3	4,631	7.6	1,174	2.2	4,969	18.9
Probation with jail	53,556	31.9	11,613	42.6	24,656	40.3	7,342	13.9	9,945	37.8
Jail	11,630	6.9	1,484	5.4	4,668	7.6	2,549	4.8	2,929	11.1
Fine	1,430	.9	91	.3	220	.4	262	.5	857	3.3
Other	216	.1	32	.1	56	.1	21	.0	107	.4
Superior court	86,939	51.9	10,949	40.2	26,977	44.1	41,479	78.5	7,534	28.6
Death	33	.0	33	.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Prison	29,056	17.3	5,844	21.4	10,070	16.5	10,323	19.5	2,819	10.7
Youth Authority	149	.1	33	.1	64	.1	46	.1	6	.0
Probation	5,344	3.2	506	1.9	1,503	2.5	2,807	5.3	528	2.0
Probation with jail	50,221	30.0	4,316	15.8	14,539	23.8	27,397	51.9	3,969	15.1
Jail	776	.5	142	.5	228	.4	253	.5	153	.6
Fine	46	.0	5	.0	14	.0	13	.0	14	.1
California Rehabilitation Center	1,170	.7	63	.2	527	.9	539	1.0	41	.2
Other	144	.1	7	.0	32	.1	101	.2	4	.0

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Annual data include dispositions processed through April of the following year and selected for the report file.
Violent crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping offenses.
Property crimes include burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.
These convicted offense data include both misdemeanors and felonies.

TABLE 50

ADULTS UNDER STATE AND LOCAL SUPERVISION, 1980-1989

Type of Supervision and Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

Type of supervision	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Percent change 1980-1989	Percent change 1988-1989
TOTAL	225,048	234,612	251,903	283,205	318,427	346,269	375,685	418,985	463,455	509,493	126.4	9.9
State supervision[a]	43,918	48,397	55,809	64,439	73,685	84,767	97,432	112,689	130,791	150,459	242.6	15.0
Institutions	27,916	32,966	37,600	41,642	45,685	52,747	62,128	69,299	78,204	89,248	219.7	14.1
Prison	23,726	28,528	33,951	38,464	42,219	48,749	58,090	65,211	74,131	84,733	257.1	14.3
Youth Authority[b]	2,358	2,589	2,022	1,668	1,928	2,397	2,489	2,201	1,931	1,874	-20.5	-3.0
California Rehabilitation Center[c]	842	739	689	909	1,145	1,362	1,394	1,764	2,040	2,564	204.5	25.7
State hospital (mentally disordered sex offender)	990	1,110	938	601	393	239	155	123	102	77	-92.2	-24.5
Parole/outpatient caseload	16,002	15,431	18,209	22,797	28,000	32,020	35,304	43,390	52,587	61,211	282.5	16.4
Prison	10,457	11,079	14,157	19,133	24,543	29,061	32,646	40,894	49,138	57,236	447.3	16.5
Youth Authority[d]	2,986	3,107	3,283	3,016	2,641	2,054	1,432	1,092	1,755	1,898	-36.4	8.1
California Rehabilitation Center (outpatient)[c]	2,559	1,245	769	648	816	905	1,226	1,404	1,694	2,077	-18.8	22.6
Local supervision	181,130	186,215	196,094	218,766	244,742	261,502	278,253	306,296	332,664	359,034	98.2	7.9
County and city jails and camps[e]	30,045	33,652	39,085	42,211	47,329	51,053	57,639	63,767	67,021	74,016	146.4	10.4
Sentenced	13,571	15,275	19,212	22,350	23,922	26,186	28,594	33,171	32,651	34,581	154.8	5.9
Not sentenced	16,474	18,377	19,843	19,861	23,407	24,867	29,045	30,596	34,370	39,435	139.4	14.7
County jails	23,095	25,438	29,241	31,546	35,272	39,183	45,348	49,651	47,338	50,983	120.8	7.7
Sentenced	8,127	8,711	11,022	13,635	14,236	15,949	18,803	21,387	16,474	17,085	110.2	3.7
Not sentenced	14,968	16,727	18,219	17,911	21,036	23,234	26,545	28,264	30,864	33,898	126.5	9.8
City jails	1,294	1,449	1,275	1,365	1,304	1,326	1,574	1,663	1,735	1,940	49.9	11.8
Sentenced	103	104	113	123	133	386	129	123	102	105	1.9	2.9
Not sentenced	1,191	1,345	1,162	1,242	1,171	940	1,445	1,540	1,633	1,835	54.1	12.4
County and city camps	5,656	6,765	8,569	9,300	10,753	10,544	10,717	12,453	17,948	21,093	272.9	17.5
Sentenced	5,341	6,460	8,077	8,592	9,553	9,851	9,662	11,661	16,075	17,391	225.6	8.2
Not sentenced	315	305	492	708	1,200	693	1,055	792	1,873	3,702	1,075.2	97.7
Active probation caseload[a]	151,085	152,563	157,009	176,555	197,413	210,449	220,614	242,529	265,643	285,018	88.6	7.3
Superior court	61,648	64,632	67,300	72,152	75,562	81,921	87,194	93,699	104,149	117,189	90.1	12.5
Lower court	89,437	87,931	89,709	104,403	121,851	128,528	133,420	148,830	161,494	167,829	87.7	3.9
Rate per 100,000 population at risk												
Total	1,296.6	1,322.1	1,384.5	1,525.9	1,686.0	1,803.5	1,905.1	2,087.6	2,232.2	2,452.6	89.2	9.9
State supervision	253.0	272.7	306.7	347.2	390.2	441.5	494.1	561.5	630.0	724.3	186.3	15.0
Institutions	160.8	185.8	206.7	224.4	241.9	274.7	315.0	345.3	376.7	429.6	167.2	14.0
Parole/outpatient caseload	92.2	87.0	100.1	122.8	148.3	166.8	179.0	216.2	253.3	294.7	219.6	16.3
Local supervision	1,043.6	1,049.4	1,077.8	1,178.7	1,295.9	1,362.0	1,411.0	1,526.2	1,602.3	1,728.3	65.6	7.9
County and city jails and camps	173.1	189.6	214.8	227.4	250.6	265.9	292.3	317.7	322.8	356.3	105.8	10.4
Active probation caseload	870.5	859.7	863.0	951.3	1,045.3	1,096.1	1,118.7	1,208.4	1,279.5	1,372.0	57.6	7.2

[a] Population or caseload count on December 31 of each year.

[b] Under Welfare and Institutions Code 1731.5(c) effective 1984, Department of Corrections commitments under the age of 21 can be transferred to the custody of the Youth Authority. In 1989, there were 1,227 inmates housed in the Youth Authority under 1731.5(c) WI. Counts for prior years were: 590 in 1984, 1,291 in 1985, 1,416 in 1986, 1,204 in 1987, and 1,181 in 1988.

[c] Civil narcotic addicts. Felons housed in the California Rehabilitation Center are included in the prison count.

[d] Beginning January 1, 1988, 1731.5(c) WI cases could be paroled to CYA parole supervision. There were 818 inmates in 1988 and 1,136 inmates in 1989 on parole under CYA parole supervision.

[e] One-day count taken each year on the fourth Thursday in September.

Note: Rates may not add to the total or subtotal because of rounding.

Sources: Prison, parole, and California Rehabilitation Center data are provided by the California Department of Corrections, mentally disordered sex offender data by the California Department of Mental Health, and Youth Authority data by the California Department of the Youth Authority.

TABLE 51
ADULTS UNDER STATE AND LOCAL SUPERVISION, 1980-1989
Percent Distribution of Type of Supervision

Type of supervision	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State supervision	19.5	20.6	22.2	22.8	23.1	24.5	25.9	26.9	28.2	29.5
Local supervision	80.5	79.4	77.8	77.2	76.9	75.5	74.1	73.1	71.8	70.5
State supervision[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Institutions	63.6	68.1	67.4	64.6	62.0	62.2	63.8	61.5	59.8	59.3
Prison	54.0	58.9	60.8	59.7	57.3	57.5	59.6	57.9	56.7	56.3
Youth Authority	5.4	5.3	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.2
California Rehabilitation Center	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
State hospital (mentally disordered sex offender)	2.3	2.3	1.7	.9	.5	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1
Parole/outpatient caseload	36.4	31.9	32.6	35.4	38.0	37.8	36.2	38.5	40.2	40.7
Prison	23.8	22.9	25.4	29.7	33.3	34.3	33.5	36.3	37.6	38.0
Youth Authority	6.8	6.4	5.9	4.7	3.6	2.4	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.3
California Rehabilitation Center (outpatient)	5.8	2.6	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
Local supervision	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
County and city jails and camps[b]	16.6	18.1	19.9	19.3	19.3	19.5	20.7	20.8	20.1	20.6
Sentenced	7.5	8.2	9.8	10.2	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.8	9.8	9.6
Not sentenced	9.1	9.9	10.1	9.1	9.6	9.5	10.4	10.0	10.3	11.0
County jails	12.8	13.7	14.9	14.4	14.4	15.0	16.3	16.2	14.2	14.2
Sentenced	4.5	4.7	5.6	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.8	7.0	5.0	4.8
Not sentenced	8.3	9.0	9.3	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.5	9.2	9.3	9.4
City jails	.7	.8	.7	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5
Sentenced	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
Not sentenced	.7	.7	.6	.6	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5
County and city camps	3.1	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.1	5.4	5.9
Sentenced	2.9	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.8	4.8
Not sentenced	.2	.2	.3	.3	.5	.3	.4	.3	.6	1.0
Active probation caseload[a]	83.4	81.9	80.1	80.7	80.7	80.5	79.3	79.2	79.9	79.4
Superior court	34.0	34.7	34.3	33.0	30.9	31.3	31.3	30.6	31.3	32.6
Lower court	49.4	47.2	45.7	47.7	49.8	49.1	47.9	48.6	48.5	46.7

[a] Population or caseload count on December 31 of each year.

[b] One-day count taken each year on the fourth Thursday in September.

Notes: Percent distributions were calculated from data presented in Table 50.
Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.

TABLE 52
ADULT PROBATION ACTIVE CASELOADS ON DECEMBER 31, 1980-1989
Type of Court

Year	Total		Superior court		Lower court	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1989....................	285,018	100.0	117,189	41.1	167,829	58.9
1988....................	265,643	100.0	104,149	39.2	161,494	60.8
1987....................	242,529	100.0	93,699	38.6	148,830	61.4
1986....................	220,614	100.0	87,194	39.5	133,420	60.5
1985....................	210,449	100.0	81,921	38.9	128,528	61.1
1984....................	197,413	100.0	75,562	38.3	121,851	61.7
1983....................	176,555	100.0	72,152	40.9	104,403	59.1
1982....................	157,009	100.0	67,300	42.9	89,709	57.1
1981....................	152,563	100.0	64,632	42.4	87,931	57.6
1980....................	151,085	100.0	61,648	40.8	89,437	59.2
Percent change in number						
1980 to 1989.......	88.6		90.1		87.7	
1988 to 1989.......	7.3		12.5		3.9	

TABLE 53

ADULTS PLACED ON AND REMOVED FROM PROBATION, 1980-1989

Type of Court and Reason for Removal

Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

Type of court and reason for removal	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Placed on probation										
Total	86,454	100.0	92,207	100.0	98,028	100.0	103,622	100.0	103,575	100.0
Superior court	29,595	34.2	33,115	35.9	34,429	35.1	38,089	36.8	42,014	40.6
Lower court	56,859	65.8	59,092	64.1	63,599	64.9	65,533	63.2	61,561	59.4
Removed from probation										
Total	83,456	100.0	90,691	100.0	93,712	100.0	94,700	100.0	86,636	100.0
Superior court	26,452	31.7	30,183	33.3	31,572	33.7	33,734	35.6	36,889	42.6
Lower court	57,004	68.3	60,508	66.7	62,140	66.3	60,966	64.4	49,747	57.4
Terminated	55,206	66.1	59,001	65.1	60,199	64.2	59,403	62.7	48,654	56.2
Superior court	16,277	19.5	18,261	20.1	19,108	20.4	20,040	21.2	19,624	22.7
Lower court	38,929	46.6	40,740	44.9	41,091	43.8	39,363	41.6	29,030	33.5
Revoked	23,521	28.2	27,657	30.5	29,701	31.7	30,321	32.0	32,253	37.2
Superior court	8,266	9.9	10,114	11.2	10,799	11.5	11,371	12.0	15,240	17.6
Lower court	15,255	18.3	17,543	19.3	18,902	20.2	18,950	20.0	17,013	19.6
Other[a]	4,729	5.7	4,033	4.4	3,812	4.1	4,976	5.3	5,729	6.6
Superior court	1,909	2.3	1,808	2.0	1,665	1.8	2,323	2.5	2,025	2.3
Lower court	2,820	3.4	2,225	2.5	2,147	2.3	2,653	2.8	3,704	4.3
Rate per 100,000 population at risk										
Total adults placed on probation	498.1		519.6		538.8		558.3		548.4	
Superior court	170.5		186.6		189.2		205.2		222.5	
Lower court	327.6		333.0		349.6		353.1		326.0	
Total adults removed from probation	480.8		511.1		515.1		510.2		458.7	
Terminated	318.1		332.5		330.9		320.1		257.6	
Revoked	135.5		155.9		163.2		163.4		170.8	
Other	27.2		22.7		21.0		26.8		30.3	

TABLE 53 - continued

ADULTS PLACED ON AND REMOVED FROM PROBATION, 1980-1989

Type of Court and Reason for Removal

Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

Type of court and reason for removal	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
Placed on probation												
Total	111,529	100.0	126,252	100.0	138,900	100.0	151,197	100.0	163,575	100.0	89.2	8.2
Superior court	47,053	42.2	54,403	43.1	58,528	42.1	68,344	45.2	80,588	49.3	172.3	17.9
Lower court	64,476	57.8	71,849	56.9	80,372	57.9	82,853	54.8	82,987	50.7	46.0	.2
Removed from probation												
Total	96,944	100.0	116,140	100.0	117,785	100.0	125,269	100.0	143,677	100.0	72.2	14.7
Superior court	40,727	42.0	49,120	42.3	51,786	44.0	58,395	46.6	67,818	47.2	156.4	16.1
Lower court	56,217	58.0	67,020	57.7	65,999	56.0	66,874	53.4	75,859	52.8	33.1	13.4
Terminated	55,272	57.0	66,263	57.1	62,790	53.3	64,806	51.7	74,096	51.6	34.2	14.3
Superior court	21,279	21.9	23,906	20.6	23,876	20.3	27,066	21.6	30,537	21.3	87.6	12.8
Lower court[a]	33,993	35.1	42,357	36.5	38,914	33.0	37,740	30.1	43,559	30.3	11.9	15.4
Revoked	36,208	37.3	42,575	36.7	47,351	40.2	52,213	41.7	55,610	38.7	136.4	6.5
Superior court	17,251	17.8	21,451	18.5	24,663	20.9	27,675	22.1	31,281	21.8	278.4	13.0
Lower court	18,957	19.6	21,124	18.2	22,688	19.3	24,538	19.6	24,329	16.9	59.5	-.9
Other[b]	5,464	5.6	7,302	6.3	7,644	6.5	8,250	6.6	13,971	9.7	195.4	69.3
Superior court	2,197	2.3	3,763	3.2	3,247	2.8	3,654	2.9	6,000	4.2	214.3	64.2
Lower court	3,267	3.4	3,539	3.0	4,397	3.7	4,596	3.7	7,971	5.5	182.7	73.4
Rate per 100,000 population at risk												
Total adults placed on probation	580.9		640.2		692.1		728.2		787.4		58.1	8.1
Superior court	245.1		275.9		291.6		329.2		387.9		127.5	17.8
Lower court	335.8		364.3		400.5		399.1		399.5		21.9	.1
Total adults removed from probation	504.9		588.9		586.9		603.4		691.6		43.8	14.6
Terminated[a]	287.9		336.0		312.9		312.1		356.7		12.1	14.3
Revoked	188.6		215.9		235.9		251.5		267.7		97.6	6.4
Other	28.5		37.0		38.1		39.7		67.3		147.4	69.5

[a] In 1982, a law change set three years as the minimum length of probation for defendants convicted of driving under the influence. Probation administrators attribute the noticeable decrease in lower court terminations starting in 1983, to this law change.

[b] "Other" includes transfers of jurisdiction from one county to another, deaths, sentences vacated, appeals, etc.

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals and rates may not add to the total because of rounding.

As a result of additional information, 1988 terminated and revoked removal data have been revised from previously published data.

TABLE 54
ADULTS COMMITTED TO PRISON, CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER, AND YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1980-1989
Type of Commitment and Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

Type of commitment	Number										Percent change	
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL	15,329	19,290	20,023	23,078	23,544	28,555	32,028	35,560	40,747	48,551	216.7	19.2
Newly received from court	13,628	17,482	17,739	19,861	19,515	23,475	26,217	29,152	32,263	37,443	174.8	16.1
Parolees/outpatients returned with new commitment	1,701	1,808	2,284	3,217	4,029	5,080	5,811	6,408	8,484	11,108	553.0	30.9
Prison	12,723	16,601	18,163	21,559	21,532	25,906	29,322	33,026	38,009	45,266	255.8	19.1
Newly received from court	11,347	14,901	15,932	18,401	17,552	20,864	23,532	26,649	29,551	34,226	201.6	15.8
Parolees returned with new commitment	1,376	1,700	2,231	3,158	3,980	5,042	5,790	6,377	8,458	11,040	702.3	30.5
California Rehabilitation Center[a]	578	695	744	815	876	1,075	1,181	1,314	1,558	2,068	257.8	32.7
Newly received from court	502	668	722	800	875	1,068	1,176	1,296	1,537	2,009	300.2	30.7
Outpatients returned with new commitment	76	27	22	15	1	7	5	18	21	59	-22.4	--
Youth Authority	2,028	1,994	1,116	704	1,136	1,574	1,525	1,220	1,180	1,217	-40.0	3.1
Newly received from court[b]	1,779	1,913	1,085	660	426	308	247	191	195	179	-89.9	-8.2
Newly received from court, 1731.5(c) WI[c]	–	–	–	–	662	1,235	1,262	1,016	980	1,029	–	5.0
Parolees returned with new commitment[d]	249	81	31	44	48	31	16	13	5	9	-96.4	–
Rate per 100,000 population at risk												
Total	88.3	108.7	110.1	124.3	124.7	148.7	162.4	177.2	196.3	233.7	164.7	19.1
Prison	73.3	93.6	99.8	116.2	114.0	134.9	148.7	164.6	183.1	217.9	197.3	19.0
California Rehabilitation Center	3.3	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6	5.6	6.0	6.5	7.5	10.0	203.0	33.3
Youth Authority	11.7	11.2	6.1	3.8	6.0	8.2	7.7	6.1	5.7	5.9	-49.6	3.5

TABLE 54 - continued
ADULTS COMMITTED TO PRISON, CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER, AND YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1980-1989
Type of Commitment and Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk

Type of commitment	Percent									
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Newly received from court	88.9	90.6	88.6	86.1	82.9	82.2	81.9	82.0	79.2	77.1
Parolees/outpatients returned with new commitment	11.1	9.4	11.4	13.9	17.1	17.8	18.1	18.0	20.8	22.9
Prison	83.0	86.1	90.7	93.4	91.5	90.7	91.6	92.9	93.3	93.2
Newly received from court	74.0	77.2	79.6	79.7	74.4	73.1	73.5	74.9	72.5	70.5
Parolees returned with new commitment	9.0	8.8	11.1	13.7	16.9	17.7	18.1	17.9	20.9	22.7
California Rehabilitation Center[a]	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.3
Newly received from court	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.1
Outpatients returned with new commitment	.5	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	.1
Youth Authority	13.2	10.3	5.6	3.0	4.8	5.5	4.8	3.4	2.9	2.5
Newly received from court[b]	11.6	9.9	5.4	2.9	1.8	1.1	.8	.5	.5	.4
Newly received from court, 1731.5(c) WI[c]	–	–	–	–	2.8	4.3	3.9	2.9	2.4	2.1
Parolees returned with new commitment[d]	1.6	.4	.2	.2	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0

[a] Civil narcotic addicts newly received from court with a felony charge and returned from outpatient status with a new felony charge.

[b] Includes first commitments of adults from criminal courts.

[c] Under Welfare and Institutions Code 1731.5(c), persons sentenced to the Department of Corrections and transferred to the custody of the Youth Authority.

[d] Includes commitments of adults from criminal court who had previous Youth Authority commitments and who may have been under Youth Authority jurisdiction at the time of the new commitment.

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals and rates may not add to the total because of rounding.
Dash indicates either not applicable or percent changes from one given year to a subsequent year are not calculated when the given base year number is less than 50.
Unit of count for prison and California Rehabilitation Center is persons received by the California Department of Corrections.
Unit of count for Youth Authority is persons coming under its jurisdiction from criminal court.

Sources: California Department of Corrections, Offender Information Services, Policy and Planning Division; and California Department of the Youth Authority.

TABLE 55

LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPOSITIONS OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1980-1989

Sex of Arrestee and Disposition by Offense Level

Sex of arrestee, disposition, and offense level	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	282,526	100.0	265,870	100.0	243,249	100.0	218,126	100.0	222,047	100.0
Male	224,955	79.6	211,847	79.7	193,184	79.4	172,160	78.9	173,620	78.2
Female	57,571	20.4	54,023	20.3	50,065	20.6	45,966	21.1	48,427	21.8
Handled within department	100,547	35.6	93,065	35.0	84,653	34.8	75,333	34.5	73,577	33.1
To other agency[a]	2,870	1.0	2,960	1.1	2,375	1.0	2,427	1.1	4,863	2.2
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	179,109	63.4	169,845	63.9	156,221	64.2	140,366	64.4	143,607	64.7
Felony	97,376	100.0	93,027	100.0	84,436	100.0	71,188	100.0	68,989	100.0
Handled within department	22,736	23.3	21,977	23.6	18,708	22.2	14,856	20.9	13,851	20.1
To other agency[a]	1,321	1.4	1,062	1.1	837	1.0	871	1.2	1,546	2.2
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	73,319	75.3	69,988	75.2	64,891	76.9	55,461	77.9	53,592	77.7
Misdemeanor	154,754	100.0	145,390	100.0	134,772	100.0	124,421	100.0	126,334	100.0
Handled within department	61,044	39.4	55,329	38.1	51,554	38.3	46,980	37.8	43,861	34.7
To other agency[a]	984	.6	1,304	.9	1,144	.8	1,062	.9	2,457	1.9
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	92,726	59.9	88,757	61.0	82,074	60.9	76,379	61.4	80,016	63.3
Status offenses	30,396	100.0	27,453	100.0	24,041	100.0	22,517	100.0	26,724	100.0
Handled within department	16,767	55.2	15,759	57.4	14,391	59.9	13,497	59.9	15,865	59.4
To other agency[a]	565	1.9	594	2.2	394	1.6	494	2.2	860	3.2
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	13,064	43.0	11,100	40.4	9,256	38.5	8,526	37.9	9,999	37.4

TABLE 56
NEW REFERRALS TO PROBATION DEPARTMENTS, 1980-1989
Source of Referral, Disposition, and Sex

Source of referral, type of disposition, and sex	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	144,268	100.0	139,205	100.0	126,181	100.0	116,893	100.0	113,522	100.0
Source of referral										
Law enforcement	133,019	92.2	128,127	92.0	115,595	91.6	107,158	91.7	103,599	91.3
Schools	1,265	.9	1,215	.9	1,201	1.0	1,214	1.0	1,458	1.3
Parents	649	.4	664	.5	705	.6	666	.6	556	.5
Other and unknown	9,335	6.5	9,199	6.6	8,680	6.9	7,855	6.7	7,909	7.0
Type of disposition										
Closed, transferred	79,404	55.0	76,140	54.7	67,607	53.6	59,728	51.1	57,444	50.6
Informal probation	18,453	12.8	17,441	12.5	15,411	12.2	15,313	13.1	15,769	13.9
Petition filed	46,411	32.2	45,624	32.8	43,163	34.2	41,852	35.8	40,309	35.5
Sex										
Male	113,529	78.7	109,063	78.3	98,246	77.9	90,400	77.3	87,440	77.0
Female	30,739	21.3	30,142	21.7	27,935	22.1	26,493	22.7	26,082	23.0

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL	120,468	100.0	124,838	100.0	124,385	100.0	124,297	100.0	130,219	100.0	-9.7	4.8
Source of referral												
Law enforcement	109,702	91.1	112,542	90.2	111,824	89.9	112,089	90.2	117,211	90.0	-11.9	4.6
Schools	1,893	1.6	2,170	1.7	1,801	1.4	1,605	1.3	1,787	1.4	41.3	11.3
Parents[a]	487	.4	403	.3	506	.4	540	.4	165	.1	-74.6	-69.4
Other and unknown	8,386	7.0	9,723	7.8	10,254	8.2	10,063	8.1	11,056	8.5	18.4	9.9
Type of disposition												
Closed, transferred	61,022	50.7	65,632	52.6	66,064	53.1	65,785	52.9	65,304	50.1	-17.8	-.7
Informal probation	17,654	14.7	17,363	13.9	17,238	13.9	16,577	13.3	17,565	13.5	-4.8	6.0
Petition filed	41,792	34.7	41,843	33.5	41,083	33.0	41,935	33.7	47,350	36.4	2.0	12.9
Sex												
Male	92,699	76.9	96,001	76.9	95,544	76.8	96,648	77.8	102,353	78.6	-9.8	5.9
Female	27,769	23.1	28,837	23.1	28,841	23.2	27,649	22.2	27,866	21.4	-9.3	.8

[a] The large decrease which occurred in 1989 is attributed to agency reporting problems.

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

1989 juvenile probation data differ from what was published earlier in "Crime and Delinquency, 1989 Advance Release."

TABLE 55 - continued
LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPOSITIONS OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1980-1989
Sex of Arrestee and Disposition by Offense Level

Sex of arrestee, disposition, and offense level	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL	230,961	100.0	235,880	100.0	223,611	100.0	229,203	100.0	238,241	100.0	-15.7	3.9
Male	181,517	78.6	185,406	78.6	175,303	78.4	182,450	79.6	189,733	79.6	-15.7	4.0
Female	49,444	21.4	50,474	21.4	48,308	21.6	46,753	20.4	48,508	20.4	-15.7	3.8
Handled within department	75,423	32.7	74,484	31.6	67,116	30.0	65,091	28.4	65,139	27.3	-35.2	.1
To other agency[a]	4,791	2.1	2,442	1.0	1,497	.7	1,363	.6	1,327	.6	-53.8	-2.6
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	150,747	65.3	158,954	67.4	154,998	69.3	162,749	71.0	171,775	72.1	-4.1	5.5
Felony	73,521	100.0	76,192	100.0	73,583	100.0	80,758	100.0	89,026	100.0	-8.6	10.2
Handled within department	15,044	20.5	15,546	20.4	14,053	19.1	14,689	18.2	16,392	18.4	-27.9	11.6
To other agency[a]	1,503	2.0	922	1.2	646	.9	598	.7	541	.6	-59.0	-9.5
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	56,974	77.5	59,724	78.4	58,884	80.0	65,471	81.1	72,093	81.0	-1.7	10.1
Misdemeanor	131,667	100.0	134,411	100.0	124,698	100.0	124,561	100.0	126,312	100.0	-18.4	1.4
Handled within department	46,285	35.2	45,294	33.7	39,358	31.6	38,623	31.0	37,677	29.8	-38.3	-2.4
To other agency[a]	2,380	1.8	1,092	.8	549	.4	567	.5	464	.4	-52.8	-18.2
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	83,002	63.0	88,025	65.5	84,791	68.0	85,371	68.5	88,171	69.8	-4.9	3.3
Status offenses	25,773	100.0	25,277	100.0	25,330	100.0	23,884	100.0	22,903	100.0	-24.7	-4.1
Handled within department	14,094	54.7	13,644	54.0	13,705	54.1	11,779	49.3	11,070	48.3	-34.0	-6.0
To other agency[a]	908	3.5	428	1.7	302	1.2	198	.8	322	1.4	-43.0	62.6
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	10,771	41.8	11,205	44.3	11,323	44.7	11,907	49.9	11,511	50.3	-11.9	-3.3

[a] Design changes in the San Diego County Automated Regional Justice Information System caused data fluctuations in the number of juvenile arrestees released to other jurisdictions by the San Diego Police Department in 1984 and 1985.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 57

JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS OF NEW PETITIONS, 1980-1989

Type of Disposition

Type of disposition	1980 Number	1980 Percent	1981 Number	1981 Percent	1982 Number	1982 Percent	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1984 Number	1984 Percent
TOTAL	46,750	100.0	45,624	100.0	43,163	100.0	41,852	100.0	40,309	100.0
Dismissed, transferred, remanded to adult court	12,726	27.2	11,428	25.0	10,376	24.0	9,133	21.8	9,011	22.4
Dismissed, transferred	12,367	26.5	11,053	24.2	10,063	23.3	8,921	21.3	8,861	22.0
Remanded to adult court	359	.8	375	.8	313	.7	212	.5	150	.4
Non-ward probation[a]	3,467	7.4	2,770	6.1	2,337	5.4	2,122	5.1	2,047	5.1
Formal probation	30,022	64.2	30,805	67.5	29,890	69.2	30,097	71.9	28,785	71.4
Committed to Youth Authority	535	1.1	621	1.4	560	1.3	500	1.2	466	1.2

Type of disposition	1985 Number	1985 Percent	1986 Number	1986 Percent	1987 Number	1987 Percent	1988 Number	1988 Percent	1989 Number	1989 Percent	Percent change 1980-1989	Percent change 1988-1989
TOTAL	41,792	100.0	41,843	100.0	41,083	100.0	41,935	100.0	47,350	100.0	1.3	12.9
Dismissed, transferred, remanded to adult court	8,970	21.5	9,593	22.9	9,976	24.3	13,088	31.2	13,307	28.1	4.6	1.7
Dismissed, transferred	8,807	21.1	9,440	22.6	9,857	24.0	12,878	30.7	13,139	27.7	6.2	2.0
Remanded to adult court	163	.4	153	.4	119	.3	210	.5	168	.4	-53.2	-20.0
Non-ward probation[a]	2,178	5.2	2,012	4.8	1,980	4.8	3,095	7.4	3,772	8.0	8.8	21.9
Formal probation	30,231	72.3	29,698	71.0	28,540	69.5	25,464	60.7	29,204	61.7	-2.7	14.7
Committed to Youth Authority	413	1.0	540	1.3	587	1.4	288	.7	1,067	2.3	99.4	270.5

[a] Includes both 654 and 725a Welfare and Institutions Codes.

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Data fluctuations are attributed to the new Juvenile Automated Index initiated by the Los Angeles County Probation Department in 1988.

TABLE 58
JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS OF NEW PETITIONS, 1989
Offense Level by Type of Disposition

Type of disposition	Total		Offense level					
			Felony		Misdemeanor		Status offenses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	47,350	100.0	33,316	100.0	13,505	100.0	529	100.0
Dismissed, transferred, remanded to adult court	13,307	28.1	8,853	26.6	4,239	31.4	215	40.6
Non-ward probation[a]	3,772	8.0	2,478	7.4	1,287	9.5	7	1.3
Formal probation	29,204	61.7	21,012	63.1	7,885	58.4	307	58.0
Committed to Youth Authority	1,067	2.3	973	2.9	94	.7	0	.0

[a] Includes both 654 and 725a Welfare and Institutions Codes.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 59
PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS OF SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS, 1980-1989
Type of Disposition
54 Counties[a]

Type of disposition	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	22,660	100.0	23,150	100.0	26,364	100.0	25,756	100.0	24,266	100.0
Closed, transferred	5,741	25.3	5,563	24.0	6,254	23.7	6,050	23.5	5,225	21.5
Informal probation[b]	–	–	–	–	212	.8	238	.9	187	.8
Petition filed	16,919	74.7	17,587	76.0	19,898	75.5	19,468	75.6	18,854	77.7

Type of disposition	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL	25,848	100.0	26,871	100.0	28,000	100.0	26,678	100.0	27,181	100.0	20.0	1.9
Closed, transferred	5,820	22.5	6,065	22.6	6,013	21.5	5,536	20.8	5,405	19.9	-5.9	-2.4
Informal probation[b]	205	.8	254	.9	374	1.3	329	1.2	366	1.3	–	11.2
Petition filed	19,823	76.7	20,552	76.5	21,613	77.2	20,813	78.0	21,410	78.8	26.5	2.9

[a] Data are not available for Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Clara counties for 1980-1987 and Alameda County for 1980-1984; therefore, all data shown are for 54 counties only.

[b] Data are not available for 1980 and 1981.

TABLE 60
JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS OF SUBSEQUENT PETITIONS, 1980-1989
Type of Disposition
54 Counties[a]

Type of disposition	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	16,919	100.0	17,587	100.0	19,898	100.0	19,468	100.0	18,854	100.0
Dismissed, transferred, remanded to adult court	2,546	15.0	2,870	16.3	2,856	14.4	2,888	14.8	2,646	14.0
Dismissed, transferred	2,390	14.1	2,754	15.7	2,744	13.8	2,804	14.4	2,574	13.7
Remanded to adult court	156	.9	116	.7	112	.6	84	.4	72	.4
Non-ward probation[b]	146	.9	130	.7	241	1.2	225	1.2	181	1.0
Formal probation	13,228	78.2	13,615	77.4	15,810	79.5	15,300	78.6	15,173	80.5
Committed to Youth Authority	999	5.9	972	5.5	991	5.0	1,055	5.4	854	4.5

Type of disposition	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL	19,823	100.0	20,552	100.0	21,613	100.0	20,813	100.0	21,410	100.0	26.5	2.9
Dismissed, transferred, remanded to adult court	2,914	14.7	3,068	14.9	3,470	16.1	3,340	16.0	3,825	17.9	50.2	14.5
Dismissed, transferred	2,870	14.5	3,019	14.7	3,420	15.8	3,288	15.8	3,764	17.6	57.5	14.5
Remanded to adult court	44	.2	49	.2	50	.2	52	.2	61	.3	-60.9	17.3
Non-ward probation[b]	194	1.0	177	.9	223	1.0	228	1.1	196	.9	34.2	-14.0
Formal probation	15,757	79.5	16,386	79.7	16,995	78.6	16,214	77.9	16,408	76.6	24.0	1.2
Committed to Youth Authority	958	4.8	921	4.5	925	4.3	1,031	5.0	981	4.6	-1.8	-4.8

[a] Data are not available for Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Clara counties for 1980-1987 and Alameda County for 1980-1984; therefore, all data shown are for 54 counties only.
[b] Includes both 654 and 725a Welfare and Institutions Codes.
Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.

TABLE 61
JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS OF SUBSEQUENT PETITIONS, 1989
Offense Level by Type of Disposition
54 Counties[a]

Type of disposition	Total		Offense level					
			Felony		Misdemeanor		Status offenses	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	21,410	100.0	7,442	100.0	13,790	100.0	178	100.0
Dismissed, transferred, remanded to adult court	3,825	17.9	1,306	17.5	2,473	17.9	46	25.8
Non-ward probation[b]	196	.9	66	.9	129	.9	1	.6
Formal probation	16,408	76.6	5,445	73.2	10,832	78.5	131	73.6
Committed to Youth Authority	981	4.6	625	8.4	356	2.6	0	.0

[a] Data for Alameda, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Clara counties are not included.

[b] Includes both 654 and 725a Welfare and Institutions Codes.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 62
JUVENILE PROBATION CASELOAD, 1980-1989
Type of Probation

Type of probation	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL[a]	57,910	100.0	54,609	100.0	60,612	100.0	67,236	100.0	71,386	100.0
Informal	9,608	16.6	6,742	12.3	7,430	12.3	6,999	10.4	7,291	10.2
Non-ward	1,431	2.5	1,142	2.1	1,105	1.8	1,132	1.7	1,132	1.6
Formal	46,871	80.9	46,725	85.6	52,077	85.9	59,105	87.9	62,963	88.2

Type of probation	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL[a]	78,812	100.0	61,644	100.0	63,903	100.0	62,942	100.0	66,391	100.0	14.6	5.5
Informal	8,543	10.8	6,332	10.3	8,588	13.4	8,285	13.2	9,757	14.7	1.6	17.8
Non-ward	1,242	1.6	1,376	2.2	1,359	2.1	1,421	2.3	1,130	1.7	-21.0	-20.5
Formal	69,027	87.6	53,936	87.5	53,956	84.4	53,236	84.6	55,504	83.6	18.4	4.3

[a] Cases pending court actions are not included. One-day count taken on December 31 of each year.

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
In 1986, a new survey form was developed by BCS to collect juvenile probation caseload data (see Data Limitations).

TABLE 63
JUVENILES IN COUNTY-OPERATED DETENTION FACILITIES, 1980-1989
Type of Facility by Sex

	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
Type of facility by sex	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	6,818	100.0	7,092	100.0	7,508	100.0	7,542	100.0	8,252	100.0
Nonsecure	2,349	34.5	2,275	32.1	2,252	30.0	2,605	34.5	2,600	31.5
Secure	4,469	65.5	4,817	67.9	5,256	70.0	4,937	65.5	5,652	68.5
Male	6,002	88.0	6,283	88.6	6,759	90.0	6,672	88.5	7,219	87.5
Female	816	12.0	809	11.4	749	10.0	870	11.5	1,033	12.5
Nonsecure	2,349	100.0	2,275	100.0	2,252	100.0	2,605	100.0	2,600	100.0
Male	2,194	93.4	2,164	95.1	2,169	96.3	2,501	96.0	2,456	94.5
Female	155	6.6	111	4.9	83	3.7	104	4.0	144	5.5
Secure	4,469	100.0	4,817	100.0	5,256	100.0	4,937	100.0	5,652	100.0
Male	3,808	85.2	4,119	85.5	4,590	87.3	4,171	84.5	4,763	84.3
Female	661	14.8	698	14.5	666	12.7	766	15.5	889	15.7

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Percent change	
Type of facility by sex	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL	8,474	100.0	8,598	100.0	8,601	100.0	9,126	100.0	9,205	100.0	35.0	.9
Nonsecure	2,675	31.6	2,791	32.5	2,753	32.0	2,781	30.5	2,767	30.1	17.8	-.5
Secure	5,799	68.4	5,807	67.5	5,848	68.0	6,345	69.5	6,438	69.9	44.1	1.5
Male	7,484	88.3	7,624	88.7	7,712	89.7	8,287	90.8	8,227	89.4	37.1	-.7
Female	990	11.7	974	11.3	889	10.3	839	9.2	978	10.6	19.9	16.6
Nonsecure	2,675	100.0	2,791	100.0	2,753	100.0	2,781	100.0	2,767	100.0	17.8	-.5
Male	2,516	94.1	2,537	90.9	2,593	94.2	2,645	95.1	2,554	92.3	16.4	-3.4
Female	159	5.9	254	9.1	160	5.8	136	4.9	213	7.7	37.4	56.6
Secure	5,799	100.0	5,807	100.0	5,848	100.0	6,345	100.0	6,438	100.0	44.1	1.5
Male	4,968	85.7	5,087	87.6	5,119	87.5	5,642	88.9	5,673	88.1	49.0	.5
Female	831	14.3	720	12.4	729	12.5	703	11.1	765	11.9	15.7	8.8

Note: One-day count taken on the fourth Thursday in September.

TABLE 64
FIRST COMMITMENTS TO CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY FROM JUVENILE COURT, 1980-1989

											Percent change	
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1980-1989	1988-1989
TOTAL[a]	2,189	2,170	2,231	2,231	2,128	2,213	2,326	2,436	2,467	2,423	10.7	-1.8

[a] Includes juveniles committed to CYA for the first time and juveniles who, after discharge, have received another commitment for a subsequent offense.

Source: California Department of the Youth Authority.

TABLE 65
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1979/80-1988/89
Agency and Expenditures by Fiscal Year
(Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)

Agency	Fiscal year				
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
TOTAL[a]	$3,784,620	$4,362,811	$4,954,317	$5,355,311	$5,878,081
Law enforcement	2,058,821	2,400,827	2,741,479	2,981,519	3,256,388
California Highway Patrol	275,244	295,087	308,135	305,840	345,922
Police departments	1,271,643	1,530,328	1,798,388	1,969,917	2,140,203
Sheriffs' departments	503,661	565,706	623,688	693,159	754,452
California State Police	8,273	9,706	11,268	12,603	15,811
Prosecution	205,311	231,873	260,176	280,884	307,483
Public defense	74,906	84,066	96,737	111,941	119,559
Courts	236,609	274,266	316,690	349,700	374,582
Superior	96,329	111,509	130,039	146,439	156,194
Municipal	130,781	152,276	174,065	190,079	204,914
Justice	9,499	10,481	12,586	13,182	13,474
Court-related	114,726	131,561	151,848	166,324	176,512
Constables and marshals	40,159	44,602	52,524	57,979	62,834
Court reporters and transcripts	1,441	1,710	2,130	1,849	1,729
County clerks	54,938	62,552	70,524	75,227	75,489
Grand juries	2,044	2,240	2,479	2,559	2,661
All other[b]	16,144	20,457	24,191	28,710	33,799
Corrections	1,094,247	1,240,218	1,387,387	1,464,943	1,643,557
Jail and rehabilitation	216,412	262,392	309,547	346,363	387,353
Probation departments	320,945	354,931	380,006	390,493	408,482
Department of Corrections	333,482	400,813	463,274	496,387	604,271
Youth Authority	223,408	222,082	234,560	231,700	243,451

TABLE 65 - continued
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1979/80-1988/89
Agency and Expenditures by Fiscal Year
(Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)

Agency	Fiscal year					Percent change	
	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1979/80-1988/89	1987/88-1988/89
TOTAL[a]	$6,679,904	$7,486,696	$8,370,447	$9,087,289	$9,963,497	163.3	9.6
Law enforcement	3,591,614	3,888,570	4,243,343	4,509,517	4,891,280	137.6	8.5
California Highway Patrol	402,971	432,520	460,791	484,741	486,344	76.7	.3
Police departments	2,380,733	2,582,084	2,854,166	3,011,605	3,271,331	157.3	8.6
Sheriffs' departments	790,189	853,411	905,719	991,307	1,110,460	120.5	12.0
California State Police	17,721	20,555	22,667	21,864	23,145	179.8	5.9
Prosecution	343,958	383,142	414,671	453,235	491,895	139.6	8.5
Public defense	138,085	157,113	185,772	213,335	246,779	229.5	15.7
Courts	435,454	487,530	527,905	579,933	694,881	193.7	19.8
Superior	164,298	188,057	206,952	230,984	250,726	160.3	8.5
Municipal	255,924	283,663	304,489	331,309	426,413	226.1	28.7
Justice	15,232	15,810	16,464	17,640	17,742	86.8	.6
Court-related	227,007	265,463	298,384	318,402	326,698	184.8	2.6
Constables and marshals	118,394	134,585	152,128	160,886	128,733	220.6	-20.0
Court reporters and transcripts	8,936	16,172	18,411	19,773	28,560	1,882.0	44.4
County clerks	85,078	89,138	98,280	106,351	131,288	139.0	23.4
Grand juries	3,134	3,321	3,703	3,572	3,762	84.1	5.3
All other[b]	11,465	22,247	25,862	27,820	34,355	112.8	23.5
Corrections	1,943,786	2,304,878	2,700,372	3,012,867	3,311,964	202.7	9.9
Jail and rehabilitation	461,347	536,707	621,538	713,468	820,053	278.9	14.9
Probation departments	433,196	476,602	535,087	549,081	581,947	81.3	6.0
Department of Corrections	778,317	990,064	1,216,376	1,410,448	1,573,045	371.7	11.5
Youth Authority	270,926	301,505	327,371	339,870	336,919	50.8	-.9

[a] Expenditures include salaries and employee benefits, services, and supplies. Monies spent for building construction or derived from federal and state grants are not included.
[b] Includes expenditures related to the provision of the administration of justice not reported in any other category to the State Controller's Office.

Notes: In Fiscal Year 1984/85 the State Controller's Office revised its method of data collection which impacted various subcategories.
Expenditure data for the Department of Justice and other regulatory agencies are not included.
Expenditure and personnel data are not comparable.

Sources: State of California Governor's Budget.
Annual Report of Financial Transactions Concerning Cities and Counties in California, State Controller's Office.

TABLE 66
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1979/80-1988/89
Current-Dollar and Constant-Dollar Expenditures by Fiscal Year
(Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)

	Fiscal year										Percent change	
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1979/80-1988/89	1987/88-1988/89
Current-dollar expenditures..............	$3,784,620	$4,362,811	$4,954,317	$5,355,311	$5,878,081	$6,679,904	$7,486,696	$8,370,447	$9,087,289	$9,963,497	163.3	9.6
Constant-dollar expenditures[a]..........	$2,300,681	$2,418,410	$2,553,772	$2,604,723	$2,733,991	$2,964,893	$3,200,811	$3,466,024	$3,598,926	$3,769,768	63.9	4.7

[a] Constant-dollar expenditures have been calculated according to the State and Local Government Implicit Price Deflator. Fiscal year 1973/74 was used as the base year.

TABLE 67
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1979/80-1988/89
By Type of Agency
(Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)

Type of agency	1979/80		1980/81		1981/82		1982/83		1983/84	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	$3,784,620	100.0	$4,362,811	100.0	$4,954,317	100.0	$5,355,311	100.0	$5,878,081	100.0
Law enforcement	2,058,821	54.4	2,400,827	55.0	2,741,479	55.3	2,981,519	55.7	3,256,388	55.4
Prosecution	205,311	5.4	231,873	5.3	260,176	5.3	280,884	5.2	307,483	5.2
Public defense	74,906	2.0	84,066	1.9	96,737	2.0	111,941	2.1	119,559	2.0
Courts and court-related	351,335	9.3	405,827	9.3	468,538	9.5	516,024	9.6	551,094	9.4
Courts	236,609	6.3	274,266	6.3	316,690	6.4	349,700	6.5	374,582	6.4
Court-related	114,726	3.0	131,561	3.0	151,848	3.1	166,324	3.1	176,512	3.0
Corrections	1,094,247	28.9	1,240,218	28.4	1,387,387	28.0	1,464,943	27.4	1,643,557	28.0

Type of agency	1984/85		1985/86		1986/87		1987/88		1988/89	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	$6,679,904	100.0	$7,486,696	100.0	$8,370,447	100.0	$9,087,289	100.0	$9,963,497	100.0
Law enforcement	3,591,614	53.8	3,888,570	51.9	4,243,343	50.7	4,509,517	49.6	4,891,280	49.1
Prosecution	343,958	5.1	383,142	5.1	414,671	5.0	453,235	5.0	491,895	4.9
Public defense	138,085	2.1	157,113	2.1	185,772	2.2	213,335	2.3	246,779	2.5
Courts and court-related	662,461	9.9	752,993	10.1	826,289	9.9	898,335	9.9	1,021,579	10.3
Courts	435,454	6.5	487,530	6.5	527,905	6.3	579,933	6.4	694,881	7.0
Court-related	227,007	3.4	265,463	3.5	298,384	3.6	318,402	3.5	326,698	3.3
Corrections	1,943,786	29.1	2,304,878	30.8	2,700,372	32.3	3,012,867	33.2	3,311,964	33.2

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 or to subtotals because of rounding.
Source: Table 65.

TABLE 68
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 1980-1989
By Agency

Agency and personnel	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Percent change 1980-1989	Percent change 1988-1989
TOTAL	101,808	102,350	104,931	107,057	110,558	114,293	118,538	122,073	123,100	137,759	35.3	11.9
Law enforcement	67,321	69,420	71,352	72,618	74,536	73,582	75,437	77,015	72,586	83,807	24.5	15.5
Sworn												
Number	48,773	49,985	51,194	52,111	53,044	52,189	53,606	54,106	50,913	58,149	19.2	14.2
Percent	72.4	72.0	71.7	71.8	71.2	70.9	71.1	70.3	70.1	69.4		
Civilian												
Number	18,548	19,435	20,158	20,507	21,492	21,393	21,831	22,909	21,673	25,658	38.3	18.4
Percent	27.6	28.0	28.3	28.2	28.8	29.1	28.9	29.7	29.9	30.6		
Police departments	37,474	38,310	39,375	39,570	40,348	41,638	42,389	43,311	44,161	46,034	22.8	4.2
Sworn	27,478	28,103	28,869	28,846	29,113	29,778	30,421	30,906	31,594	32,669	18.9	3.4
Civilian	9,996	10,207	10,506	10,724	11,235	11,860	11,968	12,405	12,567	13,365	33.7	6.3
Sheriffs' departments	21,832	22,909	23,453	24,305	25,345	22,938	24,014	24,759	18,904	27,780	27.2	47.0
Sworn	15,653	16,305	16,584	17,211	17,630	16,026	16,885	16,950	12,688	18,635	19.1	46.9
Civilian	6,179	6,604	6,869	7,094	7,715	6,912	7,129	7,809	6,216	9,145	48.0	47.1
California Highway Patrol	6,925	7,052	7,306	7,480	7,580	7,660	7,687	7,558	8,127	8,635	24.7	6.3
Sworn	5,033	4,916	5,044	5,308	5,522	5,609	5,531	5,490	5,862	6,064	20.5	3.4
Civilian	1,892	2,136	2,262	2,172	2,058	2,051	2,156	2,068	2,265	2,571	35.9	13.5
Other law enforcement agencies[a]	1,090	1,149	1,218	1,263	1,263	1,346	1,347	1,387	1,394	1,358	24.6	-2.6
Sworn	609	661	697	746	779	776	769	760	769	781	28.2	1.6
Civilian	481	488	521	517	484	570	578	627	625	577	20.0	-7.7
Prosecution	7,272	7,184	7,407	7,460	7,686	8,072	8,470	8,334	8,251	8,955	23.1	8.5
Attorneys	2,033	2,068	2,102	2,144	2,282	2,420	2,540	2,757	2,667	2,846	40.0	6.7
Investigators	890	875	896	898	883	917	957	965	1,018	1,040	16.9	2.2
Clerical and all other	4,349	4,241	4,409	4,418	4,521	4,735	4,973	4,612	4,566	5,069	16.6	11.0
Public defense	1,893	1,929	1,972	1,992	2,013	2,179	2,286	2,406	2,839	3,057	61.5	7.7
Attorneys	1,172	1,212	1,235	1,255	1,262	1,361	1,430	1,479	1,752	1,896	61.8	8.2
Investigators	225	241	237	241	243	256	275	286	335	357	58.7	6.6
Clerical and all other	496	476	500	496	508	562	581	641	752	804	62.1	6.9
Courts	1,352	1,393	1,410	1,451	1,473	1,502	1,540	1,589	1,613	1,719	27.1	6.6
Superior	705	726	731	755	757	777	789	828	839	899	27.5	7.2
Judgeship	607	628	641	655	655	677	687	724	725	788	29.8	8.7
Auxiliary [b]	98	98	90	100	102	100	102	104	114	111	13.3	-2.6
Municipal	547	569	584	609	634	642	668	678	695	737	34.7	6.0
Judgeship	472	487	499	515	523	529	547	554	566	605	28.2	6.9
Auxiliary [b]	75	82	85	94	111	113	121	124	129	132	76.0	2.3
Justice - Judgeship	100	98	95	87	82	83	83	83	79	83	-17.0	5.1
Corrections	23,970	22,424	22,790	23,536	24,850	28,958	30,805	32,729	37,811	40,221	67.8	6.4
Probation departments[c]	10,939	9,460	9,031	9,025	9,677	11,794	12,105	12,378	12,645	13,100	19.8	3.6
Probation officers	–	6,046	5,243	5,359	5,526	5,427	5,653	5,749	5,904	6,143	–	4.0
All other	–	3,414	3,788	3,666	4,151	6,367	6,452	6,629	6,741	6,957	–	3.2
Department of Corrections	8,558	8,462	9,215	10,136	10,965	12,827	14,292	15,664	20,333	22,291	160.5	9.6
Correctional officers	4,510	4,405	4,906	5,484	6,064	7,206	7,709	8,137	11,671	12,802	183.9	9.7
Parole officers	481	441	414	408	508	619	679	789	909	1,127	134.3	24.0
Guidance, counseling, and all other	3,567	3,616	3,895	4,244	4,393	5,002	5,904	6,738	7,753	8,362	134.4	7.9
Youth Authority	4,473	4,502	4,544	4,375	4,208	4,337	4,408	4,687	4,833	4,830	8.0	-.1
Correctional officers	683	714	753	715	682	754	747	809	777	830	21.5	6.8
Parole officers	477	448	445	425	373	371	347	328	301	299	-37.3	-.7
Guidance, counseling, and all other	3,313	3,340	3,346	3,235	3,153	3,212	3,314	3,550	3,755	3,701	11.7	-1.4

[a] The California State Police, University of California, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, and Bay Area Rapid Transit are included in the "Other law enforcement agencies" category.

[b] In order to permit meaningful comparisons of workload, full-time court commissioners and referees employed by courts were included as auxiliary judicial positions. This treatment assumes that these court officers were available to handle matters which would have otherwise required the full-time effort of an equivalent number of judges.

[c] Probation departments classification counts were not available for 1980.

Notes: One-day count of personnel taken June 30 with the exception of law enforcement personnel which were taken October 31.
Personnel in Department of Justice and other regulatory agencies are not included.
The fluctuation in1988 and 1989 sheriff personnel is the result of the exclusion and subsequent inclusion of custodial personnel (see data limitations, page ???).
In 1985, a new survey form was developed by BCS to collect probation department data. Because of the new data collection method, additional classifications may be included in the "All other" category.

Sources: State of California Governor's Budget. Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the California Courts, California Judicial Council. Salary Survey of California Probation Departments, Department of the Youth Authority. California Public Defender, District Attorney, and Law Enforcement Personnel and Probation Personnel Surveys, Bureau of Criminal Statistics.

TABLE 69
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 1980-1989
By Type of Agency

Type of agency	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	101,808	100.0	102,350	100.0	104,931	100.0	107,057	100.0	110,558	100.0
Law enforcement	67,321	66.1	69,420	67.8	71,352	68.0	72,618	67.8	74,536	67.4
Prosecution	7,272	7.1	7,184	7.0	7,407	7.1	7,460	7.0	7,686	7.0
Public defense	1,893	1.9	1,929	1.9	1,972	1.9	1,992	1.9	2,013	1.8
Courts	1,352	1.3	1,393	1.4	1,410	1.3	1,451	1.4	1,473	1.3
Corrections	23,970	23.5	22,424	21.9	22,790	21.7	23,536	22.0	24,850	22.5

Type of agency	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	114,293	100.0	118,538	100.0	122,073	100.0	123,100	100.0	137,759	100.0
Law enforcement	73,582	64.4	75,437	63.6	77,015	63.1	72,586	59.0	83,807	60.8
Prosecution	8,072	7.1	8,470	7.1	8,334	6.8	8,251	6.7	8,955	6.5
Public defense	2,179	1.9	2,286	1.9	2,406	2.0	2,839	2.3	3,057	2.2
Courts	1,502	1.3	1,540	1.3	1,589	1.3	1,613	1.3	1,719	1.2
Corrections	28,958	25.3	30,805	26.0	32,729	26.8	37,811	30.7	40,221	29.2

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 68.

TABLE 70
POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1980-1989

Year	Total	Population at risk		
		Total[a]	Adult[b]	Juvenile[c]
1989	29,063,200	23,709,172	20,773,862	2,935,310
1988	28,314,500	23,728,796	20,761,991	2,966,805
1987	27,662,900	22,980,331	20,069,774	2,910,557
1986	26,980,800	22,616,101	19,720,387	2,895,714
1985	26,365,100	22,053,576	19,200,335	2,853,241
1984	25,622,000	21,757,477	18,886,160	2,871,317
1983	25,174,000	21,470,619	18,559,647	2,910,972
1982	24,724,000	21,163,158	18,194,173	2,968,985
1981	24,196,000	20,768,326	17,745,509	3,022,817
1980	23,769,000	20,396,859	17,356,683	3,040,176

[a] Total population at risk, 10 years of age and older.

[b] Adult population, 18 years of age and older.

[c] Juvenile population, 10-17 years of age.

Notes: These population estimates are provided by the Population Research Unit of the California Department of Finance.
Each year, minor adjustments are made in the population estimates. The adjustments have a minimal effect on crime and arrest rates.
Crime rates are based on the total population; arrest rates are based on the population at risk.

Were there a people of gods, their government would be democratic. So perfect a government is not for men.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau
(1712-1778)

Liberty means responsibility. That is why most men dread it.

Niccolò Machiavelli
(1469-1527)

Men have been barbarians much longer than they have been civilized. They are only precariously civilized, and within us there is the propensity, persistent as the force of gravity, to revert under stress and strain, under neglect or temptation, to our worst natures.

Walter Lippmann
(1889-1974)

The greatest problem for the human species, the solution of which nature compels him to seek, is that of attaining a civil society which can administer justice universally.

Immanuel Kant
(1724-1804)

But men will never establish any equality with which they can be contented. Whatever efforts a people may make, they will never succeed in reducing all the conditions of society to a perfect level; and even if they unhappily attain that absolute and complete equality of position, the inequality of minds would still remain, which, coming directly from the hand of God, will forever escape the laws of man.

Alexis de Tocqueville
(1805-1859)

Man is man because he is free to operate within the framework of his destiny. He is free to deliberate, to make decisions, and to choose between alternatives. He is distinguished from animals by his freedom to do good and to walk the high road of beauty or tread the low road of ugly degeneracy.

Martin Luther King, Jr
(1929-1968)

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Francisco Goya (1746-1828). "Often viewed as a fantasist, Francisco Goya was an artist of the Enlightenment, a moralist who turned a sardonic eye on the follies, vices, and superstitions of his time. This "painter philosopher" brilliantly satirized the corruption rampant in both the sacred and secular realms of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Spain. . . ."

Goya and the Spirit of Enlightenment, Alfonso E. Perez
Sanchez and Eleanor A. Sayre, 1989, Bulfinch Press,
Little, Brown and Company

Our thanks to the Norton Simon Art Foundation in Pasadena, California and especially to Lori Hunt for the following etchings by Francisco de Goya:

Los Caprichos 1st edition, 1799
"Those Specks of Dust." #23, M. 78.2.1. (23) .G
"The Pitcher's Broken." #25, M. 78.2.1. (25) .G
"The Sleep of Reason Produces Monsters." #43, M. 78.2.1. (43) .G
"No One Has Seen Us." #79, M. 78.2.1. (79) .G

Other sources:

Goya's Caprichos
Princeton University Press, 1953

"There is No Remedy." #24
"Tis the Hour. Time to Be Off." #80

Bulfinch Press, Little, Brown and Company, Publishers of
Goya and the Spirit of Enlightenment, 1989.

"Attack on a Coach."
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Chartwell Books, Publishers of
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